

R7 A7: Tax the Rich to Save the Climate

Proposers

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Motion text

From line 80 to 83:

- The EU needs to re-design its trade and foreign economic policies, to ensure that when receiving crucial resources such as metals to enable the green economic transition, both EU firms and countries, and those countries that provide the EU with the natural resources needed are appropriately compensated. This would entail expanding and ensuring protections and compensation of workers in countries where the resources are extracted, through setting greater worker rights requirements on natural resource products that enter the EU single market. The EU should support investment to construct natural resource processing infrastructure to ensure that they gain larger shares of the value-added in the global product value chain. Finally, in the process of creating or expanding natural resource extraction projects, the communities affected by these projects should be involved in the decision-making processes in an equitable manner.

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Reason

Reasoning:

The EU has the ability to make the green economic transition beneficial for all. This entails ensuring that firms source their materials ethically, and ensure that both their own employees and those of the mining firms they outsource the operations to make sure that compensation is equitable and appropriate and that working conditions are ensured. Furthermore, it has been debated in various economic literature, that extending value-added processes to developing countries will allow them to economically develop and gain in wealth. Crucially, this will also need to entail environmental considerations, as the type and consistency of energy production

should be included in such an investment campaign. Nonetheless, this would allow for natural resource producing countries to gain larger shares of the value-added produced, and therefore, bring both the environmental benefits to EU countries importing these natural resources, and at the same contribute to improving working and living conditions in natural resource producing countries. Furthermore, natural resource projects have had in many cases socially harmful impacts. These can be reduced by including the communities affected by them in the decision-making processes.

Sources:

[IEA. \(2021\). The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions \(World Energy Outlook, pp. 1–283\) \[Special Report\]. International Energy Agency. https://www.iea.org/reports/the-role-of-critical-minerals-in-clean-energy-transitions/executive-summary](https://www.iea.org/reports/the-role-of-critical-minerals-in-clean-energy-transitions/executive-summary)
[Klinger, J. M. \(2018\). Rare earth elements: Development, sustainability and policy issues. The Extractive Industries and Society, 5\(1\), 1–7. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.exis.2017.12.016](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.exis.2017.12.016)

[RAID, & CAJJ. \(2021\). THE ROAD TO RUIN?: Electric vehicles and workers' rights abuses at DR Congo's industrial cobalt mines \(pp. 1–87\). Rights and Accountability Development. https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ciem10d2_en.pdf](https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ciem10d2_en.pdf)

The Status of the Local Community in Mining Sustainable Development beyond the Triple Bottom Line - Sisi Que, Liang Wang , Kwame Awuah-Offei , Yao Chen and Wei Yang.