

BUDGETARY AMENDMENTS

Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

Rapporteur: Pascal CANFIN

Amendment 1

Tabled by Pascal Canfin

SECTION III – HEADING 1

Budget line 01 02 02 10 – Cluster Health

Type of amendment (EP note): Restore DB

Justification:

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

Amendment 2

Tabled by Monika Beňová

SECTION III – HEADING 1

Budget line 01 02 02 60 – Cluster ‘Food, Bioeconomy, Agriculture and Environment

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		New EP amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 02 60	1 003 750 348	921 360 948			1 302 776 934	11 977 692
<i>Difference</i>	+ 299 026 586	+11 056 331 376	+1 302 776 934	+11 977 692 324		324

Justification:

To strengthen Union action on climate change, environmental degradation and halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity.

Amendment 3

Tabled by Pascal Canfin

SECTION III – HEADING 1

Budget line 03 10 01 01 – European Chemicals Agency — Chemicals legislation

Type of amendment (EP note): Restore DB

Justification:

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

Amendment 4

Tabled by Inese VAIDERE, Marcos ROS SEMPERE, Nicolae TEF NUȚĂ, Jerzy BUZEK, Bas EICKHOUT

SECTION III – HEADING 1

Budget line PA 03 22 XX – Preparatory action - Analysis of life-cycle GHG emissions of EU buildings

Type of amendment (EP note): New PA

Line title:

Preparatory action - Analysis of life-cycle GHG emissions of EU buildings

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		New EP amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 03 22 XX	0	0	0	0	1 500 000	750 000
<i>Difference</i>	+ 1 500 000	+ 750 000	+ 1 500 000	+ 750 000		

Remarks:

Add the following

Buildings are responsible for approximately 40% of EU energy consumption and 36% of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions because of their energy consumption. However, over their whole life-cycle they consume more energy than this. It is estimated that the life-cycle GHG emissions of buildings currently add up to something closer to 50% of the EU total, but there is no precise figure at the EU level.

Therefore, the concept of the ‘whole life-cycle carbon’ of a building should be used to fully consider the total amount of operational and embodied carbon emissions throughout its life-cycle. It comprises four main phases: production, construction process, operation and end of life.

There is data available on emissions from industries related to construction (e.g. manufacture of steel and glass), however, this is only one part of the picture and other approaches are also relevant to fully comprehend the GHG emissions of buildings. Examples include urban mining and reuse of construction products, more efficient use of built spaces, action to lengthen the service life of buildings, and optimal use of low carbon materials. Without understanding the precise scale of the issue across the whole construction ecosystem, it is difficult to formulate effective policy responses, which would achieve maximum GHG reductions in a cost-effective manner.

There are various sources of potential data that could enable a study to calculate an estimate of embodied emissions of buildings at the EU level. Typically, such a calculation would require estimates of the volume of construction work carried out, which materials have been manufactured and used in construction, which building types have been constructed/renovated, floor areas and heights/volumes built, how far the materials have been transported to the site. But the sources of such data are disparate, and nobody has carried out such calculations at the EU level or in the vast majority of Member States.

The use of reference building typologies would greatly aid such calculations, and also enable modelling of scenarios that are based on typical buildings.

The aim: this Preparatory Action aims to devise and put into practice a methodology to gather new and existing data on the embodied emissions of the EU building stock.

The project will make use of reference building typologies to model:

- A complete picture of the current embodied GHG emissions of the EU building stock and
- The impact of scenarios of increased activity, such as accelerated rates of renovation and uptake of more circular approaches in construction.

The project will make use of various sources of data available from existing national initiatives, and assess the usefulness of other data sources. Examples of such sources could include the EU Building Stock Observatory, the European Construction Sector Observatory, Eurostat, national data (for example on housing and construction output), information contained in Energy Performance Certificates (e.g. construction characteristics, dates of construction/renovation, building floor area/dimensions), and research work including new surveys where necessary.

Expected outcome:

- The data gathered on the embodied emissions of the EU building stock will provide a basis for future interventions, including legislation, in the fields of resource efficiency, energy and climate policies, as well as creating a valuable resource for further research.
- The project will develop a methodology to integrate and make use of existing data sources on buildings embodied carbon, identify gaps and collect new data sources, enabling much needed comparability and interoperability of data.
- It would thus provide new data on the GHG emissions embodied in the various life-cycle phases of buildings, for each Member State across the EU's building stock.

Contribution to the EU legislation:

- The PA would greatly contribute to the European Green Deal and its objectives of reducing GHG emissions in the building sector.
- This PA would feed into the Renovation Wave action 'Developing a 2050 whole life-cycle performance roadmap to reduce carbon emissions from buildings and advancing national benchmarking with Member States', which is due by 2023.
- The Construction Products Regulation, the Waste Framework Directive, and the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive would benefit from the results of this PA.
- New legislation to specifically tackle whole life-cycle emissions of EU buildings could be foreseen in the future.

Justification:

For the EU to reach climate neutrality by 2050 and to cut net GHG emissions, it is urgent to make buildings less carbon-intensive over their full life-cycle. As the building stock becomes more energy efficient, the proportion of buildings' overall life-cycle emissions emanating from the use phase is expected to diminish. For most new constructions, the majority of the life-cycle GHG emissions will be emitted before they are occupied. Action is needed to tackle these embodied emissions, but very little data is currently available at the EU level to do so effectively.

Amendment 5

Tabled by Eleonora EVI, Maria SPYRAKI, Sylwia SPUREK, Tilly METZ, Anja HAZEKAMP, Younous OMARJEE, Martin BUSCHMANN.

SECTION III – HEADING 1

Budget line PP 01 22 XX – Pilot project - Development of an automated database to collect and structure non-animal methods (NAMs) for use in biomedical research

Type of amendment (EP note): New PP

Line title:

Pilot project - Development of an automated database to collect and structure non-animal methods (NAMs) for use in biomedical research

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		New EP amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 01 22 XX	0	0	0	0	500 000	250 000
<i>Difference</i>	+ 500 000	+ 250 000	+ 500 000	+ 250 000		

Remarks:

Add the following

The overall objective of this pilot project is to create the first EU public database of human biology-based models and non-animal methods, providing open access to the scientific community with project evaluators and ethical review committees among others.

Roughly 10 million animals are used in procedures for research and testing across the EU each year and about 200 million worldwide. In 2017, the European Commission DG JRC EURL ECVAM embarked on a series of studies to review available and emerging non-animal models (NAM) being used for research in seven disease areas: 1) respiratory tract diseases 2) breast cancer 3) immune-oncology 4) immunogenicity of advanced therapeutic medicinal products 5) neurodegenerative disorders, 6) cardiovascular diseases and 7) autoimmunity. In 2020, the two first studies (on respiratory tract diseases and breast cancer) were published while the others will follow in 2021. In spite of this remarkable effort, this work is in danger of quickly becoming outdated, given that the rapid increase in knowledge is accompanied by a decrease in the useful lifespan of that knowledge. Therefore, the aim of this pilot project is to develop an artificial intelligence (AI) automated database that collects and structures the NAMs in use for biomedical research. NAMs corresponds to in vitro methods based on human cells and engineered tissues or in silico approaches employing computer modelling and simulation. Using AI to mine the vast body of published literature enables the creation and maintenance of an up-to-date, state of the art knowledge source collating NAMs applied to biomedical research. Moreover, the AI approach will allow the development of a sustainable design and implementation of the platform, which can be easily maintained by a third party and further refine through a community based support.

By understanding and sharing information on successful NAMs in biomedical research, it is expected that the transition of the scientific community towards human biology-based methodologies will be encouraged, facilitated and potentially accelerated. In fact, the use of human biology-based models and methods is vital to improve the relevance of biomedical research, to enhance the likelihood that results will translate to patients and to accelerate the transfer of research results into clinical and public health practices.

The use of AI is vital for the automation and cost-effective retrieval of the huge amount of data which will be required to ensure that the knowledge remains updated and current. In fact, the application of AI

has already proven its worth and is frequently used by EU institutions such as EFSA for the automation of evidence-based science.

Objectives:

Ultimately, this project will result in the development of the first EU public database of human biology-based NAM for biomedical research. This will be achieved through the following objectives:

- Combine the results of the existing seven studies from DG JRC EURL ECVAM to create an initial database.
- Apply these results to enable training of an AI-boosted algorithm that will further populate the database and ensure it is kept up-to-date.
- Design further integrations to expand the database to include NAMs for other human diseases.
- Develop a user-friendly web interface to facilitate public searches of content and allow filtering for NAM for specific human diseases.
- Provide recommendations on how to successfully deploy this AI-boosted NAM database to the scientific community.
- Provide specific recommendations to ensure long term sustainability of the database to all stakeholders (scientific community at large as well as Member States and competent authorities responsible for project evaluation).

Justification:

Europe should lead the human-biology-based biomedical research era by providing a NAM database, in the same way that the USA has provided public databases such as PubMed and Clinicaltrials.gov. Collecting NAM in one coherent, up-to-date AI-driven database will reinforce the leading position of Europe to contribute to the 3Rs (replacement, reduction, refinement) principles enshrined in Directive 2010/63/EU and ensures continual alignment with rapid advances in the non-animal technologies to help promote the use of data for a better understanding of human diseases.

Amendment 6

Tabled by Sirpa Pietikäinen

SECTION III – HEADING 1

Budget line PP 01 22 XX – Pilot project - Gender-Equity in Alzheimer’s Disease

Type of amendment (EP note): New PP

Line title:

Pilot project - Gender-Equity in Alzheimer’s Disease

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		New EP amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 01 22 XX	0	0	0	0	750 000	375 000
<i>Difference</i>	<i>+ 750 000</i>	<i>+ 375 000</i>	<i>+ 750 000</i>	<i>+ 375 000</i>		

Remarks:

Add the following

1. Context

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a progressive neurodegenerative disease that leads to cognitive impairment and functional disability. It is not a normal part of ageing and can begin to develop 10-15 years before symptoms appear. It makes up 60-70% of dementia cases. Currently, 10 million people across Europe suffer from AD and other forms of dementia. This number is expected to increase to 14 million by 2050. In addition to being the third leading cause of death in developed countries, AD represents a health and societal cost of €106 billion, with its burden expected to reach €250 billion in Europe by 2050.

In cardiology, research points to sex and gender differences in risk factors, symptom presentation, mortality, and treatment response for cardiovascular diseases. While it is not yet fully understood whether comparable sex and gender differences apply in AD, AD undeniably disproportionately affects women. More than 2/3 individuals diagnosed are women. Women are also more likely to provide formal and informal care for someone living with AD, accounting for 60% to 70% of all family carers for dementia patients, and facing economic hardship and worse health outcomes as a consequence. Yet, when informed and empowered, women are also more likely to be the family's health decision-makers (the informal "Chief Medical Officer") , leading to a positive change in lifestyle, seeking medical help or prompting family to seek a diagnosis earlier, thus generating a positive impact for themselves and their families.

Noting a) the ageing of the European population and with it the risk of developing AD, b) the increase in women's life expectancy and c) the overall growing demand for long-term care, the Pilot Project aims to promote a gender-calibrated approach to AD to reduce the equality and equity gap.

2. Objectives

The overall objective of the Pilot Project is to further understanding of the sex and gender differences in AD in order to – with the help of technology and digital solutions – improve prevention, diagnosis and management of AD. Given the direct and indirect burden of AD on women, the project will focus mostly on women in the first year, while also focusing on men in the second year.

3. Method

Implementation

The Pilot Project will comprise a series of activities in order to further understanding of the sex and gender differences in AD and ultimately improve prevention, diagnosis and management of AD.

In the first year, the activities will include:

- i) Conduct a literature review and European survey on sex and gender differences in AD:
 - a. The literature review will focus on the sex/gender differences and determinants for AD: mechanisms and disease progression, pathways, and risk factors
 - b. The survey will gather insights on sex/gender attitudes and behaviours along the AD patient pathway
- ii) In parallel, conduct a cost-benefit analysis, looking at the direct and indirect impact of systematic AD screening and early diagnosis on women. The analysis would focus on how timely screening and diagnosis of AD would impact women:
 - a. Directly as patients (taking example of organised screening for breast cancer which led to a significant reduction in mortality and improvement in outcomes in women),
 - b. Indirectly as likely (formal or informal) caregivers for AD patients

NB: The benefits of early screening and diagnosis are tremendous : there are an array of interventions that can mitigate the risks of developing AD and slow disease progression. There is also the ethical and moral duty of providing patients and caregivers the opportunity to plan for the future (financially, legally...).

- iii) Set up a multi-stakeholder expert group to discuss the results of the survey, literature review and cost-benefit analysis, and, in dedicated parallel Working Groups:
- a. Develop a European AD awareness raising campaign targeting mainly women, with the aim to empower them as:
 - Patients or as belonging to ‘the risk group’,
 - Providers of care for someone living with AD,
 - Drivers of positive behaviour and lifestyle changes among their families
 - b. Produce EU guidelines or recommendations and share best practices on how to improve early screening and timely diagnosis of AD, particularly among women
 - c. Develop a “Female AD caregiver toolkit” with information, training materials and practical techniques to empower women providing care (especially informally) to someone with AD.
 - The materials would reflect the relevant sex/gender differences so that female carers are informed and feel confident caring for either a man or woman.

To achieve true gender equity and equality, men should also be empowered both in terms of their own health management and in taking up more caring duties. As such, in the second year, the Pilot Project will:

- iv) Develop a European website and mobile app, with two-interfaces:
 - a. One for female AD Patients (could be linked to a wearable): containing practical information such as physical and cognitive behaviour exercises, nutrition suggestions, water and medication reminders, a “home tracer” for the patient in case of disorientation or memory loss, etc
 - b. The other for female AD Caregivers (further calibrated depending on the patient’s sex): providing information about AD, early and dementia/progression symptoms), risk factors, practical mitigation strategies, GPS locator for the caregiver in case of disorientation or memory loss, etc
- v) Reconvene the multi-stakeholder expert group to develop the “male AD Caregiver Toolkit” with materials tailored to men caring for someone living with AD (be that male or female)
- vi) Develop the 2.0 version of the European website and mobile app for:
 - a. Male AD Patients, and
 - b. Male caregivers (caring for either male or female patients)

Possible collaboration

The project could be conducted in collaboration with relevant stakeholder organisations including Alzheimer Europe, Eurocarers, the European Brain Council, the Women's Brain Project, the European Institute for Women’s Health, among others.

Outcomes

By promoting a gender-calibrated approach to AD, the Pilot Project activities would help to reduce the existing equality and equity gap by providing tailored support to AD patients and caregivers, as well as solutions to improve prevention, diagnosis and management of AD.

Justification:

More than two thirds of individuals diagnosed with AD are women. In Europe this translates to 6 million women with Alzheimer’s disease compared to 2.8 million men. The ultimate objective of this Pilot Project is to improve prevention, diagnosis and management of AD in Europe, through further understanding of the sex and gender differences in AD and promoting a gender-calibrated approach to AD to reduce inequality and inequity, thus addressing an existing gap in EU level initiatives.

Amendment 7

Tabled by Inese VAIDERE

SECTION III – HEADING 1

Budget line PP 03 21 01 – Pilot project - European Consumer Food Waste Forum

Type of amendment (EP note): Ongoing PP / Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		New EP amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 03 21 01	0	0	0	0	1 000 000	500 000
<i>Difference</i>	<i>+ 1 000 000</i>	<i>+ 500 000</i>	<i>+ 1 000 000</i>	<i>+ 500 000</i>		

Justification:

The continuation of this PP would make an important contribution towards the EU Green Deal. Consumers produce over half of all food waste, therefore, consumer-focused interventions are essential to achieve food waste reduction. The first phase of the PP will produce important recommendations aimed at various relevant stakeholders. The second phase will make these recommendations available to the respective target groups through an interactive, user-friendly platform in all EU official languages to maximise their impact.

Amendment 8

Tabled by Pascal Canfin

SECTION III – HEADING 2b

Budget line 06 05 01 – Union Civil Protection Mechanism (rescEU)

Type of amendment (EP note): Restore DB

Justification:

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

Amendment 9

Tabled by Pascal Canfin

SECTION III – HEADING 2b

Budget line 06 06 01 – EU4Health Programme

Type of amendment (EP note): Restore DB

Justification:

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

Amendment 10

Tabled by Cyrus Engerer

SECTION III – HEADING 2b

Budget line PP 06 22 XX – Pilot project - Best practice and information sharing across EU laboratories and Member States in genetic testing for rare diseases: the case of genetic Neuromuscular Diseases (NMD) and Inherited Retinal Degenerations (IRDs)

Type of amendment (EP note): New PP

Line title:

Pilot project - Best practice and information sharing across EU laboratories and Member States in genetic testing for rare diseases: the case of genetic Neuromuscular Diseases (NMD) and Inherited Retinal Degenerations (IRDs)

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		New EP amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 06 22 XX	0	0	0	0	500 000	500 000
<i>Difference</i>	+ 500 000	+ 500 000	+ 500 000	+ 500 000		

Remarks:

Add the following

1. Context:

For people living with a rare disease obtaining an accurate and timely diagnosis is fundamental, to ensure access to care, as well as to enable essential social support. For people living with NMDs and IRDs, getting a timely and accurate diagnosis is often a challenge, due to the significant clinical and genetic heterogeneity. This can impact their survival and quality of life, especially at a time when new transformative therapies are being approved and potentially bringing new hope for these patients.

Genetic testing is the laboratory process of analysing human genetic material. Multiple methods are available, and many are currently being developed at an unprecedented and unforeseen pace. At the same time, the overall number of genes identified as the cause of rare diseases is continuously increasing. There is significant variation across Europe in terms of number of genetic tests available, with some countries testing for fewer than 20 genes, whilst others for over 2000.

People living with a rare disease, as well as those not yet diagnosed, have the right to access the same quality care as any other patient, despite the rarity of their condition and independent of where they live. The European Reference Networks (ERNs) play a fundamental role in ensuring that high-quality, cost-effective care is provided to patients across Europe. Ensuring best-practice and information exchange in genetic testing for rare disease across laboratories and Member States can improve rare disease patients' lives, enabling access to the most up-to-date information and best practice examples on genetic testing.

The need to foster harmonisation across Europe on genetic testing for rare diseases via the exchange of best practice is defined by the following EU policy documents:

- Council Recommendation on an action in the field of Rare Diseases (2009/ C151/02)
- Commission Communication on Rare Diseases: Europe's challenge (COM (2008) 679)
- Directive 2011/24/EU on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare
- The Commission Expert Group on Rare Diseases' Recommendation on cross border genetic testing of Rare Disease in the European Union (published in November 2015)

2. Objectives:

The ultimate objective of this Pilot Project is to ensure that patients living with a rare disease (like NMDs and IRDs) can access information on the most appropriate genetic testing via the exchange of best practice and examples from across the EU. Building on the Recommendation on Cross Border Genetic Testing of Rare Diseases in the European Union formulated by the EUCERD, and on the coordination role of ERNs, the project will focus on access to best practice examples and up-to-date information on genetic testing for NMD and IRDs patients across EU borders with the objective of building recommendations valid also for other rare disease areas.

Specific objectives of the Pilot Project will be:

- Overview of existing testing capacity for NMDs and IRDs across Europe
- Set up collaboration, information and best practice sharing mechanisms between laboratories via appropriate databases, supported and monitored by ERNs as appropriate
- Identification of challenges and opportunities associated with diagnostic access
- Recommendations on how to ensure timely access to genetic testing on a cross-border basis

3. Method:

Implementation

The Pilot Project would perform a Survey of Clinical Genetics Units and Genetics Laboratories across Europe to investigate their experiences with NMDs and IRDs.

In the first phase, the Survey will look into:

- availability of genetic testing centres and test coverage for the NMDs and IRDs
- current standard for genetic testing for NMDs and IRDs
- diagnostic pathway: identification of centres and HCPs responsible for ordering and interpreting genetic testing
- availability and quantity of cross-border genetic testing (CBGT) for NMDs and IRDs
- evidence of any significant variation in access to CBGT for NMDs and IRDs
- issues compounding the difficulties of CBGT

The second phase will focus on the results, presented in the following documents:

- a comprehensive mapping of the situation in Europe
- an interactive dashboard collecting key information
- identification of best practices directed at improving NMDs and IRDs genetic testing but applicable to other rare diseases
- a policy workshop to present best practices, and identify channels for implementation and further exchange

- a guidance toolkit supporting the potential implementation of best practice at national level, developed in cooperation with relevant ERNs

Possible collaboration

The project could be conducted in collaboration with the two relevant ERNs for the above-mentioned conditions: EURO-NMD and ENR-EYE.

Outcomes

The Survey aims at identifying concrete gaps in genetic testing laboratories across Europe, define a concrete action plan on how these could be addressed and set the basis for best practice and information sharing across EU. We also suggest sharing the outcomes of this pilot to the Steering Group on Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases and explore the integration of best practice in their database.

Justification:

Genetic testing for rare diseases plays a crucial role in the patient pathway, ensuring timely and correct diagnosis. The objective of this Pilot Project is to create an EU framework for information and best practice sharing amongst laboratories and between Member States, to ensure timely access to genetic testing at national level, or on a cross-border basis. The system should be developed under the coordination and monitoring of European Reference Networks (ERNs).

Amendment 11

Tabled by Monika Beňová

SECTION III – HEADING 3

Budget line 09 02 01 – Nature and Biodiversity

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		New EP amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
09 02 01	265 601 888	79 910 000			345 282 454	103 883 000
<i>Difference</i>	+ 79 680 566	+ 23 973 000	+ 345 282 454	+ 103 883 000		

Justification:

To strengthen Union action on climate change, environmental degradation and halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity.

Amendment 12

Tabled by Pascal Canfin

SECTION III – HEADING 3

Budget line 09 02 01 – Nature and biodiversity

Type of amendment (EP note): Restore DB

Justification:

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

Amendment 13

Tabled by Monika Be ová

SECTION III – HEADING 3

Budget line 09 02 02 – Circular economy and quality of life

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		New EP amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
09 02 02	169 866 127	54 900 500			220 825 965	71 370 650
<i>Difference</i>	<i>+ 50 959 838</i>	<i>+ 16 470 150</i>	<i>+ 220 825 965</i>	<i>+ 71 370 650</i>		

Justification:

To strengthen Union action on climate change, environmental degradation and halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity.

Amendment 14

Tabled by Pascal Canfin

SECTION III – HEADING 3

Budget line 09 02 02 – Circular economy and quality of life

Type of amendment (EP note): Restore DB

Justification:

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

Amendment 15

Tabled by Monika Be ová

SECTION III – HEADING 3

Budget line 09 02 03 – Climate change mitigation and adaptation

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		New EP amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
09 02 03	120 050 994	40 803 484			156 066 292	53 044 529
<i>Difference</i>	+ 36 015 298	+ 12 241 045	+ 156 066 292	+ 53 044 529		

Justification:

To strengthen Union action on climate change, environmental degradation and halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity.

Amendment 16

Tabled by Pascal Canfin

SECTION III – HEADING 3

Budget line 09 02 03 – Climate change mitigation and adaptation

Type of amendment (EP note): Restore DB

Justification:

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

Amendment 17

Tabled by Monika Beňová

SECTION III – HEADING 3

Budget line 09 02 04 – Clean energy transition

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		New EP amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
09 02 04	128 996 883	32 890 000			167 695 947	42 757 000
<i>Difference</i>	+ 38 699 064	+ 9 867 000	+ 167 695 947	+ 42 757 000		

Justification:

To strengthen Union action on climate change, environmental degradation and halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity.

Amendment 18

Tabled by Pascal Canfin

SECTION III – HEADING 3

Budget line 09 02 04 – Clean energy transition*Type of amendment (EP note): Restore DB***Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

Amendment 19

Tabled by Jutta Paulus, Monika Beňová, Catherine Chabaud, Martin Hojsík, Grace O’Sullivan, Marie Toussaint,
Bas Eickhout

SECTION III – HEADING 3

Budget line 09 10 02 – European Environment Agency*Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB***Appropriations (EUR):**

	Draft Budget		Council Position		New EP amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
09 10 02	-33 888 96349 447 574	33 888 96349 447 574	49 447 574	49 447 574	-38 898 96354 457 574	38 898 96354 457 574
<i>Difference</i>	+ 5 010 000	+ 5 010 000	+ 38 898 963	+38 898 963		

Justification:

EEA’s new tasks received in recent years were covered with operational staff, but the ratio of support staff has decreased significantly. We suggest adding 6 new TA positions to the Establishment Table (ET) and EUR 1,08 m to the budget.

Legislation in the areas of water, energy and the digital transformation, transfer of tasks to the EEA from the JRC under SEVESO, a much needed network officer, as well as obligations of the 8EAP, especially on Planetary Boundaries, require additional funding. We suggest adding 10 TA and 6 CA **FG IV** to the ET resulting in EUR 2,93m and EUR 1m for operational budget.

Amendment 20

Tabled by Martin HOJSÍK, María Soraya RODRÍGUEZ RAMOS, Sirpa PIETIKÄINEN, Nicolae TEF NUȚĂ, Ulrike MÜLLER, Sophia IN 'T VELD, Frédérique RIËS, Monika BEŇOVÁ, Jutta PAULUS

SECTION III – HEADING 3

Budget line PA 09 22 XX – Preparatory action - EU Grassland Watch*Type of amendment (EP note): New PA*

Line title:

Preparatory action - EU Grassland Watch

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		New EP amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 09 22 XX	0	0	0	0	2 500 000	1 250 000
<i>Difference</i>	+ 2 500 000	+ 1 250 000	+ 2 500 000	+ 1 250 000		

Remarks:

Add the following

Natural and semi-natural grasslands are amongst the richest European ecosystems in terms of plant, insect and bird species diversity. Many Natura 2000 sites throughout the EU have been legally designated to maintain and restore this extraordinary grassland biodiversity and the ecosystem services that flow from them. Grasslands often depend on dedicated management regimes like mowing or grazing. Despite a high level of protection on paper and several successful conservation and restoration initiatives at local level, the biodiversity of Natura 2000 grasslands has suffered further declines over the last few decades. The key to turning this around is to maintain the necessary mowing and grazing practices, with low fertilizer input, at a landscape scale as part of sustainable and economically viable farming system.

The evolution of grassland cover in Natura 2000 is increasingly well monitored in certain parts of the EU. This information is still highly heterogeneous and often not easily accessible to the public. Moreover, data on relative effectiveness of Natura 2000 site management is largely lacking. The strengthened earth observation capacities of the EU through its COPERNICUS programme offer unprecedented observation potential to map and monitor land cover with high accuracy. The current Copernicus catalogue of land cover products for Natura 2000 is only updated once every 6 years and offers mostly generic land cover information that is predominately used by experts. As such, the potential to apply these observation capacities for grassland monitoring and management is not yet fully exploited.

First-phase: pilot project `Copernicus for Natura 2000`

In late 2019, the pilot project `Copernicus for Natura 2000` (COP4N2K) was launched to use Copernicus technology to better monitor Natura 2000 sites. This project created an automated model system for tracking the evolution of grassland cover in Europe's Natura 2000 network on a yearly basis, producing detailed land cover maps since 1992 (when Habitats Directive was adopted). Efforts are being made to ensure that a large audience, including Member States' administrations, protected area managers, land users and the general public, will be able to access and understand the provided grassland trends and its related indicators. All data are being made public through a dedicated online Viewer `EU Grassland Watch`.

Second-phase: preparatory action `EU Grassland Watch`

The first-phase pilot project will come to an end in late-2021 with promising results. An interim evaluation made clear that a second-phase EU pilot support would be required to assure timely follow-up for full implementation and accessibility. The preparatory action will focus on four main items that need significant further development:

- 1) The available resources in the first phase only covered half of all Natura 2000 sites with significant grassland occurrence. Scaling up will allow the completion of the (historical) picture of EU Natura 2000 grasslands.
- 2) The quality of the available maps will benefit from recent improvements in identification of different grassland types and higher spatial resolutions.
- 3) Information on the current grassland cover will also be further refined at site level by linking-up with existing administrative databases, such as national Land Parcel Identification Systems (LPIS). This will help inform appropriate site management.

4) The project will help bring the geospatial information on grasslands closer to decision makers and other key stakeholders by (1) an interactive and regularly updated public website; and (2) a series of direct interactions (e.g. webinar training, site visits, etc.) with selected actors at national or regional levels. These initiatives could bridge technological gaps by helping stakeholders to understand the benefit of these tools and use the available information, and in turn share their practical needs to inform future developments.

The fully functional `EU Grassland Watch` can help the EU and its Member States to better monitor biodiversity, the pressures it faces and the sustainability of Natura 2000 protected grasslands. The increased transparency and accessibility will not only help to prevent future negative impacts, but also to reverse historical declines by identifying priority areas for grassland restoration.

Justification:

Natural & semi-natural grasslands are amongst the richest, but also the most threatened ecosystems. The key challenge to their long-time survival is the need to maintain the necessary management practices & monitor their evolution. The EU has developed strong earth observation capacities allowing high-quality N2K grassland sites monitoring. The action will take advantage of this potential and generate transparent & accessible geospatial information for a wide range of stakeholders to monitor better the N2K protected grasslands biodiversity, pressures and sustainability.

Amendment 21

Tabled by Jutta Paulus
Nicolae Ștefănuță

SECTION III – HEADING 3

Budget line PP 09 21 02 – Pilot project - Best Belt - more power for the Green Belt

Type of amendment (EP note): Ongoing PP / Above DB / Remarks updated

Line title:

Pilot project - Best Belt - more power for the Green Belt

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		New EP amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 09 21 02	0	0	0	0	2 000 000	2 125 000
<i>Difference</i>	<i>+ 2 000 000</i>	<i>+ 2 125 000</i>	<i>+ 2 000 000</i>	<i>+ 2 125 000</i>		

Remarks:

Amend as follows

Where once the iron curtain separated countries from each another, nature now connects them in a unique continuity of natural habitats which span the length of the European continent.

The European Green Belt runs along/through 16 EU countries, five candidate countries, one potential candidate and two non-EU countries. This is Europe’s longest green network, a flagship of green infrastructure, which must be protected and conserved for future generations.

Building on the success of the BEST (voluntary scheme for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories of European overseas) initiative, we suggest implementing a similar scheme for such services along the European Green Belt for young volunteers or jobseekers. The project shall therefore be called BEST BELT (Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and Training along the European Green BELT)

Actions could be based on:

Training and education of young volunteers/jobseekers for biodiversity and ecosystem services:
Volunteers and jobseekers from all over Europe and participating countries should have the possibility to apply via a platform offered by the EU Commission to different projects along the European Green Belt. These projects can be carried out by NGOs/ Universities /Companies/ State or regional authorities. Before diving into fieldwork, the volunteers/jobseekers shall receive a training on biodiversity and ecosystem services facilitated and they shall be prepared for the work they are going to do on site. Also, units for working in a multicultural environment as well as harassment courses shall be part of the trainings before the field work. This would increase their knowledge and networks.

Ecosystem and Biodiversity services in combination with climate change adaptation and mitigation:
The work executed in the area of the European Green Belt shall be used to explore the synergies of providing ecosystem and biodiversity together with climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. Activities for designation and management of protected areas shall be carried out in the field. Together with experts, specific goals shall be set for each project, identifying the work needed on the ground.

Capacity building and outreach activities and involving organisations in the Region:
This project should also involve local communities and different actors in the field. The works happening on the ground shall be explained to the communities and also local authorities shall be trained on the links between interconnected environmental issues (biodiversity, climate change and land degradation) and related processes.
Best practice examples shall be shared along projects on the belt and each year a competition between the projects for innovative ideas/work shall be held.
For further outreach also Member States, NGOs, regional organisations and International Organisations shall be involved in a multi stakeholder approach. A blueprint could be the Green List approach developed by the IUCN.

Raising awareness for the importance of biodiversity:
By connecting activities for ecosystem preservation and restoration with information given to tourists travelling the Iron Curtain Trail, education on environmental issues can be spread easily and in a low-threshold fashion. Different levels of knowledge, adapted to e.g. families, can make the Iron Curtain Trail more attractive, thus fostering sustainable tourism.

Justification:

The connection between biodiversity, climate change and land degradation becomes more obvious every day. Restoring and protecting Europe’s longest green network, the European Green Belt, is an integral part of strengthening the Green Infrastructure in the EU.

This project could contribute to the Green Deal as well as to the Biodiversity Strategy, strengthen the social pillar and explain the value of nature protection not only to the project participants but also to a wide audience of inhabitants and tourists.

Amendment 22

Tabled by Sven Giegold, Maria Spyraiki, Frédérique Ries

SECTION III – HEADING 3

Budget line PP 09 22 XX – Pilot project - EU Testing and Information Centre for Hazardous Chemicals

Type of amendment (EP note): New PP

Line title:

Pilot project - EU Testing and Information Centre for Hazardous Chemicals

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		New EP amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 09 22 XX	0	0	0	0	1 000 000	500 000
<i>Difference</i>	+ 1 000 000	+ 500 000	+ 1 000 000	+ 500 000		

Remarks:

Add the following

This project will establish an EU Testing and Information Centre for Hazardous Chemicals. Transparent and independent testing of consumer products for (potentially) hazardous chemicals can help reduce health risks and create a level playing field for EU businesses, in particular because many hazardous products are imported into the EU, often through online platforms.

The Centre will test consumer products from across the EU for (potentially) hazardous chemicals following standardised testing methods. It will establish comparability of results across the EU and contribute to avoiding costly duplication of compliance testing. All tests will be followed-up with targeted consumer information campaigns, thereby ensuring full transparency of the tested products and results.

The Centre will follow two testing streams:

- Checks of products geared towards enforcement of EU chemicals legislation by national authorities;
- Checks for chemicals and products not (yet) regulated by EU law.

The Centre will also coordinate a range of activities related to the better enforcement and information on hazardous chemicals including, but not limited to:

- Identification of priority products to be tested across the EU;
- Developing recommendations on how to further institutionalise already existing methodologies for comparable testing programmes across the EU;
- Drafting recommendations to inform future European compliance checks, national enforcement, and consumer information campaigns;
- Strengthening cooperation and exchanges of best practices and testing experiences among national authorities and consumer organisations;
- Drafting a report on improving the common market, competitiveness of EU industry, and the EU chemicals legislation framework;
- Organising a pan-European conference targeted towards citizens as well as relevant stakeholders and EU institutions to inform citizens of the EU's work on safe and sustainable chemicals.

The project could start operating in a limited number of Member States (where a lack of enforcement is identified as a priority problem) and if successful could be expanded to other Member States in the future.

Justification:

Many consumer products contain harmful chemicals. Most of these products enter the European market unchecked, posing risks to consumers and economic disadvantages to EU businesses. Enforcement of EU chemicals legislation is not equally effective throughout the EU and information about harmful products

is fragmented, leading to uneven protection of EU citizens. The project would help implement the EU Chemicals Strategy's zero tolerance approach to non-compliance.

Amendment 23

Tabled by Sirpa PIETIKÄINEN, Martin HOJSÍK

SECTION III – HEADING 3

Budget line PP 09 22 XX – Pilot project - Biodiversity-climate nexus fund

Type of amendment (EP note): New PP

Line title:

Pilot project - Biodiversity-climate nexus fund

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		New EP amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 09 22 XX	0	0	0	0	250 000	125 000
<i>Difference</i>	+ 250 000	+ 125 000	+ 250 000	+ 125 000		

Remarks:

Add the following

Climate change and biodiversity loss are strongly interlinked. Climate change impacts the ecosystems and changes the habitats of species, which impacts their ability to survive. The more the temperatures rise, the fewer species will be able to survive. On the other hand, poor ecosystem health exacerbates the effects of climate change, when healthy ecosystems mitigate the impacts of climate change. Still, climate change gets much more attention in the public debates compared to biodiversity.

Economic pressures on the use of natural resources are high and growing, and economic growth has not yet been achieved without a loss of biodiversity. Currently, we are losing biodiversity at an alarming rate and there is an urgent need for action.

We need more protected areas. According to the EU biodiversity strategy, we should protect at least 30 % of our land and sea areas. Untouched areas are so scarce, that even if we would protect all of them, that would not be enough. Now, with the ongoing negotiations on the biodiversity convention, we should shift from the principle of no-net-loss to the net-plus principle. This means that also the compensation principle should be more ambitious than before. When a new land area is taken to use, an area of the same or bigger size should be restored or it should be compensated by protecting a new area.

The EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 focuses on sustainable use, but more focus should be given to binding targets for conservation, restoration and use.

Through carbon offsets and compensations, it is possible to better link climate to biodiversity. This can be done, for example, by connecting the voluntary carbon offsets and compensations, e.g. the ones that you can buy when you buy a flight ticket or the ones companies are using to compensate for their emissions, so that they claim to be carbon neutral, to biodiversity conservation and restoration. This could be done through directing the payments to funds that buy areas to be conserved or restored, or to the conservation of old grown forest and the restoration or conservation of terminal felled forests and peatlands, to support their rewilding in the next decades and centuries.

Currently, many voluntary offset schemes exist, but there is no guarantee of their real-life impact and they risk to be greenwashing.

The proposed pilot project would discover how the climate offsets and compensations, and maybe ETS in the future, can be linked to directly benefit biodiversity conservation and restoration.

Justification:

Climate change and biodiversity loss are strongly connected. Economic pressures on the use of natural resources are high and growing, and economic growth has not yet been achieved without a loss of biodiversity. The EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 focuses on sustainable use, but more focus should be given to binding targets for conservation, restoration and use. Through carbon offsets and compensations, it is possible to better link climate to biodiversity. Currently, many voluntary offset schemes exist, but there is no guarantee of their real-life impact.

Amendment 24

Tabled by Martin HOJSÍK, Frédérique RIES, Sophia IN 'T VELD, Nils TORVALDS, Nicolae TEF NUȚĂ, Monika BEŇOVÁ, Jutta PAULUS, Bas EICKHOUT

SECTION III – HEADING 7

Budget line S 01 01 – S 01 01 - Administration

Type of amendment (EP note): Establishment plan

Remarks:

Add the following

AD 5: +43 permanent posts (DG ENV)

AST 1: +2 permanent posts (DG ENV)

Justification:

The reinforcement of DG ENV staffing level reflects the needs stemming from the implementation of the EU Green Deal and aims at securing operational functionality of its services. The increase is necessary to deliver on the objectives of the 2030 Biodiversity Strategy and the EU Pollinator Initiative, the Farm to Fork Strategy including pesticide-objectives, the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability, the Circular Economy Action Plan, the Zero Pollution Action Plan, the Soil Thematic Strategy, EU Forest Strategy, new CAP, climate agenda, and for law enforcement.

Amendment 25

Tabled by Jutta Paulus, Grace O'Sullivan, Marie Toussaint, Monika Be ová, Catherine Chabaud, Martin Hojsík, Bas Eickhout

SECTION III – HEADING 7

Budget line S 03 01 15 – European Environment Agency

Type of amendment (EP note): Establishment plan

Remarks:

Add the following
Temporary Agents:
15 AD 6
1 AST 3

~~Contract Agents~~
~~6 FG IV~~

Justification:

EEA’s new tasks received in recent years were covered with operational staff, but the ratio of support staff has decreased significantly. We suggest adding 6 new TA positions to the Establishment Table (ET) and EUR 1,08 m to the budget.

Legislation in the areas of water, energy and the digital transformation, transfer of tasks to the EEA from the JRC under SEVESO, a much needed network officer, as well as obligations of the 8EAP, especially on Planetary Boundaries, require additional funding. We suggest adding 10 TA ~~and 6 CA~~ to the ET resulting in EUR 2,93m and EUR 1m for operational budget.

Amendment 26

Tabled by Cristian-Silviu Buioi, Nicolás González Casares, Joanna Kopcińska, Kateřina Konečná

SECTION III – HEADING 7

Budget line S 03 01 19 – European Medicines Agency

Type of amendment (EP note): Establishment plan

Remarks:

Add the following
This amendment seeks to add:
- 8 AD8 posts
- 12 AD6 post.

Total of 20 AD posts.

Justification:

This addition, in line with the request of EMA's Management Board, is necessary to support the increasing authorisation and post-marketing application-driven fee-financed workload, which increased by 43% since 2014 whilst the establishment plan was reduced by 10%. It also aims to support other activities for which no posts were granted over many years, such as in the area of clinical trials, transparency, AMR, personal data protection, increased international cooperation. Adequate resources are also needed for strengthening the Agency's IT security.

