



2024/2718(RSP)

26.7.2024

DRAFT MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

further to Questions for Oral Answer B10-0000/2024 and B10-0000/2024

pursuant to Rule 142(5) of the Rules of Procedure

on the UN Climate Change Conference 2024 in Baku, Azerbaijan (COP29)
(2024/2718(RSP))

Antonio Decaro

Chair – Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

Lidia Pereira

on behalf of the PPE Group

Javi López

on behalf of the S&D Group

Emma Wiesner

on behalf of the Renew Group

Lena Schilling

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Nikolaos Farantouris

on behalf of The Left Group

B10-0000/2024

**European Parliament resolution on the UN Climate Change Conference 2024 in Baku, Azerbaijan (COP29)
(2024/2718(RSP))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol thereto,
- having regard to the agreement adopted at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP21) in Paris on 12 December 2015 (the Paris Agreement),
- having regard to the 28th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP28), the 18th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP18) and the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA5), and to the Glasgow Climate Pact adopted at the 26th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP26) in Glasgow on 13 November 2021,
- having regard to the agreement made at the 27th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP27) to create a specific fund for loss and damage (L&D), the establishment, at COP28, of a transitional committee on the operationalisation of the new funding arrangements for responding to L&D, and to the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage,
- having regard to its resolution of 21 November 2023 on the UN Climate Change Conference 2023 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (COP28)¹,
- having regard to its resolution of 25 April 2024 on Azerbaijan, notably the repression of civil society and the cases of Dr Gubad Ibadoghlu and Ilhamiz Guliyev²,
- having regard to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to the Sustainable Development Goals,
- having regard to its resolution of 15 June 2023 on the implementation and delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals³,
- having regard to the 2018 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) special report on global warming of 1.5 °C, its special report on climate change and land, its special report on the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate and its sixth assessment report (AR6),
- having regard to the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change, its report of 18 January 2024 entitled ‘Towards EU climate neutrality: progress, policy gaps and

¹ OJ C, C/2024/4210, 24.7.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2024/4210/oj>.

² Texts adopted, P9_TA(2024)0369.

³ OJ C, C/2024/493, 23.1.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2024/493/oj>.

opportunities’ and its report of 15 June 2023 entitled ‘Scientific advice for the determination of an EU-wide 2040 climate target and a greenhouse gas budget for 2030-2050’,

- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 (European Climate Law)⁴,
- having regard to the recently adopted EU legislation translating the EU’s targets of reducing net emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990 levels and towards reaching the binding EU climate neutrality target by 2050 (Fit for 55 package) into concrete policies across different sectors,
- having regard to Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030⁵,
- having regard to its resolution of 28 November 2019 on the climate and environment emergency⁶,
- having regard to the Commission communication of 6 February 2024 entitled ‘Securing our future – Europe’s 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society’ (COM(2024)0063),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 12 March 2024 entitled ‘Managing climate risks – protecting people and prosperity’ (COM(2024)0091),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 24 February 2021 entitled ‘Forging a climate-resilient Europe – the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change’ (COM(2021)0082),
- having regard to its resolution of 17 December 2020 on the EU strategy on adaptation to climate change⁷,
- having regard to the 2023 emissions gap report of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) of 20 November 2023 entitled ‘Broken Record – Temperatures hit new highs, yet world fails to cut emissions (again)’, its 2023 adaptation gap report of 2 November 2023 entitled ‘Underfinanced. Underprepared – Inadequate investment and planning on climate adaptation leaves world exposed’ and its 2023 production gap report of 8 November 2023 entitled ‘Phasing down or phasing up? Top fossil fuel producers plan even more extraction despite climate promises’,
- having regard to the UNFCCC synthesis report of 14 November 2023 on nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement,
- having regard to the summary of the second report of the Independent High Level

⁴ OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>.

⁵ OJ L 114, 12.4.2022, p. 22, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2022/591/oj>.

⁶ OJ C 232, 16.6.2021, p. 28.

⁷ OJ C 445, 29.10.2021, p. 156.

Expert Group on Climate Finance of November 2023 entitled ‘A climate finance framework: decisive action to deliver on the Paris Agreement’,

- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2024/1787 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/942⁸,
- having regard to the UNEP report of 1 December 2023 entitled ‘An Eye on Methane: International Methane Emissions Observatory 2023 Report’ and the UNEP report of 6 May 2021 entitled ‘Global Methane Assessment: Benefits and Costs of Mitigating Methane Emissions’,
- having regard to the Global Methane Tracker 2024 report of March 2024 published by the International Energy Agency,
- having regard to the Commission communication of 14 October 2020 on an EU strategy to reduce methane emissions (COM(2020)0663),
- having regard to its resolution of 21 October 2021 on an EU strategy to reduce methane emissions⁹,
- having regard to the report of the World Meteorological Organization of 19 March 2024 on the state of the global climate in 2023,
- having regard to the Copernicus Climate Change Service and its 2023 Global Climate Highlights report,
- having regard to the Global Registry of Fossil Fuel Emissions and Reserves,
- having regard to the UNEP report of 18 February 2021 entitled ‘Making Peace with Nature: a scientific blueprint to tackle the climate, biodiversity and pollution emergencies’,
- having regard to the global assessment report of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of 25 November 2019 on biodiversity and ecosystem services,
- having regard to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, agreed at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 20 May 2020 entitled ‘EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives’ (COM(2020)0380),
- having regard to its resolution of 9 June 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives¹⁰,

⁸ OJ L, 2024/1787, 15.7.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1787/oj>.

⁹ OJ C 184, 5.5.2022, p. 105.

¹⁰ OJ C 67, 8.2.2022, p. 25.

- having regard to the report on the IPBES-IPCC co-sponsored workshop of 10 June 2021 on biodiversity and climate change,
- having regard to its resolution of 6 October 2022 on momentum for the ocean: strengthening ocean governance and biodiversity¹¹,
- having regard to the agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction Agreement) adopted on 19 June 2023,
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2024 on nature restoration and amending Regulation (EU) 2022/869¹²,
- having regard to its position of 10 April 2024 on the Commission proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on Soil Monitoring and Resilience (Soil Monitoring Law) (COM(2023)0416)¹³,
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2024/... of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Union certification framework for carbon removals,
- having regard to its resolution of 28 April 2021 on soil protection¹⁴,
- having regard to the European Environment Agency’s (EEA) report of 4 December 2019 entitled ‘The European Environment - State and Outlook 2020’, the EEA assessment of 8 September 2022 of the potential of European soils for stronger climate action, and the EEA’s first European Climate Risk Assessment of 11 March 2024,
- having regard to its resolution of 16 September 2020 on the EU’s role in protecting and restoring the world’s forests¹⁵,
- having regard to its resolution of 15 September 2022 on the consequences of drought, fire, and other extreme weather phenomena: increasing the EU’s efforts to fight climate change¹⁶,
- having regard to the UN World Water Development Report on Partnerships and cooperation for water of 9 May 2023 and the UN Water Conference held from 22 to 24 March 2023, the first major conference of the UN dedicated to water since 1977,
- having regard to the Commission communication of 11 March 2020 entitled ‘A new Circular Economy Action Plan for a cleaner and more competitive Europe’

¹¹ OJ C 132, 14.4.2023, p. 106.

¹² OJ L, 2024/1991, 29.7.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1991/oj>.

¹³ Texts adopted, P9_TA(2024)0204.

¹⁴ OJ C 506, 15.12.2021, p. 38.

¹⁵ OJ C 385, 22.9.2021, p. 10.

¹⁶ OJ C 125, 5.4.2023, p. 135.

(COM(2020)0098),

- having regard to its resolution of 10 February 2021 on the new Circular Economy Action Plan¹⁷,
- having regard to the report of the International Renewable Energy Agency of June 2023 entitled ‘World Energy Transitions Outlook 2023: 1.5 °C Pathway’,
- having regard to the report of the International Energy Agency (IEA) of May 2021 entitled ‘Net Zero by 2050 – A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector’ and its update of September 2023 entitled ‘Net Zero Roadmap: A Global Pathway to Keep the 1.5 °C Goal in Reach’,
- having regard to the IEA special report of May 2024 entitled ‘Strategies for Affordable and Fair Clean Energy Transitions’ and its report of June 2024 entitled ‘COP28 Tripling Renewable Capacity Pledge. Tracking countries’ ambitions and identifying policies to bridge the gap’,
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/653 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁸,
- having regard to the UN’s Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,
- having regard to the 2023 report of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) of the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,
- having regard to the UNDRR 2023 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction,
- having regard to its resolution of 15 June 2023 on a European Day for the victims of the global climate crisis¹⁹,
- having regard to the Joint Research Centre report of 7 June 2023 entitled ‘Impacts of climate change on defence-related critical energy infrastructure’,
- having regard to the Strategic Compass for Security and Defence approved by the Council on 21 March 2022,
- having regard to the Climate Change and Defence Roadmap of the European External Action Service (EEAS) of November 2020,

¹⁷ OJ C 465, 17.11.2021, p. 11.

¹⁸ OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/1999/oj>.

¹⁹ OJ C, C/2024/488, 23.1.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2024/488/oj>.

- having regard to its resolution of 7 June 2022 on the EEAS’s Climate Change and Defence Roadmap²⁰,
 - having regard to the conclusions adopted at the 66th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women on 25 March 2022, entitled ‘Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes’,
 - having regard to the report of the Special Rapporteur of 26 July 2022 on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change,
 - having regard to UN Human Rights Resolution 41/21 of 12 July 1986 entitled ‘Human Rights and Climate Change’,
 - having regard to the report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples of 1 November 2017 on the impacts of climate change and climate finance on indigenous peoples’ rights and to the Stockholm +50 Indigenous Peoples Declaration,
 - having regard to Council conclusions on the preparations for the 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) of the UNFCCC in Dubai, 30 November – 12 December 2023,
 - having regard to the European Court of Auditors special report 04/2023 of 15 February 2023 entitled ‘The Global Climate Change Alliance(+) – Achievements fell short of ambitions’ and its special report 18/2023 of 26 June 2023 entitled ‘EU climate and energy targets – 2020 targets achieved, but little indication that actions to reach the 2030 targets will be sufficient’,
 - having regard to the Council conclusions of [...] on the preparations for the UNFCCC 29th Conference of the Parties (COP29) in Baku on 11-22 November 2024,
 - having regard to the Council conclusions of [...] on climate finance in view of the UNFCCC 29th Conference of the Parties (COP29) in Baku on 11-22 November 2024,
 - having regard to the questions to the Commission and to the Council on the 2024 UN Climate Change Conference in Baku, Azerbaijan (COP29) (O-0000/2024 – B10-0000/2024 and O-0000/2024 – B10-0000/2024),
 - having regard to Rules 142(5) and 136(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the motion for a resolution of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety,
- A. whereas the European Parliament has declared a climate and environmental emergency and has committed to urgently fight and contain this threat;
- B. whereas the Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016;
- C. whereas, according to UNEP’s 2023 emissions gap report, fully implementing unconditional NDCs made under the Paris Agreement for 2030 would put the world on

²⁰ OJ C 493, 27.12.2022, p. 19.

course to limit the temperature rise to 2.9 °C this century; whereas fully implementing conditional NDCs would lower the temperature rise to 2.5 °C;

- D. whereas the 2023 UNFCCC synthesis report on NDCs states that the total global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions level in 2030 is projected to be 2 % below the 2019 level; whereas the IPCC concludes that in scenarios limiting warming to 1.5 °C, GHG emissions need to be 43 % below their 2019 level by 2030;
- E. whereas the EU and its Member States submitted their update of the NDC committing to reduce their net GHG emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990;
- F. whereas the first global stocktake (GST) completed in 2023 at COP28 underlined the urgent need to address the interlinked global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss in the broader context of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the vital importance, for sustainable climate action, of protecting, conserving, restoring and sustainably using nature and ecosystems;
- G. whereas marine biodiversity is seriously endangered, despite the ocean playing a unique and vital role as a climate regulator;
- H. whereas methane has been responsible for around 30 % of the rise in global temperatures since the industrial revolution;
- I. whereas the OECD's seventh assessment of progress towards the UNFCCC climate finance goal finds that in 2022 developed countries provided a total of USD 115.9 billion in climate finance for developing countries;
- J. whereas the UNEP's 2023 adaptation gap report highlights that the current adaptation finance gap is estimated at USD 194 billion to USD 366 billion per year;
- K. whereas the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change highlights the need to urgently and fully phase out harmful fossil fuel subsidies across the EU;
- L. whereas the UNEP's 2023 adaptation gap report highlights that the current adaptation finance gap is estimated at USD 194 billion to USD 366 billion per year;
- M. whereas the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change highlights the need to urgently and fully phase out harmful fossil fuel subsidies across the EU;

The global stocktake and COP29 in Baku

1. Takes note of the outcome of the first GST at COP28, which recognises that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C with no or limited overshoot requires deep, rapid and sustained reductions in global GHG emissions of 43 % by 2030 and 60 % by 2035 relative to the 2019 level, reaching net zero GHG emissions by 2050;
2. Supports the COP28 call on the Parties to the UNFCCC to contribute to the global effort of tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030;
3. Supports the COP28 call on the Parties to accelerate efforts towards the phase-down of

unabated coal power, and to transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems in a just, orderly and equitable manner, with a view to accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050, in keeping with the science; reiterates its call on all Parties to work on developing a fossil fuel non-proliferation treaty;

4. Expresses concern at the findings of the UNEP's 2023 emissions gap report that fully implementing current unconditional NDCs would put the world on track for 2.9 °C global warming while the additional implementation and continuation of conditional NDCs would lead to 2.5 °C global warming by the end of the century;
5. Calls on all Parties to scale up their climate targets and accompanying policies and raise the ambition of their NDCs to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C;
6. Urges all Parties to ensure an outcome at COP29 with robust rules for cooperative mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and calls on the EU and its Member States to strictly defend a high level of climate integrity, based on the best available science, in the negotiations;

International climate finance and sustainable finance

7. Notes that the EU and its Member States are the largest providers of public climate finance, with all EU climate finance reaching an all-time high in 2022 of EUR 28.5 billion;
8. Notes that developed countries provided and mobilised a total of USD 115.9 billion in climate finance for developing countries in 2022, exceeding the UNFCCC annual USD 100 billion climate finance goal for the first time, two years after the target year of 2020;
9. Calls on all Parties to agree on a post-2025 new collective quantified goal on climate finance at COP29 with safeguards to reach the agreed quantum and timeframe;
10. Notes that many climate-vulnerable countries are in debt distress or at significant risk of debt distress;
11. Considers it essential to advance the Bridgetown Agenda without delay; calls on all the major international financial institutions and multilateral development banks to align their portfolios and lending policies with the Paris Agreement;
12. Recalls that fossil fuels are responsible for over 75 % of all GHGs and are therefore the largest contributor to climate change;
13. Regrets that fossil energy subsidies in the EU remained stable between 2010 and 2020, at around EUR 50 billion per year, and even increased to EUR 123 billion in 2022; recalls that the 8th Environmental Action Programme requires the Commission and the Member States to 'set a deadline for the phasing out of fossil fuel subsidies consistent with the ambition of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C';
14. Is concerned that governments worldwide spent USD 620 billion in 2023 on subsidising the use of fossil fuels, which is significantly more than the USD 70 billion that was

spent in 2023 on support for consumer-facing clean energy investments; encourages all Parties to end all direct and indirect fossil fuel subsidies as soon as possible;

Adaptation

15. Underlines the need to step up adaptation action within the EU and globally to minimise the negative effects of climate change and biodiversity loss;
16. Welcomes the agreement on the framework for the global goal on adaptation (GGA) at COP28, namely the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience; highlights the need to translate the GGA into measurable outcomes and to track progress towards achieving the goal;
17. Stresses that early warning systems are critical to effective adaptation and calls for the rapid implementation of the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative;

Loss and damage

18. Welcomes the decision at COP28 to use the loss and damage (L&D) fund to address and respond to the economic and non-economic impacts of climate change for particularly vulnerable developing countries;
19. Reiterates its call for L&D to be a standing agenda item at COPs, in order to monitor and make progress on this issue, and for the full use of the Santiago Network in order to effectively catalyse technical assistance for adequately addressing L&D;

Participation of stakeholders at COP29

20. Recalls the importance of the full involvement of all Parties in the UNFCCC decision-making processes; calls on the COP29 presidency and future presidencies to better enable the participation of developing countries and delegates from the least developed countries and to allocate additional resources to this;
21. Stresses that climate goals cannot be achieved without the support and involvement of the public; calls on all Parties to raise awareness of climate change and related issues, combat misinformation and work with public representatives to gain public support for mitigation and adaptation measures;
22. Recalls its resolution of 25 April 2024 on Azerbaijan and calls on the UNFCCC, all Parties and the authorities of Azerbaijan to ensure equitable access to COP29 and full and unrestricted participation for all citizens and civil society organisations; reiterates its call on the UNFCCC Secretariat to develop human rights criteria that countries hosting future COPs must commit to as part of the host agreement;

Conflict of interest, transparency and integrity

23. Welcomes the preparation of the first biennial transparency reports under the Paris Agreement;
24. Expresses concern that more than 2 400 fossil fuel lobbyists were accredited attendees

at COP28; calls for the UNFCCC and the Parties to ensure that the decision-making process is protected from interests that run counter to the goal of the Paris Agreement;

EU climate policy aligned with the Paris Agreement

25. Takes note of the EU's updated NDC; highlights that the EU's current climate legislation will reduce the EU's net GHG emissions by around 57 % compared to 1990;
26. Reiterates the need to mainstream climate ambition into all EU policies and the measures transposing them, and underlines that Article 6(4) of the European Climate Law obliges the Commission to assess the consistency of any draft measure or legislative proposal, including budgetary proposals, with the EU's climate targets;
27. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to ensure that the national energy and climate plans and long-term strategies of the Member States include sufficient action and financial means to achieve the EU's 2030 targets;
28. Stresses that the current geopolitical situation highlights the urgency of cutting the EU's dependence on fossil fuels and the need to boost the deployment of renewables;
29. Notes the Council Decision of 4 March 2024 on the approval of the withdrawal of the European Atomic Energy Community from the Energy Charter Treaty;

The climate and environmental crisis

30. Underscores that the climate and biodiversity crises are interlinked; emphasises the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems and of managing natural resources sustainably in order to enhance nature-based climate change mitigation;
31. Recognises that healthy ecosystems and rich biodiversity provide life-critical services, and highlights the fact that climate change is one of the direct drivers of biodiversity loss; points to how climate change has already altered terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems all around the world, causing species losses and declines in key ecosystem services;
32. Underlines that the conservation and restoration of high-carbon ecosystems such as peatlands, wetlands, rangelands, and blue carbon ecosystems offer a wide range of mitigation and adaptation benefits; calls on the Commission to develop the mapping of these ecosystems and develop methodologies for the accounting of carbon removals and emissions from those ecosystems;
33. Stresses the need to protect the rights and interests of indigenous peoples and local communities; stresses the need to support and protect environmental defenders;
34. Stresses the importance of implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; recalls the failure in achieving the Aichi targets;
35. Welcomes all efforts by governments and non-governmental actors to maximise the potential of soils to mitigate climate change and to improve water availability;

36. Emphasises the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring water and water-related ecosystems; highlights the devastating environmental, social and economic impacts of desertification, droughts, floods and water pollution;
37. Welcomes the adoption of the UN High Seas Treaty (Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction Agreement); calls on the Parties to continue work on the UN Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue; stresses that climate mechanisms depend on the health of the ocean and marine ecosystems currently affected by global warming, pollution, overexploitation of marine biodiversity, acidification, deoxygenation and coastal erosion;
38. Stresses the need to combat plastic pollution; welcomes the ongoing work on the Global Plastics Treaty;

Efforts across all sectors

39. Welcomes the fact that 158 countries have become signatories to the Global Methane Pledge to date; calls for a quantified, science-based assessment of the progress made since its adoption at COP26;
40. Calls on all Parties also to include specific methane reduction targets in their NDCs;
41. Recalls the EU regulation on methane emissions reduction in the energy sector which will apply, from 1 January 2027, also to EU importers of crude oil, natural gas and coal;
42. Highlights the fact that the transport sector is the only sector in which emissions have risen at EU level since 1990 and that this is not compatible with the EU's climate goals;
43. Calls on the International Maritime Organization to adopt measures to reduce maritime emissions; calls on the Commission and the Member States to restart UNFCCC negotiations on attributing international shipping emissions to national inventories;
44. Acknowledges the significant potential for GHG emissions reduction in the agricultural sector;
45. Stresses that all sectors must contribute to the reduction of emissions;
46. Highlights the fact that the EU's carbon border adjustment mechanism will provide an effective mechanism to price emissions from products imported to the EU and to address carbon leakage while supporting the adoption of carbon pricing worldwide;
47. Stresses the need to address the climate and environmental impact of the textile sector;
48. Stresses the need to fight greenwashing by working towards establishing global standards for green claims;
49. Stresses that climate change and environmental degradation lead to scarcity of natural resources, can increase conflicts and tensions, as well as food shortages and natural catastrophes, and are major drivers of human displacement and threat multipliers;

Climate change and gender

50. Emphasises the need for more concrete actions by all Parties to deliver on the commitments of the renewed Gender Action Plan agreed at COP25;

Role of the European Parliament at COP29

51. Believes that the European Parliament should be an integral part of the EU delegation at COP29, given that it must give its consent to international agreements and plays a central role in the domestic implementation of the Paris Agreement as one of the EU's co-legislators; expects, therefore, to be allowed to attend EU coordination meetings at COP29 in Baku and to be guaranteed access to all preparatory documents; commits to acting independently and free from conflicts of interest;

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52. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States and the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, with the request that it be circulated to all non-EU Parties to the Convention.