

24. FOR A FEDERAL ECOLOGY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

MJS France

Only several months after Cop21, Donald Trump has already started to threaten and violate the first worldwide obligatory agreement for the fight of climate change.

Now more than ever, Europe needs to stand strong and united in its commitments towards ecological transition. In that state of mind, we as Young European Socialists believe that the transition to a viable model can be achieved faster and better with an integrated Europe, which commonly addresses the need for a cleaner air and ecological equality.

1. A common ground on ecological transition

Although lots can be done within each European country towards better regulation or ban of polluting and dangerous activities, the European Union as a whole can bring many more solutions for a common and fast transition through tough commitments and coordinated action. Some measures such as the end of nuclear energy and the banning of diesel fuel, if taken individually by each state might trigger economical throwback in a common market. If the European Union has competencies over the common market, industrial regulations and international treaties, it is urgent that, next to the democratic and social federalism, the ecological federalism be done.

Therefore, we as Young European Socialists call the European left for common policies in favor of :

- The obligatory respect of the commitments taken during the Conference of Paris Agreements : the European Union must uphold the standards it granted itself, even if other state parties might not respect their commitments, as was announced by Donald Trump. If anything, such throwbacks on the common commitments call for stronger actions from the European Union for ecology and against climate change.
- The end of nuclear energy all over Europe. A national ban on nuclear energy is not enough, and the replacement of the production of nuclear energy by a market on nuclear energy does not satisfy us. Europe needs to implement strong actions in favor of the independence on energy and towards a local model for energy.
- A ban on diesel fuel by 2025, to get over this obsolete energy and vanishing the European production of diesel vehicles.
- the end of the carbon market, which implements the concept of "polluting-paying", increasing the concurrency between big companies, who pollute most, and which are led to keep polluting and smaller businesses. Such a system not only is widely unequal, but it is also very ineffective, as the biggest polluter can keep on polluting, and cash is thrown at further endangering one's health.
- A legislation to ban the extraction and use of fossile ressources for all Europe, and preserve the integrity of the European territory and nature.

1. A common fight for a sustainable future

United, Europe can do more.

With a stronger Europe, we can achieve energy independence by organizing throughout the European territory local and sustainable sources of energy and by exploiting the geographical specifics of each ground and environment. Not only must the EU remain a lead in ecological measures, it needs to protect its ecological independency by implementing strong measures as its borders, while investing massively in renewable energies.

With that in mind, the Young European Socialists call for ambitious and necessary measures in Europe :

- by shifting the European policies from a nationally centralized production to a European local production of sustainable energies, allowing us to fully exploit the geographical assets for renewable energies such as wind and water for example.
- By massively promoting and investing in local and organic agriculture, to offer a human sized reference model for the production of food and allow mass industry to be the exception, and not the rule.
- Through a European massive investment on renewable energies to anticipate the needs of tomorrow and create now a sustainable model for the production of energy, based on new ecological ways of producing energy, but also on a decrease of our need for energy.
- Through a European protectionism for energy, and notably by creation a contribution on climate and energy all around the European frontiers.
- By the recognition of climate refugees in order to uphold the European standard on the preservation of human rights and face the issues of tomorrow, starting today.

Promoting ecology and climate change not just as an environmental but also social issue. Raising the question of distribution when it comes to a shortage of certain goods and analyse the effects of new ecological laws for different social layers in society.