

Fill-in help

Public consultation

EU- climate ambition 2030

Part of the EU Green deal

Demand #HealthyRecovery in Europe

Special edition for:



*The 20th – our decade of #ClimateAction & #ClimateJustice
Unser Jahrzehnt für #KlimaSchutz und #Klimagerechtigkeit*

<https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/12265-2030-Climate-Target-Plan>

↑Link zum Fragebogen↑

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Introduction – Details see Annex

There are currently two roughly equally strong force fields in the EU:

- progressive forces aiming for > 55% CO₂ reduction targets by 2030 and
- conservative forces who believe that 40% is more than enough.

The fossil lobby massively supports the latter. Therefore, the climate justice movement can and must provide a strong impetus to develop the EU faster and more comprehensively into a fair and climate-neutral society.

Your participation is included in the upcoming legislation! We can influence the scale in favor of the progressive forces in the EU through the number and quality of our inputs.

Since forms are not immediately understandable and fillable for everyone - who likes to make a tax return - this guide should help you fill out the form.

In addition to the EU climate ambition plans 2030, which is dealt with here, there is another Green Deal procedure called EU climate pact (which runs until June 17).

Please note that you are not obliged to respond to both parts of the questionnaire, and can choose to fill in only one of the two. Also, not all questions in the questionnaire need to be answered.

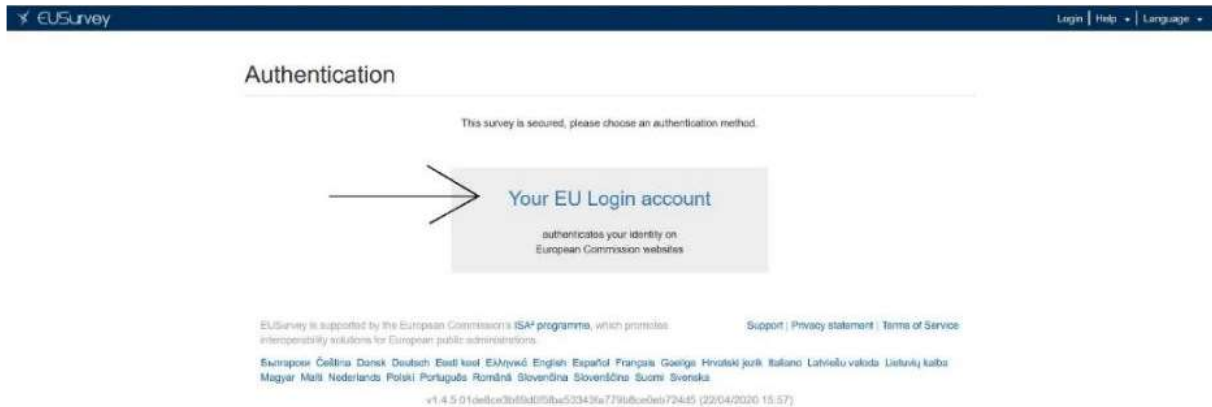
Part I is designed for citizens, part II for experts (energy, law...). The most important questions are in chapter 1. In the free text of → [4 Additional information](#) you can demand higher transformation speed and bring in your Utopia of a better world.

Preliminary work for participation

Create your EU account

1. Go to the following internet page

<https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/EuropeanClimatePact?surveylanguage=de>



2. Click „Your EU Login account“.
3. Select your preferred language and
4. click „Create an account“.

In this example: account creation using email but you can create an account also using your Facebook, Google or Twitter.



5. Enter the necessary data, read the data protection declaration and mark the click box „Data protection declaration read“.

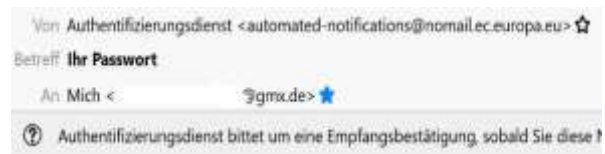
Enter the code (case sensitive, the code generator may have to be restarted, it often does not work right away.)

- The EU reply email can take a few minutes or up to 12 hours.
If necessary, search in your SPAM folder

Vielen Dank für Ihre Registrierung. Sie erhalten in Kürze eine E-Mail, mit der Sie den Registrierungsprozess abschließen können.



- click activation link



Sehr geehrte(r) [redacted],

Sie wurden in EU Login registriert.

Ihre E-Mail-Adresse ist [redacted]@gmx.de.

Um Ihr Passwort zu erstellen, klicken Sie auf diesen Link:

[diesen Link](#)

- choose a password



- You either land directly on the consultation page or on a page that only says that you are now logged in (happened to me).
Then call the survey again in a new tab:

<https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/12265-2030-Climate-Target-Plan>



Preparation work

Please arrange a PDF file with your additional thoughts for → [4 Additional information](#).

You'll find a prepared file here:

DOCX: <https://koelle4future.de/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/200531-preparation-q4.docx>

ODT: <https://koelle4future.de/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/200531-preparation-q4.odt>

The introductory texts are partly shortened. This fill-in aid is only for the first part of the survey.

PART I

1 Overall climate ambition for 2030, opportunities and challenges

1.1 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target for the EU

What should be the EU's 2030 target to reduce greenhouse gas domestically?

Answer: It should be increased to at least 55%. (give a proper remark in #4)

This question is the most important in the entire survey! You cannot add free text here.

The fossil industry tries to lower the standards to 40%. Our answer MUST be more than 55%. In the free text in → [4 Additional information](#), we recommend calling on Frans Timmermanns' initiative to achieve higher goals (> 65%).

1.2 Opportunities and challenges associated with an increased level of climate ambition in 2030

*Which of the **opportunities** in the list below would you consider as most relevant for the undertaking of a higher climate ambition by 2030?*

Answer: you can pick any answer. If you have more to say, choose „other“ and add your idea to the free text box.

*Which of the **challenges** in the list below would you consider as most relevant for the undertaking of a higher climate ambition by 2030?*

Answer: best option might be:

„It will change the existing policy and will confront us with reduced lead-time for devising and implementing additional measures and for the economic actors to adjust.“

We do not recommend the following answer, leading economists report the opposite:

~~„The EU, if acting alone, will lose out in terms of international competitiveness“~~

1.3 Balance of opportunities and challenges

For the opportunities and challenges you indicated in the above questions, do you consider that the opportunities would outweigh the challenges in your daily life (individuals responding) or sector of activity (organisations/authorities responding)?

Answer: Agree

We are positive, aren't we?

2 Sectoral action and potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030

2.1 Importance of contributions by sectors



Please prioritise the sectors where you consider most efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase absorptions are necessary in the perspective of increased greenhouse gas emission reduction target for 2030.

The recommendation is based on the reported emissions in Germany, table GHG_CO2eq (1). Either take it from here or see your government reportings.

Priorities from 1 (most important) to 8 (least important)

- 6 Services (including ICT)
- 4 Buildings
- 2 Industry
- 3 Mobility/Transport
- 1 Energy supply
- 5 Agriculture
- 7 Forestry
- 8 Waste management

2.2 Energy system

Energy production and consumption remain largely based on fossil fuels and represent more than 75% of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions. To achieve climate neutrality by 2050, this will need to change profoundly.

In your opinion, if the EU is to achieve a higher 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target, what would be the main drivers of the necessary energy transition In your opinion, if the EU is to achieve a higher 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction?

We recommend the following answers:

- Higher energy efficiency
- Higher penetration of renewable energy
- Electrification of final energy use

- Phase-out of solid fossil fuels
- More limited role of natural gas
- Better sector coupling between gas and electricity sectors
- Reduced need for energy thanks to life-style changes (e.g. using active modes of transport, circular economy approaches)

We *do not* recommend the following answers:

- ~~Use of nuclear energy for power generation~~
(too dangerous, too costly, too slow in setting-up)
- Better sector coupling between gas and electricity sectors
(we do not have enough renewable energy at the moment to create e-gas. „Natural“ gas is still a fossil source to be avoided).
- ~~Use of carbon capture and use technologies~~
(this is a lie, better plant trees)
- ~~Use of carbon-neutral energy carriers such as green/blue hydrogen, biomethane, e-gas or e-fuels~~
(we need to focus on renewable energy first. Overcapacities can be used for e-fuels later this decade.)

2.3 Renewable energy ambition

In your view, what would be the required EU ambition for renewable energy in 2030 to contribute to the EU 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target?

recommendation:

- Achieve even higher level of ambition than at least a share of 40% renewable energy in the final energy consumption in the EU by 2030.⁴ Ziele im Bereich Energieeffizienz

In your view, what would be the required EU ambition for energy efficiency in 2030 to contribute to the EU 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target?

recommendation:

- Achieve even higher level of ambition than at least 40% energy efficiency (in both primary and final energy consumption) by 2030

2.5 Role of fossil fuels

2.5.1 Solid fossil fuels

In your opinion, how can this be addressed in addition to the existing legislation and greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for 2030 and 2050?

We recommend the following answers:

- Regulate on the national level, by imposing a phase out of solid fossil fuels in power generation by a certain date
- Regulate on the national level, by imposing a phase out of solid fossil fuels in heating by a certain date
- Clearly indicate to consumers that the use of solid fossil fuels in heating is not sustainable
- Give a stronger price signal on EU and national level for fuel switch away from solid fossil fuels (e.g. through carbon taxation or emission trading)

- Phase out of any public support to solid fossil fuel related investments and use.
- Promote carbon-neutral power generation and electrification of the final demand (e.g. renewables-based power generation and electric heat pumps and vehicles)

We *do not* recommend the following answers:

- ~~No further public intervention is needed in addition to existing framework (business as usual; this is what the fossil lobby wants)~~
- ~~Promote clean technologies (such as carbon capture and storage/utilisation), which could allow for the continuation of the consumption of solid fossil fuels (business as usual, hope for a future technology, this is what the lobby wants)~~
- ~~Do not know/Do not have an opinion~~

2.5.2 Natural gas

In your view, can natural gas and other gases help the EU energy system decarbonise and contribute to meeting the 2030 greenhouse gas reduction target with a view to achieving the EU long-term objective to achieve climate neutrality by decarbonise and contribute to meeting the 2030 greenhouse gas reduction target with a view to achieving the EU long-term objective to achieve climate neutrality by 2050?

recommendation – all the other answers support the fossil lobby:

Natural gas is a fossil fuel, its continued use will make it harder to meet the 2030 target and create lock-in effects in the longer term; a focus on energy efficiency and electrification will help reduce demand for natural gas

2.6 Buildings

2.6.1 Residential buildings - solutions for home owners

For residential buildings, please rate the options below to indicate what you would consider as most relevant solutions towards climate neutral homes for home owners.

Rating from 5 (very relevant) to 1 (little relevant). Not all options need to be rated.

We recommend the following answers:

- 4 Replace the current heating & cooling system by a more efficient one (e.g. replace a gas boiler by a heat pump)
- 5 Replace old or inefficient heating equipment using bioenergy, solid or liquid fossil fuels
- 4 Use renewable energy on-site (e.g. biomass, solar thermal, PV panels, geothermal) or off-site through district heating/cooling networks
- 3 Improve the thermal properties of the building's envelope through better insulation and windows
- 2 Use smart technologies (e.g. building automation and control systems, room temperature controls, smart meters)
- 4 Use more energy efficient appliances

2.6.2 Non-residential buildings - solutions for building owners

For non-residential buildings such as offices, shops, hospitals, schools, please rate the options below to indicate what you would consider as most relevant solutions towards climate neutral buildings for building owners.

Rating from 5 (very relevant) to 1 (little relevant). Not all options need to be rated.

- 4 Use of building automation and control systems and smart building technologies
- 4 Improve the thermal properties of the building's envelope through better insulation and windows
- 4 Introduce more energy efficient heating & cooling systems
- 5 Use renewable energy on-site (e.g. biomass, solar thermal, PV panels, geothermal) or off-site through district heating/cooling networks
- 3 Apply energy management systems

2.7 Industry

Industry is responsible for 25% of the final energy consumption and for about 20% of the total greenhouse gas emissions.

Please rate the items in the table below to indicate the importance of the technologies and other solutions for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in industrial installations, in the 2030 time horizon.

Rating from 5 (very relevant) to 1 (little relevant). Not all options need to be rated.

- 4 Higher energy efficiency of industrial processes
- 5 Electrification of industrial processes
- 3 Use of hydrogen in industrial applications as e.g. fuel, feedstock or reducing agent
- 1 Use of e-fuels in industrial applications
- 3 Use of sustainable biomass as a feedstock (e.g. in the chemicals industry)
- 1 Use of sustainable biomass as a fuel
- 1 Use of carbon capture and storage or carbon capture and use
- 5 Developing a more circular economy where products and materials are more re-used and recycled,
- 4 Developing new business concepts
- 5 Substitution of emissions intensive products by alternative products produced with no or low greenhouse gas emissions

2.8 Mobility: road transport

Road transport is responsible for around 70% of the EU greenhouse gas emissions in transport and around 20% of total EU emissions.

In view of climate and environmental challenges, please rate how important it is for EU action to focus on the following areas.

Rating from 5 (very relevant) to 1 (little relevant). Not all options need to be rated.

- 5 Increasing the share of more sustainable transport modes (e.g. supporting multimodality, active transport mode such as walking and cycling)
- 4 Improving the efficiency of the whole transport system (e.g. through better traffic management systems)
- 4 Increasing the uptake of clean vehicles such as electric and hydrogenfuelled vehicles (e.g. emission standards) and ensuring their efficient integration into the energy grid
- 5 Increase the uptake of sustainable alternative fuels (e.g. developing recharging/refuelling infrastructure, blending mandates)
- 5 Incentivising sustainable consumer choices and low-emission mobility practices (e.g. increased application of the ‘polluter-pays’ and ‘userpays’ principles, better consumer information on carbon footprint)
- 4 Increasing investment in sustainable transport infrastructure and solutions (e.g. high-speed rail, inland waterways, recharging and refuelling infrastructure)
- 4 Fostering the deployment of innovative digital solutions in transport
- 5 Improving affordability and accessibility of sustainable transport

In your view, what are the main barriers for market uptake of zero-emission vehicles?

Multiple options possible.

We recommend the following answers:

- Availability of recharging/refuelling infrastructure
- Availability of vehicles models

2.9 Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use

Land use can contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions...

In your opinion, which of the solutions listed below play the most important role to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase CO2 removals in the land use sectors?

Multiple options possible.

We recommend the following answers:

- Afforestation to increase forest cover in Europe
- Sustainable forest management, restoration and preservation of forests to ensure existing forests absorb more CO2
- Enhancing agriculture practices to allow to store more CO2 in agricultural soils and reduce activities that release such soil carbon
- Agriculture/aquaculture as a source of biomass for bio-energy and bio-fuels: *Based on algae production*
- Conservation and restoration of organic soils, wetlands, peatlands
- Conservation and restoration of grassland
- Reducing emissions from livestock
- Reducing emissions from fertilizer, including through reduced fertilizer use, in agriculture
- Shifting food and feed production from land to sustainable aquaculture

We *do not* recommend the following answers:

- Ensuring forests are a source of material for the bio-economy, while pursuing sustainable forest management practices
(Wald muss langfristig angelegt werden, um möglichst viel CO2 zu binden)
- Agriculture/aquaculture as a source of biomass for bio-energy and bio-fuels: *Based on food crops*
(Konkurrenzsituation zu Ernährung)
- Agriculture/aquaculture as a source of biomass for bio-energy and bio-fuels: *Based on woody biomass (e.g. perennials, woody and herbaceous crops, short rotation coppice)*
(Löst kein Problem, wir brauchen langfristig angelegte Wälder)

These answers seem to be of low priority:

- Promoting agroforestry and agro-ecological practices
- Reducing emissions from tilling practices in agriculture
- Agriculture/aquaculture as a source of biomass for bio-energy and bio-fuels: *Based on agricultural waste*
(warum nicht kompostieren?)

3 Enabling conditions and other policies

3.1 Consumer choice

Consumer choices and behavioural change can considerably impact our greenhouse gas emissions.

Which potential changes do you consider to have the highest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?

Multiple options possible.

We recommend the following answers:

- Use less the car. Walk, cycle and use public transport more often Travel less by plane or replace it by less emitting alternatives, such as train travel or video conferencing
- Change your diet towards a more healthy and less carbon intensive one
- Avoid overconsumption, by changing demand for appliances, clothing and other products
- Switch to product-as-a-service business models (e.g. leasing rather than owning products) or other circular business models (e.g. sharing)
- Reduce and recycle more your waste

These answers seem to be of low priority:

- Move to a more energy and material efficient building
(bei Neubauprojekten OK, im Bestand sind energetische Sanierungen zu empfehlen.)

3.2 Just transition and employment

An ambitious 2030 target for reduction of EU greenhouse gas emissions will represent a transition challenge for the economy as a whole and citizens.

Which type of actions should the EU support in the context of its funding tools under climate policy like the Modernisation Fund under to EU ETS to promote a just and socially balanced transition?

Multiple options possible.

We recommend the following answers:

- Economic diversification and modernisation away from the use of fossil fuels
- Energy system modernisation focussing on energy efficiency and renewable energies deployment
- Re-skilling of workers in greenhouse gas intensive sectors or sectors producing goods that are greenhouse gas intensive
- Social and welfare policies, such as policies addressing energy poverty and supporting labour market transitions

3.3 Taxation and carbon pricing: use of revenue

Carbon pricing, while increasing the costs of energy, also offers the possibility to use revenue in a beneficial way.

Which of the following would you consider as the most useful way of using proceeds from carbon pricing instrument?

Multiple options possible.

We recommend the following answers:

- Recycle revenue via reductions in labour taxes (i.e. reform tax systems to make them more employment friendly)
- Use revenue to compensate low income households, or other vulnerable groups
- Use revenue to support low-income households in the transition process (e.g. targeted subsidies for home insulation and energy efficiency or low-emission mobility)
- Use revenue to finance deployment of green technologies, deployment of low-emissions mobility infrastructure, etc.
- Use revenue to support just-transition process in vulnerable regions

3.4 Research, innovation and deployment

In your view, where the government research funding would be most important to achieve deeper emission reductions by 2030 with a view to achieving a climate neutral EU by 2050.

Please select at most five options.

Multiple options possible.

We recommend the following three must-be answers

- Energy storage
(we need to store over capacities of renewable energy)
- Sustainable and smart mobility
(is one main source of greenhouse gases)
- Smart and sustainable buildings
(is one main source of greenhouse gases)

Pick two more answers out of the remaining ones

4 Additional information

Are there other key aspects which you did not find reflected in the questions and you would like to comment upon? *1000 character(s) maximum or attach a file* The maximum file size is 1 MB – Do you have more to say and want it integrated in our document? Please mail to vortrag@parentsforfuture.de

- In my Europe in 2030, neither electricity nor heat will be obtained from fossil fuels. I expect European legislative measures to make the combustion of fuels from coal, natural gas and oil uneconomical. The renewable energy sector is being massively expanded for Europe's energy supply.
 - I support Frans Timmermans' initiative to set a target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 65% by 2030.
 - I call on the EU to introduce a CO₂ fee of € 250 per tonne across all sectors by 2025. This measure ensures regulatory governance.
 - In my Europe, vehicles with combustion engines will no longer be permitted from 2025.
 - In my Europe, climate justice is not just a word. It is supported by the creation of effective and legally binding instruments. Companies operating in Europe or delivering to Europe must respect human rights. Projects affected negatively require legal action both in their home countries and in the countries where the companies have their seat. Companies are obliged to disclose their supply chains and to examine them under human rights law.
-

#HealthyRecovery - Health professionals statement

Health professionals stand united in support of a pragmatic, science-based approach to managing the COVID-19 pandemic. In that same spirit, we also stand united in support of a #HealthyRecovery from this crisis.

We have witnessed first hand how fragile communities can be when their health, food security and freedom to work are interrupted by a common threat. The layers of this ongoing tragedy are many, and magnified by inequality and underinvestment in public health systems. We have witnessed death, disease and mental distress at levels not seen for decades.

These effects could have been partially mitigated, or possibly even prevented by adequate investments in pandemic preparedness, public health and environmental stewardship. We must learn from these mistakes and come back stronger, healthier and more resilient

Before COVID-19, air pollution – primarily from traffic, inefficient residential energy use for cooking and heating, coal-fired power plants, the burning of solid waste, and agriculture practices – was already weakening our bodies. It increases the risk of developing, and the severity of: pneumonia, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lung cancer, heart disease and strokes, leading to seven million premature deaths each year. Air pollution also causes adverse pregnancy outcomes like low birth weight and asthma, putting further strain on our health care systems.

A truly healthy recovery will not allow pollution to continue to cloud the air we breathe and the water we drink. It will not permit unabated climate change and deforestation, potentially unleashing new health threats upon vulnerable populations.

In a healthy economy and civil society the most vulnerable among us are looked after. Workers have access to well-paying jobs that do not exacerbate pollution or nature degradation; cities prioritise pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, and our rivers and skies are protected and clean. Nature is thriving, our bodies are more resilient to infectious diseases, and nobody is pushed into poverty because of healthcare costs.

To achieve that healthy economy, we must use smarter incentives and disincentives in the service of a healthier, more resilient society. Europe has to make major reforms to current fossil fuel subsidies, shifting the majority towards the production of clean renewable energy, our air would be cleaner and climate emissions massively reduced, powering an economic recovery that would spur global GDP gains of almost $90 * 10^{12}$ € (100 trillion US dollars) between now and 2050.

As you direct your attention to the post-COVID response, we ask that Europes chief medical officer and chief scientific advisor are directly involved in the production of all economic stimulus packages, report on the short- and long-term public health repercussions that these may have, and give their stamp of approval.

The enormous investments Europe will make over the coming months in key sectors like health care, transport, energy and agriculture must have health protection and promotion embedded at their core.

What the world needs now is a #HealthyRecovery. Your stimulus plans must be a prescription for just that.

Source: <https://healthyrecovery.net/> - modification in yellow

XR version:

- Government must act now to halt biodiversity loss and reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2025.
- In my Europe in 2025, neither electricity nor heat will be obtained from fossil fuels. I expect European legislative measures to make the combustion of fuels from coal, natural gas and oil uneconomical. The renewable energy sector is being massively expanded for Europe's energy supply.
- I call on the EU to introduce a CO₂ fee of € 250 per tonne across all sectors by 2023. This measure ensures regulatory governance.

Anhang

Summary Green Deal

The Green Deal is the implementation of the Paris Agreement at European level and was published in December 2019. The EU is aiming for net zero by 2050 at the latest. The Green deal fits into the strategy to move to a resilient economy within the planetary boundaries. Politicians act now, pandemic recovery is linked to stabilize the planet and the economy, announcements of Net Zero 2040 or 2050 are made. Market will consequently reallocate investment on these long term goals very fast [Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.].

There are currently two roughly equally strong force fields in the EU:

- progressive forces aiming for > 55% CO₂ reduction targets by 2030 and
- conservative forces who believe that 40% is more than enough.

The fossil lobby massively supports the latter. Therefore, the climate justice movement can and must provide a strong impetus to develop the EU faster and more comprehensively into a fair and climate-neutral society.

As part of the development of a comprehensive climate protection law, the EU is carrying out several open reports. Citizens and lobby organizations can express themselves here. Everyone in the world, regardless of age, place of residence and nationality, has the chance to intervene up to the respective deadlines using a form on the EU side.

Your participation is included in the upcoming legislation! We can influence the scale in favor of the progressive forces in the EU through the number and quality of our inputs.

Since forms are not immediately understandable and fillable for everyone - who likes to make a tax return - this guide should help you fill out the form.

In addition to the EU climate pact (which runs until May 27), which is dealt with here, there is another Green Deal procedure (which runs until June 27). The questionnaire on the Green Deal is more complex and is currently being prepared by Scientists for Future Cologne / Bonn for you to fill out.

Form in other EU languages

https://koelle4future.de/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/eu_climate_ambition_2030_04_05_2020_BG.pdf

https://koelle4future.de/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/eu_climate_ambition_2030_04_05_2020_CS.pdf

https://koelle4future.de/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/eu_climate_ambition_2030_04_05_2020_DA.pdf

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