

1 **Resolution on an energy assistance plan**

2  
3 proposal on 20th of January 2023 by Enrique Barón Crespo, Domènec Ruiz Devesa, Alejandro  
4 Peinado García and Gloria Vara Giner.

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6 **The UEF Federal Committee, meeting in Brussels on 12 February 2023,**

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8 - having regard to the UEF Resolution on the Industrial and Energy Policy in Europe  
9 adopted on 02 July 2006;  
10 - having regard to the UEF Resolution *For a European Strategy on energy, sustainability,*  
11 *competitiveness and security of supply* adopted on 26 November 2006 and motivated by  
12 Russia's cut of its gas supply to Ukraine and Georgia during the first semester of that  
13 year;  
14 - having regard to the UEF Congress Resolution on the creation of an European Energy  
15 Community adopted on 12 October 2008;  
16 - having regard to the UEF Congress Resolution on a common European Energy Policy  
17 adopted on 27 March 2011;  
18 - having regard to the European Pillar of Social Rights, in particular principle 20 on access  
19 to essential services;  
20 - having regard to the European Parliament resolution of 5 October 2022 on the EU's  
21 response to the increase in energy prices in Europe;  
22 - having regard to the *Proposal of a Manifesto for a Federal Europe: Sovereign, Social and*  
23 *Ecological*, adopted in Ventotene on 29th of August 2022 by the Spinelli Group, which  
24 claims that "the War in Ukraine must give Europe" "an energy union";  
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26 A. Whereas Russia's export of fossil fuels funds the current invasion of Ukraine and its war  
27 crimes;

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29 B. Whereas Putin's aggression to Ukraine, along with the EU dependency of Russian energy,  
30 has provoked in 2022 record levels in oil and gas prices;

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32 C. Whereas this dramatic increase of prices is driving citizens into financial stress and even  
33 poverty, while companies, and particularly SMEs, face decreased output, layoffs, and  
34 insolvency;

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36 D. Whereas more than 50 million households in the EU already experience energy poverty  
37 and whereas this challenge is further exacerbated by the current energy crisis, leading to  
38 possible delays in access to basic needs; ,

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40 E. Whereas the EU must immediately break its energy dependency from Russian, but in such  
41 way that we limit at the same time the damage to our economies and softens the effect on  
42 those who suffer most;

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44 F. Whereas fiscal space and debt positions vary widely across Member States, but the needs  
45 of our citizens and companies are the same and they need to be compensated for the high-  
46 energy prices they have been facing;

47 G. Whereas the EU saw the success of confronting the pandemic with a spirit of European  
48 solidarity, which led to the joint procurement of vaccines and a Recovery Plan financed  
49 through jointly-issued debt;

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51 H. Whereas it is worrying that several national programmes launched to face the  
52 consequences of the energy crisis continue to trump an EU coordinated action, leading to a  
53 myriad of national plans, different in size and scope, and therefore with unequal consequences  
54 in terms of fairness, sound competition and efficiency;

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57 ***The Federal Committee of the UEF:***

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59 1. Welcomes the European Council decision to ban coal imports, as well as crude oil  
60 imports from December 2022 and refined petroleum products from February 2023;  
61 calls for the total ban on all Russian's direct and indirect imports of energy products  
62 to curtail the financing of Putin's war machine;

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64 2. Stresses the need to protect Europeans from the weaponisation of energy exports by  
65 Putin; welcomes in that regard, the agreement reached on the 30th of September by  
66 the European Council on a tax on the energy sector's surplus revenues, believes that,  
67 in the current context, such tax should be extended to those companies in the general  
68 economy that have seen their revenues grow disproportionately, as to ensure that  
69 European citizens do not shoulder alone the consequences of the illegal war of  
70 aggression;

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72 3. Calls on the Commission to table a legislative proposal under article 122 of the TFEU  
73 in order to set up a European Energy Assistance Plan (EEAP) for the benefit of  
74 households and Small and Medium size Enterprises (SMEs) across Europe, financed  
75 with EU-debt and based on the provision of grants and loans. Such an EU wide  
76 budgetary support will complement the action of the European Central Bank in order  
77 to calm volatile financial markets, while maintaining the integrity and unity of the  
78 internal market, by providing equal protection to European companies and citizens;

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80 4. Urges the European Commission and the Member States to advance towards  
81 achieving energy independence in Europe; while ensuring that energy costs remains  
82 affordable and prioritising the development of sustainable energy models; welcomes in  
83 that regard, the Next Generation EU and RePower EU proposed by the Commission  
84 as a first step in this direction;

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5. Affirms that a social, secure and green energy model can only be achieved by pooling efforts at a European level, therefore calls for an effective development of an energy union;
  6. Believes that developing an energy union requires permanent common purchases of energy supplies at a EU level through an Energy Purchase Platform (EPP), the setup of strategic reserves at EU level, and shared energy grids, including the building of new natural and liquefied gas and green hydrogen interconnections in Europe, as well as, common investments in future new renewable energy through an European Energy Security Fund (EESF);
  7. Calls therefore for a new European Energy Assistance Plan and a European Energy Security Fund financed through EU 'own resource' taxes, among others on the windfall profits of companies, since this would avoid the need for state guarantees and hence side-line all political and legal problems associated with them.
  8. Calls on consolidating the European Recovery Plan as a permanent tool, in particular its European debt component, as to provide long-term financing of the energy union, in particular its necessary ecological transition;
  9. Affirms that the European Union should be endowed with a single energy policy with extended competences and the objective of promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency;
  10. Calls on a close and fair cooperation with African democracies for the creation of infrastructures for the development of green energy, solar, hydroelectric and wind power – as to foster sustainable developments and a strategic partnership to supplement the EU energetic autonomy.

## AMENDMENTS

I	Alejandro Peinado
Line number(s):	8
Original text	Amended text
	- having regard to the Ventotene Manifesto of 1941,

<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	addition
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<b>2</b>	Alejandro Peinado	
<b>Line number(s):</b>	<b>40</b>	
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Amended text</b>	
E. Whereas the EU must immediately break its energy dependence from Russian, but in such	E. Whereas the EU must immediately break its energy dependence from Russia, but in such	
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	Addition	

<b>3</b>	Alejandro Peinado	
<b>Line number(s):</b>	<b>59-60</b>	
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Amended text</b>	
	1. Welcomes the Council Regulation on gas storage of 27 June 2022, which sets the goal to fill the reserves of this fuel to a minimum of 85% by the end of 2022,	
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	Addition	

<b>4</b>	Alejandro Peinado	
<b>Line number(s):</b>	<b>59-62</b>	
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Amended text</b>	
Welcomes the European Council decision to ban coal imports, as well as crude oil imports from December 2022 and refined petroleum products from February 2023; calls for the total ban on all Russian's direct and indirect imports of energy products to curtail the financing of Putin's war machine;	Welcomes the European Council decision to ban coal imports, seaborne crude oil imports from December 2022 and refined petroleum products from February 2023, as well as to put a cap price of 60 euros on a barrel of Russian oil; calls for the total ban on all Russian's direct and indirect imports of energy products to curtail the financing of Putin's war machine;	
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>		

<b>5</b>	Alejandro Peinado	
<b>Line number(s):</b>	<b>80-84</b>	
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Amended text</b>	
Urges the European Commission and the Member States to advance towards achieving energy independence in Europe; while ensuring that energy costs remains affordable and prioritising the development of sustainable energy models; welcomes in that regard, the Next Generation EU and RePower EU proposed by the Commission as a first step in this direction;	Urges the European Commission and the Member States to advance towards achieving energy independence in Europe; while ensuring that energy costs remains affordable and prioritising the development of sustainable energy models; welcomes in that regard, the Next Generation EU and the adoption on 14 December 2022 of the REPowerEU plan to rapidly reduce dependence on Russian fossil fuels and fast forward the green transition;	
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>		

<b>6</b>	Alejandro Peinado	
<b>Line number(s):</b>	<b>90</b>	
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Amended text</b>	
Believes that developing an energy union requires permanent common purchases of	Believes that developing an Energy Union requires permanent common purchases of	
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>		

<b>7</b>	Florian Ziegenbalg	
<b>Line number(s):</b>	<b>72-78</b>	
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Amended text</b>	
3. Calls on the Commission to table a legislative proposal under article 122 of the TFEU in order to set up a European Energy Assistance Plan (EEAP) for the benefit of households and Small and Medium size Enterprises (SMEs) across Europe, financed with EU-debt and based on the provision of grants and loans. Such an EU wide budgetary support will complement the action of the European Central Bank in order to calm volatile financial markets, while maintaining the integrity and unity of the internal market, by providing equal protection to European companies and citizens;	3. Calls on the Commission <b>examine whether the adopted EU measures to address the energy crisis have helped to reduce energy bills for the</b> households and Small and Medium size Enterprises (SMEs) across Europe, <b>and whether there is a need for further measures that can be effectively implemented in a short time for those affected.</b>	



<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	It is unclear how the proposed EEAP will be designed, how it will specifically work, and what costs it will entail.
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<b>8</b>	Florian Ziegenbalg	
<b>Line number(s):</b>	<b>102-104</b>	
	<b>Original text</b>	<b>Amended text</b>
	8. Calls on consolidating the European Recovery Plan as a permanent tool, in particular its European debt component, as to provide long-term financing of the energy union, in particular its necessary ecological transition;	8. Calls on <i>integrating</i> the European Recovery Plan <i>in the general budget of the EU, and securing an adequate financing with a set of own resources</i> , as to provide long-term financing of the energy union, in particular its necessary ecological transition
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	The Recovery Plan should be integrated in the general budget which would allow the European Parliament to exercise its budgetary rights.	