

ANNEX

	RECOVERY - short to middle term	RESILIENCE - Middle to long term
ECONOMY	<p>[MASSIVE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT PLAN]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopting a massive 2-year long stimulus package with the Green Deal at its core (€750 bn) to be climate-proofed and fully aligned with the Paris Agreement, and fully including gender mainstreaming and budgeting, and to be implemented at all levels (local, regional, national and European) in order to secure political ownership but should be organised at the EU level in order to ensure a coordinated implementation. 20% of the GRIP should be dedicated for third countries. Adopting a Green EIB programme (€275bn) to be climate proofed and fully aligned with the Paris Agreement Supporting the ECB Pandemic Emergency Purchasing programme (PEPP), inviting the ECB to purchase Eurobonds & consider support for the Green Deal through its purchase programs in accordance with its mandate under the treaty which includes the duty to support the general policies of the Union <p>[THE FINANCING OF THE MASSIVE INVESTMENT PLAN]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuing Eurobonds (at least €1 trillion) Creating new EU own resources Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, plastic tax, ETS, kerosene tax and aviation taxation, EU-wide corporate tax((with a minimum corporate tax of 20% in the CCCTB), a digital tax and an FTT to finance the GRIP and the GREEN DEAL. <p>[TOWARDS A NEW MACROECONOMIC, FISCAL & REGULATORY FRAMEWORK]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reforming the EU banking sector (banking Union) to ensure a sustainable financing of the economy. In the face of the banking crisis which might unfold soon, we oppose new public bailouts, saving banks with taxpayers money. State aid for 	<p>[MASSIVE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT PLAN]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopting a 10-year long investment and regulatory reform (€3 trillion) to transform our economies and make them truly resilient to be climate-proofed and fully aligned with the Paris Agreement, and fully including gender mainstreaming and budgeting, and to be implemented at all levels (local, regional, national and European) in order to secure political ownership but should be organised at the EU level in order to ensure a coordinated implementation. 20% of this investment plan should be dedicated for third countries. Ensuring that, at least, 50% of the EU budget is climate-related and that the rest of the EU budget respect the “do no harm” principle. Stopping direct and indirect subsidies to nuclear, coal and fossil fuel & introducing financial incentives for companies and sectors following the ecological transition A EU Emergency Insurance system covering pandemic, natural disasters, humanitarian crisis, climate change consequences shall be created to strengthen European resilience to these hazards. <p>[THE FINANCING OF THE MASSIVE INVESTMENT PLAN]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating new EU own resources: Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, plastic tax, ETS, kerosene tax and aviation taxation, EU-wide corporate tax (with a minimum corporate tax rate of 20% in the CCCTB) a digital tax, and an FTT to finance the GRIP and the GREEN DEAL. <p>[TOWARDS A NEW MACROECONOMIC, FISCAL & REGULATORY FRAMEWORK]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reforming the EU rules to ensure a countercyclical fiscal framework, including the imbalances procedures and the Stability & Growth Pact. Completing the monetary union, including the finalisation of the banking union, the completion of the EU deposit insurance scheme;

	<p>banks must remain a tool of last resort, reserved for extreme cases and only for solvent banks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditioning the state aids (no dividend or bonuses) granted to big businesses and -if need be- (partial) nationalisation - with corresponding voting right and appropriate influence over the business model - of certain companies, especially in the critical sectors such as transport • Financing an ambitious Climate-proofed, gender responsive EU Cohesion policy as the main EU investment policy and recovery tool benefiting to all regions & abolishing the macroeconomic conditionalities • Ensuring a transparent and sound financial management by strengthening public accounting and public auditing & fighting against corruption & nepotism • Providing specific financial support and tailored-made fiscal measures for the most hit businesses, particularly the SMEs, in the cultural sector. • Removing the temporary intra EU restrictions for circulations of goods, workers and services in the single market and improving the public procurement, through increased use of joint procedure and further joint instruments, including through proper budgetary support, at EU level. • support European producers to shift their production to critical goods and pharmaceuticals, independently from WTO rules on subsidies • Investing in Research, Development and Innovation & supporting SMEs which are struggling with the crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting-up a EU unemployment Reassurance scheme • Reforming the European Semester in order to include SDGs-related reforms • Strengthening & mainstreaming the EU taxonomy. • Adoption of public CBCR & of the CCCTB • Reinforcing the Cohesion policy as the bottom-up, gender responsive sustainable investment policy & including a mechanism ensuring a management from the Commission while a MS is subject to an article 7 procedure • Supporting direct investment in public services, particularly in the Healthcare systems, including through EIB loans and guarantees, including in third countries • Creating a EU health guarantee & making Health an EU shared competence. • Strengthening our resilience and competitiveness & shortening supply chains for strategic sectors such as agriculture, health and medical supplies production by introducing a Buy EU act for those sectors to boost EU-based production and adopting a Small business Act, ensuring greater access of SMEs to public procurement/financing, in specific sectors such as the food sector. • Reforming the EU framework for public procurement rules to get out of the “lowest price award criteria” by making systematic use of sustainability award criteria and setting measurable binding targets to make it a driver for sustainability and resilience so as to foster sustainable, fair and shorter supply chains, as well as exclude social and healthcare services from its scope. • Fast-tracking the adoption of the rules concerning the consumer rights and circular economy with a clear focus on introducing sustainable product standards such as reparability, longevity, reuse and recycling, interoperability as well as replaceability. A detailed labelling of the environmental impact of products enables consumers in the ecological transformation. • Relocalising & diversifying the economy in order to be less dependent on the global supply chain (import & export), especially in the food, healthcare and pharmaceutical sectors. Distance between production and consumption should be as short as possible • Reviewing the model of EU FTAs in order to align them with the new macroeconomic model and the relocalisation & diversification while ensuring that limit export authorization in the field of health sector in case of outbreak while not penalizing the poorest countries. • introducing clauses in EU Free Trade Agreements which declare the strengthening of the public health sector a priority goal overriding market access and public procurement facilitation, and which ban the privatisation of water supply and
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		<p>sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • screening FTAs for elements directly related to the implementation of the EU Green Deal, especially with regard to circular economy goals, carbon pricing, and the prohibition of subsidies for fossil fuel related extraction, production and marketing
<p>SOCIAL AND EMPLOYMENT</p>	<p>[CREATE QUALITY SUSTAINABLE JOBS]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure EU wide stabilizers based on unemployment, to support the economic recovery and improve social well-being in the Union • Provide EU guarantees for such schemes for Member States who can't finance this at national level • Guarantee health, safety protection and living wages for health professionals and every worker who helped maintain the economy during the crisis and work towards improving their working conditions. • Reinforce and adapt rules on social security and labour rights for workers especially in the creative and cultural sector, while taking into account the diversity of its workforce • Ensure cross-border workers, especially affected by the closing of borders, can access social and health care systems in countries where they work • Ensure just transition plans support a sustainable and long-term perspective to achieve the EU climate objectives for 2050 and efficiently address inequalities and increase social inclusion. Such plan should be developed with all relevant partners and local actors, as well as all the people living in the affected territories <p>[INVEST IN SOCIAL, HEALTH and WELL-BEING]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emergency aid to cultural professionals, especially independent ones, as well as to small and medium-sized cultural companies, to stimulate a recovery in the consumption of cultural services • Adopt targeted measures during the COVID-19 crisis to protect women and address the specific needs of people in vulnerable situations, such as people with disabilities, minorities such as Roma, LGBTI+ people, children, elderly people and people with socioeconomically disadvantaged background or at risk of poverty and social exclusion 	<p>[CREATE QUALITY SUSTAINABLE JOBS]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the creation of quality jobs and training skills to ensure a social and inclusive just transition and avoid further flexibilization and precariousness of jobs • Adopt a directive on minimum income to ensure that everyone one in the EU receives a poverty-proof minimum income (taking into account the gender dimension) • Set up recovery support schemes for workers who suffer long-term health damages and loss of income • Present an Action Plan to end in-work poverty, to ensure EU-wide living wages as too many workers still don't earn enough for them and their families to live a healthy and decent life • Regulate platform work at EU level to ensure social protection and the right to assembly of platform workers • Promote universal basic income as a form of social security better suited to crises and, more generally, to a changing society. <p>[PUT SOCIAL, HEALTH and WELL-BEING AT THE HEART OF OUR SOCIETY]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a "Care Deal for Europe" to ensure massive investments into improved care services across the Union and provide better working conditions in these sectors. • Reorganize and refinance our public health systems so that they are more crisis proof and guarantee access to quality health care to all, including people in vulnerable situations and irrespective of residence or migration status • Facilitate cross border health care and more flexibility for patients' care between national health systems

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide psychological assistance to cope with the crisis to children and other people in need, with particular emphasis on children in poverty and in vulnerable situations. • Provide special assistance to people with disabilities adapted to their specific needs, such as additional psychological support and their access to information and essential services • Adopt the LGBTI Equality Strategy and post 2020 EU Framework on Roma Equality and Inclusion Strategies still in 2020, also to take into account the impact of the crisis • Ensure access to fair asylum procedures in all EU Member States • Create a solidarity mechanism at EU level so that Member States equally participate in the dignified reception of asylum seekers and step up relocation of asylum seekers from Greece and other first countries of arrival. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give the EU additional competences in health policies, including crisis preparedness, aiming at building a Social Union and make health a priority area of action for the EU • 'Ensure a Health in all policies' approach to public health in order to take into account the consequences of public policy on health systems, the determinants of health, health inequalities and well-being on other topics • Draw the lessons of the crisis on how to facilitate e-health services in the EU • Adopt an EU Framework for promoting mental health and wellbeing, that addresses mental health services as a core aspect of social and health care services, and mental health as a major influencer of one's ability to work and function. • Present a EU-wide coordinated investment plan to improve European education systems, including education, training and public awareness on climate change and sustainability • Adopt a European framework for housing as part of a wider public investment booster as there is a tremendous under-investment in housing • Adopt an EU Framework for National Homelessness Strategies to address homelessness in Member States, as homeless people have been impacted in many ways by the crisis • Present a European Child Guarantee so that by 2030 no child or youngster in the EU should live at risk of poverty or social exclusion • Adopt targeted measures to prevent long-term youth unemployment by reinforcing the Youth Guarantee and demand labour market reforms making sure that the young generation, for whom it will be hardest to enter the labour market, are secured a decent future. • Adopt an EU-wide adequately funded stimulus package for creative and cultural creators to tackle the long-term effects of the crisis on cultural services (including facilitating mobility rights of artists and their works) and generally increase public funding to arts and culture • Reach a deal on the Anti-Discrimination Directive in the Council in order to achieve a greater scope of protection for vulnerable population and people with disabilities • Step up resettlement from third countries of refugees in vulnerable situations • End criminalisation of humanitarian assistance
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	<p>[ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND COMBAT GENDER BASED VIOLENCE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise €17 additional millions in the 2020 budget and €10 additional millions for 2021 to increase funds under the Daphne budget line to support victims of gender-based violence • For the EU to ratify the Istanbul convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence and include gender-based violence in the list of EU crimes by the end of 2020 • Ensure that EU funds and programmes to reduce health inequalities include an objective to guarantee women easy access to their sexual and reproductive health and rights • Ensure gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting by tracking spending dedicated to gender equality and condition investments to the adoption of gender impact assessments for any recovery fund set up to deal with the crisis. 	<p>[ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND COMBAT GENDER BASED VIOLENCE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the Work/Life Balance directive to foster equal distribution of care responsibilities between genders • Promote the introduction of specific measures in Member states to recognise informal care work in the form of care credits • Adoption by Member States of a set of objectives and recommendations going beyond the Barcelona targets on childcare to also ensure minimum standards of accessible and quality care services for older and dependent people • Adopt a new Directive to introduce binding Gender Pay Gap Transparency measures and revise the gender equality directive in view of eliminating the gender pay gap in the Union • Include in the Commission’s 2021 work programme a directive to tackle gender-based violence • Develop a special scheme under the European Social Fund to combat women’s precarious and informal work
<p>ENVIRONMENT</p>	<p>[THE GREEN DEAL: BASIS FOR THE FUTURE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align Recovery Package to the objective of limiting global warming to under 1.5°C, of halting and reversing biodiversity loss and of reducing air, water and soil pollution. • No direct or indirect post-crisis support should be given to the whole nuclear, coal and other fossil fuels industries-chain. • The Recovery Package to help kick-start the transformation of our economy and ensure all sectors are put on a path towards climate-neutrality. • Reducing our ecological impact and protecting and restoring domestic and global biodiversity is key to prevent the emergence of pandemics such as COVID-19. Legally binding targets for the protection and restoration of at least 30% of EU's biodiversity by 2030 should be introduced, accompanied by adequate financing and reinforced governance and enforcement. • The EU should unilaterally take the lead by adopting more legislation on mandatory due diligence, such as it has already done in specific areas of 	<p>[THE GREEN DEAL: BASIS FOR THE FUTURE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a “Paris-compliant” European Climate Law based on a carbon-budget approach and that enshrines into law the objective of reducing GHG emissions to at least -65% by 2030 and to reach climate neutrality by 2040. By June 2021, the Commission should also revise the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Directives to deliver a 100% renewables-based and highly energy-efficient economy by 2040. • Stepping up EU action to protect and restore biodiversity. At least € 150bn should be mobilised over the next 10 years for the implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy. All spending under the Union budget should also be screened against legally binding biodiversity proofing criteria to ensure European public money is not leading to biodiversity loss. Member States and local authorities should also be encouraged to apply strict biodiversity mainstreaming and proofing of their budgets. • Requests the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), an independent intergovernmental body to conduct a thorough review of the global scientific knowledge on the impacts of biodiversity loss and the broader effects of human activity on the natural world on the

	<p>certain conflict minerals and timber, in order to enable the tracing of supply chains to the origins of the raw materials and that puts the obligation of due diligence with regard to environmental, social and human rights on companies at each step of the supply chain. Due diligence is also a very pertinent tool to impose mandatory due diligence obligations on both upstream and downstream operators in forest-risk commodity supply chains and therefore fight against deforestation and protect biodiversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery funds in heavily polluting sectors, such as agriculture, chemicals and transport, should be invested in clean technologies to ensure the industries recover along a future-proof and sustainable path towards zero pollution. A zero-pollution action plan for air, water and soil, and a chemicals strategy for sustainability are needed more than ever. They should aim at preventing any form of pollution and reducing it to levels that are no longer harmful to human health and the environment so as to live well, within the planet’s ecological limits. The chemicals strategy for sustainability needs to close the regulatory gaps in EU chemicals legislation, achieving rapid substitution of substances of very high concern and other hazardous chemicals, including endocrine disruptors, very persistent chemicals, neurotoxicants and immunotoxicants, as well as tackling the combination effects of chemicals, nano-forms of substances and exposure to hazardous chemicals from products. <p>[INVESTING IN AND PROTECTING THE LOCAL PRODUCTION OF FOOD]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food markets are permanently disorganised. The prices of agricultural products, especially meat and milk, are very likely to be long disrupted. The European Commission and Member States must use all the means at its disposal within the framework of the Common Market Organisation of the CAP to support affected farmers, including mandatory production reduction, for example in the dairy sector. • In the fisheries sector, small-scale coastal fishers have suffered disproportionately during the crisis due to being cut off from their outlets like restaurants and markets. The EU needs to help them gain access to alternative markets and new ways to sell their goods. In addition, a fairer distribution of fishing quotas in line with article 17 of 	<p>emergence of pandemics such as COVID-19 and to make this review accessible/available to the public, governments and policy makers;</p> <p>[INVESTING IN AND PROTECTING THE LOCAL PRODUCTION OF FOOD]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease reliance on imports and exports by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. decreasing input dependency in the food sector, notably by supporting a 30% organic surface target in 2030, a binding target reducing the risks and use of synthetic pesticides by 80% by 2030 (with an interim target of 50% by 2025), and a complete phase out by 2035 / -50% Pesticide use target in 2025 and a -30% fertilisers use target in 2030 in the farm to Fork Strategy, a revised / improved implementation of the Sustainable Use Pesticide Directive and in the future new CAP ; targets for the reduction of use of high risk pesticides; reduction in sales of antimicrobials : ensuring focus on research, training and farm advisory services in support of these aims 2. relocating in the EU the production we need, for example by finally
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	<p>the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), is needed more than ever</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member States should be encouraged to put exceptional measures in place to avoid food waste that might be generated by the difficulties in transport and storage, and the closure of certain markets. Local public procurement could be used in order to develop short distance supply to avoid food waste while enhancing resilience of local communities. • Food banks will not be able to cope with the sudden rise in demand coming from the most vulnerable. The European Commission must work to provide Member States with guidelines in terms of food delivery to those who mostly depend on it and therefore can no longer have access to their services due to social distancing measures. Caterers, like school kitchens, should be mobilised to answer the basic needs of these millions of Europeans citizens. • The farm to Fork and the Biodiversity Strategy to be published as soon as possible so that impending legislations, such as the CAP can follow a strategy for the years to come based on a vision for recovery and resilience along the lines of the Green Deal. <p>[RESTART THE ECONOMY THROUGH MANDATORY TARGETS FOR RENOVATION, CLEAN TRANSPORTS AND DECARBONISATION]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covid-19 related research & innovation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing funding for development of vaccines, medication, treatment, knowledge about further spread of the virus, improved testing kits and scaling up while at the same time investing in alternatives to animal testing, following the European Union's commitment to do so and Article 13 of the TFEU on the need to pay full regard to animals across policies. 2. Open access to R&I results and data should be strengthened as well as the accessibility and affordability of the results (ex. medication, 	<p>implementing the EU protein plan, implementing restrictions to live animal transport,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. setting targets to reduce food waste 4. Fighting against overfishing and for a healthy marine environment to ensure resilient fish stocks that are essential to EU food security 5. supporting initiatives on the necessary consumption change it implies: information on agro-ecology and organic farming, on the reduction of meat and dairy in the diet... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support, through the Common market organisation and the CAP Strategic plans regulations a high diversification of productions, sectors and supply chains, at EU, national, regional AND farm level, to increase economic resilience and quick access to basic needs products. Re-balance animal and crop production (in particular protein crops) at regional levels to allow feed production to match the needs. Tool: Common market organisation, CAP Strategic plans • Stop supporting with EU funds ANY activities that are detrimental to climate and biodiversity in order to mitigate the effects of these two huge already ongoing crises, especially as they are also factors in the seriousness of new pandemics (industrial animal farming, air pollution...). In particular, CAP payments. • Link EU funds to employment instead of hectares to stop the farming system functioning on the back of exploited migrant workers • domestic test production (virus particles + antibodies), coordinated distribution according to need <p>[RESTART THE ECONOMY THROUGH MANDATORY TARGETS FOR RENOVATION, CLEAN TRANSPORTS AND DECARBONISATION]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting industrial transformation. Promote key industrial projects aimed at emission and resource reduction and make more targeted use of 'Important projects of Common European Interest' (IPCEI) for climate proof projects that have a real added value in reaching a net-zero economy, such as related to renewable and energy efficiency related technologies . • Re-localising industry that is of key strategic importance, such as health related, but also key in achieving net-zero GHG emissions, such as renewable energy industry to EU (esp. solar panels).
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	<p>medical equipment etc.). No exclusive licensing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Working conditions for researchers in terms of infrastructure and funding should be guaranteed and bolstered; 4. Likewise increase funding for innovative companies (under EIC pilot, they just closed a call end of March) and improve matching services for companies with COVID relevant innovation with funders and needs 5. Keep admin light but essential – establishment of a one-stop-shop to process and assist in applications as efficient as possible 6. Worldwide solidarity should be replicated in health research and practically applied, i.e. in particular, supporting countries with less developed research, care and health systems, to establish adequate protection against infectious diseases in these countries and to guarantee access to life-saving research results. 7. R&I is also essential for developing scenarios for incremental return to “normal” life, hence stronger interdisciplinary cooperation, including social science and humanities , which are essential, as pandemics are not only a health but societal challenge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation wave: An ambitious and holistic building renovation strategy targeted also to the community level will stimulate local economies, while supporting societal cohesion and healthier living conditions for all (>€75 billion/year of public incentives necessary to ensure an energy efficient building stock by 2050; 19 direct job creation per 1 million EUR invested). • Heating & Cooling - Replacing fossil based heating systems: In addition to implementing rapidly the building wave renovation, we should provide incentives to replace fossil fuel operated, inefficient appliances with renewable operated appliances in the highest labelling classes on the Energy Label. Large scale training of installers to change the current paradigm of replacements by the same technologies. Requires changes in the Ecodesign Directive and the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and at the national level through building codes. • Future of aviation : Member states or regions providing state aid or even becoming shareholders of airlines in order to help in the short term means they can influence the business over the long term and ensure the strategies of those companies are aligned with the ambition of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reach a 100% renewables-energy efficient based economy by 2040. Avoiding carbon lock-in and stranded assets in the energy sector. In the mid- and long-term, energy infrastructures play an important role for facilitating green recovery and delivering the Green Deal. No more public money can be spent into nuclear and fossil infrastructure. Increased efficiency and electrification with 100% renewable energy sources and sector integration are the basis of the future energy system. Dedicated hydrogen infrastructure must be reserved for hydrogen produced from 100% renewables, biomethane and biogas may be developed only under strict sustainability criteria and cross border renewable projects must become a category under TEN-E to mirror the recent CEF revision. • Invest in Health. Learn from current crisis how to strengthen overall health R&I, and in particular pandemics, as well as needed R&I infrastructures and better coordination at EU level: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase budget for health cluster to at least 10% of pillar II (n.b. in H2020 it makes up 9,6% of the global challenges budget while under Horizon Europe it went down to 8,2%...) 2. Keep possibility to mobilize extra funds in times of crisis 3. Open access/ open data should be strengthened: R&I projects financed with HE money should ensure the sharing of scientific results and data immediately and freely 4. Accessibility and affordability: should be guaranteed by putting in place in current and future funding calls and investments safeguards, such as transparency regarding public contributions, accessibility and affordability clauses and non-exclusive licenses for exploitation of end-results and products, in particular in field of health-related R&I (targeting the IMI Partnership). 5. Public research for crucial medicines (antibiotics, antiviral substances) to be available under common licence for developing countries also • Research & Innovation: R&I is not only key for developing scenarios for gradual return to our “normal” life”, but also for the sustainable transformation of our economy and society, which will only be possible through a boost to innovation based on top-level research. Indeed, with advancing climate change also the likeness of infectious disease, such as COVID, is increasing. Stronger cooperation across disciplines and sectors is a prerequisite - as is increased funding for R&I, which should be channelled in particular in developing and scaling up responsible
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	<p>European Green Deal and that a plan for a just transition of workers is put in place as the sector necessarily shrinks in size: no state aid unless airlines agree to forego dividend and bonus pay-outs in favour of decarbonisation efforts, strict enforcement of the Interpretative Guidelines on EU passenger rights regulations in the COVID-19 situation published by the EU Commission on 18 March 2020 without attempting to find loopholes or circumvent these regulations, revision of the 2014 rules on state aid to airlines and airports to phase out harmful subsidies and ensure air travel is not subsidised when sustainable alternatives exist, end free allowances for airlines under the EU ETS and introduce taxation on aviation fuel at EU level to ensure a proper price on carbon and a level playing field between transport modes, ban short haul flights when sustainable alternatives exist. Airports that do close could become biodiversity hubs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European network of “circular hubs” across all member states with focused activities aimed at accelerating the transition to a circular economy by providing support to SMEs and companies for the implementation of circular models at local, regional and national level. This could be done by elaborating on existing initiatives and networks, such as the (European Enterprise Network (E.E.N.), European Resource Efficiency Knowledge Centre (EREK), etc. • EU Eco-Innovation/ ‘Green unicorns’ Programme: dedicated measures and funds to support SMEs and start-ups in climate and circular economy sectors and (related) systemic change, including a one-stop-shop for information and advice, such as on financing, operating across the internal market, as well as how to factor in sustainability, resource and energy efficiency and hence ‘climate neutrality’ by design and as an integral part of their business plans and operation. • Tourism : The current disruption in tourism services will have significant effects on unemployment in the EU, as tourism is a labour-intensive sector (12% of EU employment, 27.5 million jobs) giving jobs primarily to young people (43% of employees below 35 years) and women. We will need to rethink tourism and stop thinking only in terms of volume but rather ensure a balanced, quality and sustainability-driven approach 	<p>innovative technologies, products, businesses and non-technological solutions, which are essential in achieving climate neutrality, no more public investments in fossil-related R&I activities.</p>
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<p>INTERNATIONAL</p>	<p>[FOSTERING SOLIDARITY, PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND STRENGTHENING MULTILATERALISM]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU diplomacy should lead efforts to coordinate a multilateral response to global challenges and to protect and promote global public goods, including by enhancing global health governance. • Supporting WHO as leading international health organization & supporting poorest countries to face the COVID-19 outbreak, including by exporting medical and pharmaceutical material. • negotiate an emergency joint interpretation at the relevant UN body (UNCITRAL) to prevent treaty based ISDS arbitration for all COVID-19 related measures • Supporting for international solidarity in the fight against Coronavirus & collaborating with international initiatives working on this (CEPI, Medicines Patent Pool, , Global Fund, etc.), while investing massively in horizontal basic health services, water and sanitation services • Calling for international undertakings to suspend tariffs on the COVID-19 related products and facilitate access of medicines & facilitate trade of essential goods and work with international partners to keep markets open and strengthen the WHO. • diversify and shorten supply chains of medical equipment, and ensure that necessary anti-pandemic provisions and Human Rights standards in manufacturing countries are not lowered • make relief funds to companies conditional to compliance with the standards of the Responsible Business Council, including human rights and environmental due diligence • call onto Member States to withdraw their consent to Investor-to-State (ISDS) arbitration, in order to limit their liability for all COVID-19 related measures • call on Member States to revoke their opting out of a flexibility granted by the WTO (TRIPs Agreement of 2003) of freely importing medicines produced abroad under compulsory licenses • call on patent holders to offer cheap licenses or waive patent rights with regard to newly developed vaccines and treatments 	<p>[FOSTERING SOLIDARITY, PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND STRENGTHENING MULTILATERALISM]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing financial contribution to WHO and requesting an independent investigation commission that looks at what has been done since the beginning of the crisis at the WHO, • rethink the EU's dependence on long, fragile global supply chains for critical medical equipment and pharmaceuticals • enact EU supply chain due diligence. Companies must identify, prevent, mitigate and account for human rights and environmental abuses across their supply chains • reaffirm that the Human Right to Health takes precedence over WTO-TRIPs rules. • Investigate the modalities to relocate economic activities in the EU in line with the European Green Deal and in order to foster the resilience of our economies • Prompt the diversification of developing countries through the EU trade and development policies in consultation with national authorities • investing primarily in global public goods as; providing basic health care systems, social safety nets, and services designed to guarantee basic human rights and services to poorest countries and ensuring humanitarian aid. • Increasing the amount proposed for NDICI, especially to put in place health connectivity and capacity building measures to help third countries deliver public services, and ring-fencing of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) • EU should play a proactive role to enable developing countries to mobilise domestic resources, in particular through enhanced tax governance, which entails to make EU trade policy consistent with this goal • Address the particularly vulnerable situation of populations in conflict areas by supporting the UN Secretary General's call for a universal ceasefire and ensure a complete ban on EU Member States arms transfers to these regions. • cancelling the public debt of the poorest countries in order to give them more capabilities to help their most fragile citizens . • supporting international communication - on a more dynamic and modern way - to counter the propaganda of some countries, such as China and Russia, who tend to use the global pandemic for geopolitical issues."
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ban the international trade of living wild animals, as pathogens carried by animals can become lethal when spread and transmitted to humans, notably through wet markets • correcting provisions in existing EU trade agreements which indirectly increase the risk of new pandemics, especially provisions facilitating land grabbing and land use change • suspending all ongoing trade negotiations until a new trade strategy is defined • Calling on the IMF to suspend or soften the conditionality of its loans to ensure that help given to countries does not compromise public services; • Calling on the World Bank to significantly increase the amount dedicated to the 'Pandemic Emergency financial facility', which counts with very limited funding to help countries in the Global South to respond to the COVID-19 related challenges • Leading efforts to ensure that sanctions regimes worldwide have in place humanitarian exemptions and that specific mechanisms are put in place to ensure over-compliance does not prevent humanitarian trade • Mobilizing the Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA) Instrument for the western Balkans and Neighbourhood countries • Suspending all debt payments due by poorest countries • Strengthening our solidarity to countries from the global South, through a substantial increase in fresh money not just repurposed funding, while ensuring transparency and accountability EU, particularly through its EU Delegations, should monitor and respond to human rights violations related to or carried out under the guise of governments' response to the corona crisis, notably unlawful emergency measures and crackdowns against journalists and human rights defenders. Carry out a global campaign to secure the release of political prisoners, detained human rights defenders and groups at risk in detention centres. • Increased cooperation with the EU's immediate neighbours, in particular in the Western Balkans, given their high level of integration with the EU, with a focus on best practice exchange, countering disinformation, improving EU visibility and support to civil society. • Minorities, migrant workers, refugees, IDPs, especially women and girls, 	
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	<p>need to be front and centre of the EU's global response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call on China to be fully transparent about the origin of the virus and on all countries to be fully transparent about their crisis management • Support Taiwan's inclusion in the international health governance system, including WHO 	
DIGITAL	<p>[RECLAIMING THE DIGITAL REVOLUTION]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting businesses in their efforts to integrate their brick-and-mortar establishments with e-commerce, especially business associations working on common platforms. • Investing in digital and AI tools that are driven by European democratic values and promote social cohesion and knowledge sharing (e.g. privacy-friendly video-conferencing tools, educational tools for schools and university). 	<p>[RECLAIMING THE DIGITAL REVOLUTION]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focusing on digital tools citizens can trust in – that means no surveillance, but rather GDPR and open standards • Investing in a strong AI legal framework will increase resilience – don't put it on hold! • The lockdown has been a strong driver inducing businesses to invest in those projects. We should use the European budget to support them and strengthen European coordination and the digital internal market. • Putting sustainability criteria at the heart of the development of digital technologies and solutions going forward. • Including in a sustainable technology criteria minimisation of environmental impact, taking into account the material use, energy efficiency, durability, reparability and efficient end-of-life management. • Pushing for the development of a common sustainability indicator for digital products and services based on a full life-cycle analysis to guide both public and private investments and innovation efforts • Investing in digitalisation of essential services, including in the public administration
DEMOCRACY	<p>[NO QUARANTINE FOR DEMOCRACY]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Going 'back-to-normal' as soon as possible by repealing all emergency legislation interfering with the Union values; • Abolishing all restrictions on the freedom of movement of EU citizens and their family members, starting with cross-border workers; • Abolishing all checks at internal borders of the Schengen area, including between the MS having introduced such checks before the pandemic; • Abolishing all restrictions on the entry of third country nationals into the 	<p>[NO QUARANTINE FOR DEMOCRACY]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopting by co-legislators and as soon as possible, even separately from the MFF, the Rule of Law Deficiencies Regulation ; • Adopting an ambitious annual Rule of Law report, including democracy and fundamental rights into the scope and involving independent experts; • Adopting a new Strategy for the Implementation of the Charter, LGBTI Equality Strategy and post 2020 EU Framework on Roma Equality and Inclusion Strategies by end 2020, taking into account the impact of emergency laws and practices.

	<p>Schengen area, including the restrictions on the issuance of Schengen visas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolishing all laws reducing media freedom, media pluralism and artistic freedom • Supporting independent media, media freedom & media pluralism, especially for SMEs, minorities and stateless nations • Supporting financially the cultural sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening independent institutions (EPPO, Eurojust, OLAF, Audit bodies...) to ensure a sound financial management and to fight against misused of funds and corruption • Promoting media freedom and media pluralism; supporting investigative journalism & supporting independent media • Promoting democracy, rule of law and human rights, including woman & children rights, in third countries • Creation of a European Finance Minister, being European Commissioner and President of the Eurogroup, fully accountable before the European Parliament • Including local and regional authorities, trade-unions and the civil society in the policy-making processes. • Launching a citizen-driven Conference on the Future of Europe
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