

II. How prominent is the environment within the manifesto?

The word cloud highlights the socially oriented nature of this manifesto with the most prominent words being social, public, people, peace, rights and democratic. The only word related to climate and environment, which is noticeable, is that of 'energy'.

One of its six sub-headings is titled 'A new model for ecological development'. The contents of this sections highlight a number of environmental issues including climate change, green energy, public transport, sustainable agriculture, biodiversity and surface water.

III. Problem analysis, objectives and proposals pertaining to the environment

| Issues | Problem analysis | Objectives, principles and targets | Proposals, policies and instruments |
|---|--|--|--|
| Climate change | Climate change defined as a challenge Privatization identified as key contributor to climate change | Develop renewable energies Pull private investment in fossil fuels Improvement of public transport | Reform industrial production Make public the production and distribution of energy |
| Green and circular economy | Neo-liberal exploitation of resources | Contest the privatization of energy Fight against free trade Develop sustainable agriculture | Democratize land and resources affecting the whole of Europe Localise industrial production |
| Transport | Public transport identified as means of tackling climate change | Improvement of public transport | Not provided |
| Biodiversity and protection of natural capital | Need to preserve ecosystems Exploitation of natural resources such as sea, oil and gas reserves | Protect biodiversity Abandon unsustainable capitalist consumerist model Use marine resources in non-exploitive way | Not provided |
| Health and pollution | Marine pollution identified as an issue | Not provided | Not provided |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Food production | Unsustainable food production identified as a product of the consumerist model | Developing ecologically sustainable agriculture | Ensuring food sovereignty |
| Governance | Exploitative governance and free-market forces identified as drivers of environmental degradation Uneven distribution of resources | Nullifying the influence capitalism has on governance Ensuring a Just Transition is achieved Ensuring economic development that benefits all | Make public energy production and distribution |
| Peace, security and global challenges | Profit-driven economy recognized as having an effect of developing countries Climate change identified as destabilizing due to displacement of people worldwide Certain international trade agreements seen as threat to agriculture and the environment | Prevent exploitation of raw materials, especially those from Africa and Latin America | Not provided. |

IV. Comparative analysis

We based our analysis on the following dimensions:

- Is the environment higher on the agenda than before?
- Are there references to existing key international commitments?
- Are recommendations aligned to Europe's existing environmental strategy?
- Are they taking into account lessons from the most recent evaluations?
- How do they compare with recommendations from European environmental experts?

Comparison with 2014 Manifesto

Both manifestos refer mostly to the same themes; they are both putting an emphasis on blaming the exploitative nature of the free-market as the key driver of environmental degradation and both suggest making resources public as the solution. The 2014 manifesto is much more comprehensive in its proposals and policy recommendations in suggesting tools such as the *'Mutual Insurance*

Calamities' Scheme' and establishing an international protection clause to protect resources. Moreover, the 2014 referred to the need to reform the CAP and introduce a carbon tax whereas the 2019 one does not mention either.

Comparison with international commitments

The manifesto does not refer to the Paris Agreement or SDGs.

Comparison with 7th Environmental Action Programme evaluation¹

Regarding the link between the manifesto and the 7th EAP, the manifesto highlights the need to protect the natural capital. There is no mention of citizens' wellbeing and protection from environmental-related pressures. There is no reference to the four enablers, nor to the two horizontal priorities.

In the following table, we compare the issues mentioned in the EL manifesto with the areas in which Europe is struggling to meet its 2020 targets according to the European Environmental agency.

| Outlook for meeting objective by 2020 seen by not likely to be met in the EEA report (red indicator) | Commitment/mention in the PES manifesto |
|--|---|
| Exposure of terrestrial ecosystems to eutrophication due to air pollution | Not mentioned |
| Land take | Not mentioned |
| Gross nutrient balance in agricultural land: nitrogen | Not mentioned |
| Status of marine fish and shellfish in European seas | Marine pollution identified as an issue without proposal |
| Abundance and distribution of selected species | Biodiversity protection mentioned without specific proposals |
| Species of European interest | |
| Habitats of European interest | |
| Status of surface waters | Water pollution mentioned without proposal |
| Greenhouse gas emissions from transport | Not mentioned |
| Animal product consumption | Not mentioned |
| Share of environmental and labour taxes in total tax revenues | Not mentioned. A lot of mention of tax but non about environmental taxation |
| Exceedance of air quality standards in urban areas | Not mentioned |
| Exposure to environmental noise | Not mentioned |

Comparison with Think2030

The Think 2030 platform has listed 30 key recommendations for Think 2030, divided into five main areas: Governance 2030, Prosperity 2030, Wellbeing 2030, Nature 2030 and Peace and Security 2030. The following table assesses links between the manifesto and the 30 key recommendations.

¹ Based on EEA's Environmental Action Programme evaluation (2018), this table lists 2020 targets deemed as not likely to be met.

| Governance 2030 | Prosperity 2030 | Wellbeing 2030 | Nature 2030 | Peace and security 2030 |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| <p>No mention of establishing a European Panel for Sustainability.</p> <p>No mention of environmental justice.</p> | <p>Proposal for a different macroeconomic model based on an end to austerity</p> <p>No references made to sustainable consumption, green taxation or circular economy.</p> | <p>Emphasis on a Just Transition and fair distribution of resources.</p> <p>No proposals to create a comprehensive environmental health strategy.</p> | <p>Identification of challenges linked with biodiversity, ocean or soil health without concrete policy proposals.</p> | <p>No proposals aligned to Think 2030 recommendations regarding SDGs and development aid.</p> <p>Link made between climate change and security.</p> <p>No proposal to increase the ambition of European climate diplomacy.</p> |

V. References

- Word Cloud generator: <https://www.wordclouds.com/>
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- The Think 2030 policy papers, including:
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 - Rijnhout, L. and Zondervan, R. (2018). 'Advancing sustainable development goals within Europe and globally: the role of the EU'. Policy Paper produced for the IEEP Think2030 conference, Brussels, October 2018.
 - Bas-Defosse, F., Allen, B., Weigelt, J., Marechal, A., Meredith, S. and Lorant, A. (2018) 'Feeding Europe: Agriculture, and sustainable food systems'. Policy Paper produced for the IEEP Think2030 conference, Brussels, October 2018.

- Popp, R., de Pous P., and Gavanta J., (2018). 'How to ensure a just and fast transition to a competitive low-carbon economy for the EU?'. Policy Paper produced for the IEEP Think2030 conference, Brussels, October 2018.
- All available on: <https://ieep.eu/publications/think-2030-policy-papers>