



EEB'S 10 GREEN TESTS FOR THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY

1. WORK TOWARDS A CLEAN AND SAFE ENERGY FUTURE

- Reach an effort-sharing agreement between Member States that guarantees, by 2020, energy production based on a minimum of 20% environmentally sound renewable resources.
- Accelerate energy efficiency as an essential element of the EU's energy policy as well as product and building policies.
- Carbon Capture and Storage should operate only under strict environmental, safety and liability requirements, determined by the EU based on independent studies and tests and laid down in EU law.

2. LEAD ON CLIMATE BY EXAMPLE

- Reach an effort-sharing agreement amongst Member States that ensures at least 30% domestic greenhouse gas reduction compared with 1990 for the EU, with all Member States accepting a fair share of the common target.
- Agree on an Emission Trading Scheme that gives certainty on emission reductions through a top-down EU-wide cap, applying full auctioning and no use of external credits.
- Earmark all the revenues of the above auctioning, with a 50/50 split between financing climate friendly projects in the EU and supporting developing countries in GHG mitigation and adapting to climate change.
- Work towards a binding post-Kyoto agreement that ensures that temperature increase will remain below 2 degrees.

3. PREVENT ENVIRONMENTALLY NEGATIVE BIOFUELS PRODUCTION

- As long as environmentally and socially sound production cannot be guaranteed, abandon the 10% biofuels target for 2020.
- Include in the Fuel Quality and Renewables Directives:
 - Minimum performance standards of 60% GHG-savings for biofuels in comparison to fossil fuel;
 - Clear provisions for life cycle analysis, including direct and indirect land use changes and other environmental and social impacts;
 - Sustainability criteria addressing impacts on water, soil and biodiversity resources as well as social criteria;

4. REDUCE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF ROAD TRANSPORT

Regarding the CO² emissions directive for passenger cars:

- Limit average CO²/km emissions to 120 g/km and set an 80 g/km target for 2020.
- Reject the integrated approach and inclusion of biofuels, focusing instead on technical means only.
- Refuse differentiation on the basis of the weight of cars and ensure differentiation means an obligation for high-emitting cars to reduce more, for example by basing it on the car's 'footprint'.

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- Include stringent financial sanctions for cars with emissions over 150 g/km.

Regarding Eurovignet Revision:

- Require in the revised Eurovignet the internalisation of external costs regarding air and noise pollution, climate impacts, accidents and congestion. Seek inclusion of land use and biodiversity impacts where possible.

5. GREEN EU AGRICULTURE POLICIES

- Respond to the current food crisis by promoting demand measures, starting with reviewing the EU's biofuel policy, rather than returning to production support measures.
- Fully involve the Environment Council in the decisions on the Commission's proposal within the framework of the CAP Health Check
- Significantly beef up Commission proposals in the field of biodiversity protection, climate change and water management by:
 - Increasing proposed modulation rates
 - Protecting grasslands
 - Introducing minimum size for buffer strips along water

6. SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

- Step out of the limitations of the Commission's Action Plan and organise a debate on how the EU can achieve sustainable consumption and production patterns by identifying the role of public authorities (through legislation, financial instruments, green procurement), businesses and consumers.
- Call for the Commission to come forward by mid-2009 with resource efficiency targets of Factor 4 by 2030 and Factor 10 by 2050 as an overall guiding efficiency strategy, to be further elaborated for specific classes of resources. Call for development of sustainability criteria on natural resources, as in the Fuel Quality Directive, to help guide more sustainable resource use.
- Broaden the revision of the Ecodesign for Energy-Using Products Directive proposal beyond the 'energy-relevant products', in particular to consumer products having significant environmental impacts in non-energy areas.
- Strengthen the proposal for revision of the European Ecolabel Regulation, giving clear objectives for reducing environmental and human health impacts.
- Insist on the roadmap for environmentally hazardous subsidies.
- Ensure the adoption of ambitious eco-design measures for lighting, boilers and water heaters, as well as on the energy consumption of appliances during stand-by no later than December 2008.

7. ENSURE A COHERENT FRAMEWORK FOR INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION CONTROL

- Keep the recast of the IPPC Directive water tight: stick with the scope of Commission's proposals for change.
- Maintain existing Emission Limit Values in sectoral directives as a critical safety net and ensure their tightening to reflect emission levels achievable through application of Best Available Techniques (BAT).
- Ensure transparency in implementation by making permit applications and permits permanently available to public on national websites.
- Make using the BAT Reference Documents (BREFs) by local competent authorities obligatory to the permitting process.

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- Establish BREF review as a trigger for permit review in order to secure continuous improvement in environmental performance

8. KEEP WORKING ON THE SOIL FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE

After the failure at the December Environment Council, find a compromise between Member States that will include:

- a common approach to identifying contaminated sites and drawing up inventories;
- clarification that in case of possible overlap between existing legislation and the Soil Directive, the most stringent provisions will apply;
- Clear legal principles which establish a hierarchy of measures giving preference to prevention over clean-up;
- a mandatory chemicals analysis as part of the soil status report.

9. MOVE TOWARDS AN ACCESS TO JUSTICE DIRECTIVE

- Relaunch negotiations on the Access to Justice Directive, along the lines of the Commission proposal and EP amendments, as a tool to increase pressure on public authorities and private actors to respect and apply environmental law

10. REDUCE MERCURY USE GLOBALLY

Continue the EU's positive, pro-active role in phasing out mercury at the 2nd UNEP Open Ended Working Group on Mercury (October 2008) by developing international legal instruments to address mercury and in parallel press for:

- 70% global mercury use reduction by 2017.
- Banning mercury use in electronics, button cell batteries, thermometers and other non-electronic measuring equipment.
- Phase out mercury cell chlor-alkali processes and manage mercury from defunct chlor-alkali facilities.
- A roadmap for increased use of mercury-free technologies in small-scale and artisanal gold mining, including with sector-specific demand and a reduction goal of 50% by 2017.
- Reduction of mercury supply by halting primary mining, except where mercury is produced as a by-product from other ore processing.
- Restriction of mercury exports from developed nations.
- New and additional financial resources for these activities in developing nations.

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