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**Dossier interinstitutionnel:  
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**LIMITE**

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**NOTE**

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Origine:	Secrétariat général du Conseil
Destinataire:	délégations
Objet:	Proposition de Règlement du Parlement Européen et du Conseil modifiant le règlement (UE) 2018/842 relatif aux réductions annuelles contraignantes des émissions de gaz à effet de serre par les États membres de 2021 à 2030 contribuant à l'action pour le climat afin de respecter les engagements pris dans le cadre de l'accord de Paris – Texte de compromis de la Présidence

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Les délégations trouveront ci-joint le texte de compromis de la Présidence en vue de la réunion du groupe « Environnement » du 7 avril 2022. Les modifications apportées à la proposition de la Commission sont indiquées en **caractères gras et soulignés**, et le texte supprimé est ~~barré~~.

Proposal for a

**REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

**amending Regulation (EU) 2018/842 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement**

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee<sup>1</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions<sup>2</sup>,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) The Paris Agreement, adopted in December 2015 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), entered into force in November 2016 (“the Paris Agreement”). Its Parties have agreed to hold the increase in the global average temperature well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1,5 °C above pre-industrial levels.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C , , p. .

<sup>2</sup> OJ C , , p. .

- (2) The Union has put in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target of at least 40% as endorsed by the European Council in 2014, before the entry into force of the Paris Agreement. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>3</sup> (which establishes a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union), Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>4</sup> (which requires Member States to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry), and Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>5</sup>, which establishes national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, in the sectors neither covered by Directive 2003/87/EC, nor by Regulation 2018/841.
- (3) The European Green Deal<sup>6</sup> combines a comprehensive set of mutually reinforcing measures and initiatives aimed at achieving climate neutrality in the Union by 2050, and sets out a new growth strategy that aims to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. It also aims to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. At the same time, this transition affects women and men differently and has a particular impact on some disadvantaged groups, such as older people, persons with disabilities and persons with a minority racial or ethnic background. It must therefore be ensured that the transition is just and inclusive, leaving no one behind.

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<sup>3</sup> Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (OJ L 275 of 25.10.2003, p. 32).

<sup>4</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

<sup>5</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

<sup>6</sup> Commission Communication - The European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640 final of 11 December 2019.

- (4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>7</sup> (‘European Climate Law’), the Union has enshrined into legislation the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union domestic reduction commitment of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) of at least 55% below 1990 levels by 2030.
- (5) In order to implement those commitments as well as the Union’s contributions under the Paris Agreement<sup>8</sup> adopted under the UNFCCC, the Union regulatory framework to achieve the greenhouse gas emission reduction target should be adapted.
- (6) Regulation (EU) 2018/842 lays down obligations on Member States with respect to their minimum contributions for the period from 2021 to 2030 to fulfilling the Union’s current target of reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 30 % below 2005 levels in 2030 in the sectors covered by Article 2 of that Regulation. It also lays down rules on determining annual emission allocations and for the evaluation of Member States’ progress towards meeting their minimum contributions.
- (7) While emissions trading will also apply to greenhouse gas emissions from road and maritime transport as well as buildings, the scope of Regulation (EU) 2018/842 will be maintained. Regulation (EU) 2018/842 will therefore continue applying to the greenhouse gas emissions from domestic navigation, but not to those from international navigation. Greenhouse gas emissions of a Member State within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2018/842 to be taken into account for compliance checks will continue to be determined upon completion of inventory reviews in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and the Council<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 (‘European Climate Law’) (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

<sup>8</sup> Paris Agreement (OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4).

<sup>9</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

- (8) In its Communication of 17 September 2020<sup>10</sup> the Commission indicated that the increased 2030 overall target can only be achieved with the contribution of all sectors.
- (9) In its conclusions of 11 December 2020 the European Council mentioned that the 2030 target will be delivered collectively by the Union in the most cost-effective manner possible, that all Member States will participate in this effort, taking into account considerations of fairness and solidarity, while leaving no one behind, and that the new 2030 target needs to be achieved in a way that preserves the Union's competitiveness and takes account of Member States' different starting points and specific national circumstances and emission reduction potential, including those of island Member States and islands, as well as efforts made.
- (10) In order to achieve the target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 55%, the sectors covered by Regulation (EU) 2018/842 will need to reduce their emissions progressively until they reach -40% in 2030, compared to 2005 levels, **thereby contributing also to achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement, as well as the Union's objective of climate neutrality at the latest by 2050 under the European Climate Law, the achievement of which requires convergence of all Member States' efforts over time.**
- (11) For that purpose, the greenhouse gas emission reduction target for 2030 needs to be revised for each Member State. The revision of the greenhouse gas emission reduction target should use the same methodology that was followed when Regulation (EU) 2018/842 was first adopted, where the national contributions were determined in consideration of the different capacities and cost-efficiency opportunities in Member States so to ensure a fair and balanced distribution of the effort. The reduction of the maximum greenhouse gas emissions for each Member State in 2030 should thus be determined in relation to the level of its 2005 reviewed greenhouse gas emissions covered by this Regulation, excluding verified greenhouse gas emissions from installations that operated in 2005 and which were only included in the emission trading system of the Union after 2005.

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<sup>10</sup> COM/2020/562 final.

- (12) As a consequence, it will be necessary to set, as from the year of adoption of this Regulation, new binding national limits, expressed in annual emission allocations, progressively leading to the 2030 target of each Member State, while keeping in force the annual limits established for the years preceding it as set in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/2126<sup>11</sup>.
- (13) The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the Union's economy and its level of emissions to a degree that cannot yet be fully quantified. On the other hand, the Union is deploying its largest stimulus package ever, also having a potential impact on the level of emissions. Due to those uncertainties, it is appropriate to review the emissions data in 2025 and, if necessary, readjust the annual emission allocations.
- (14) It is therefore appropriate to update in 2025 the annual emission allocations for the years 2026 to 2030. This should be based on a comprehensive review of the national inventory data carried out by the Commission in order to determine the average of the greenhouse gas emissions of each Member State during the years 2021, 2022 and 2023. **Moreover, in order to give predictability to Member States, this update of the annual emission allocations will only be effective for a Member State if it results in a higher allocation for that Member State. The environmental integrity will be guaranteed by adjusting from 2023 the linear trajectory to the new ESR target of -40% by 2030.**

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<sup>11</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/2126 of 16 December 2020 on setting out the annual emission allocations of the Member States for the period from 2021 to 2030 pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 426, 17.12.2018, p. 58).

(14a) Member States should be able to progressively reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, and reach their increased national targets for 2030 in a cost-effective manner. In view of the new and more stringent annual emission allocations required by this Regulation, it is appropriate to increase the existing ceilings on transfers of annual emission allocations between Member States. The possibility of transferring annual emission allocations promotes cooperation between Member States, allowing them to achieve their targets cost-effectively, while preserving environmental integrity. Member States are already required to report the summary information on concluded transfers pursuant to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208<sup>12</sup>. After compilation by the Commission, a summary of the information provided is made available within three months from receiving the reports by Member States, in electronic form, providing the range of prices paid per annual emission allocations transaction. In addition, within the two periods between the publication of the implementing acts referred to in Article 38(4) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and the start of the compliance check procedure, the Member States may report to the Commission on the 15th of each month on concluded transfers. A summary of the information received is compiled by the Commission and made available in a timely manner and in electronic form.

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<sup>12</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation of 7 August 2020 on structure, format, submission processes and review of information reported by Member States pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 749/2014 (OJ L 278, 26.08.2020, p. 1).

- (15) Under Regulation (EU) 2018/842, the cancellation of a limited quantity of emission allowances in the European Union emission trading system may be taken into account for some Member States' compliance under Regulation (EU) 2018/842. Given the particular structure of Malta's economy, the national reduction target of that Member State based on Gross Domestic Product per capita is significantly above its cost-effective reduction potential, it is therefore appropriate to increase Malta's access to that flexibility, without compromising the 2030 target of the Union on emission reductions. **In view of the increased ambition level, it is appropriate to postpone the deadline for notifying the intention to make use of this flexibility from 31 December 2019 to 31 October 2023 for the Member States listed in Annex II that have not notified the Commission of an intention to make use of the flexibility, namely the Netherlands and Sweden.**
- (16) In addition to that flexibility, a limited quantity of net removals and net emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry ('LULUCF') may be taken into account for Member States' compliance under Regulation (EU) 2018/842 ('the LULUCF flexibility'). In order to ensure that sufficient mitigation efforts are deployed until 2030, it is appropriate to limit the use of the LULUCF flexibility by separating the use of such flexibility into two separate time periods, each capped by a limit corresponding to half of the maximum amount of total net removals set out in Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2018/842. It is also appropriate to bring the title of Annex III in line with the amendment to Regulation (EU) 2018/841 carried out by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/268 of 28 October 2020<sup>13</sup>. As a consequence, there is no longer a need for Regulation (EU) 2018/842 to provide for a legal basis allowing the Commission to adopt delegated acts to amend the title of its Annex III. Article 7(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/842 should therefore be deleted.

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<sup>13</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/268 of 28 October 2020 amending Annex IV to Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the forest reference levels to be applied by the Member States for the period 2021-2025 (OJ L 60, 22.2.2021, p. 21).

- (17) Considering, the introduction of a strengthened compliance regime in Regulation (EU) 2018/841 as of 2026, it is appropriate to abolish the deduction of the greenhouse gas emissions generated by each Member State in the period from 2026 to 2030 in the land sector in excess of its removals. Article 9(2) should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (18) The setting of more ambitious targets under Regulation (EU) 2018/841 will decrease the capacity of Member States to generate net removals that can be used for compliance under Regulation (EU) 2018/842. In addition, the split of the use of the LULUCF flexibility into two separate time periods, will further limit the availability of net removals for the purpose of compliance with Regulation (EU) 2018/842. As a result, some Member States may face challenges in meeting their targets under Regulation (EU) 2018/842, while some Member States, the same or other, may generate net removals that cannot be used for compliance with Regulation (EU) 2018/842. As long as the Union objectives as set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 are met, in particular with regard to the maximum limit of the contribution of net removals, it is appropriate to create a new voluntary mechanism, in the form of an additional reserve, that will help adhering Member States to comply with their obligations.
- (19) Regulation (EU) 2018/842 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Regulation (EU) 2018/842 is amended as follows:

- (1) ~~In~~ Article 1, “30%” is replaced by **the following**:

**‘This Regulation lays down obligations on Member States with respect to their minimum contributions for the period from 2021 to 2030 to fulfilling the Union’s target of reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by “40%” below 2005 levels in 2030 in the sectors covered by Article 2 of this Regulation and contributes to achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement as well as the objective of climate neutrality within the Union at the latest by 2050 under Regulation (EU) 2021/1119. This Regulation also lays down rules on determining annual emission allocations and for the evaluation of Member States’ progress towards meeting their minimum contributions.’**

- (2) In Article 2, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘This Regulation applies to the greenhouse gas emissions from IPCC source categories of energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture and waste as determined pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and the Council\*, excluding greenhouse gas emissions from the activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC, other than the activity “maritime transport”.’

\* Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

(3) In Article 4, paragraphs 2 and 3 are replaced by the following:

‘2. Subject to the flexibilities provided for in Articles 5, 6 and 7 of this Regulation and the adjustment pursuant to its Article 10(2) and taking into account any deduction resulting from the application of Article 7 of Decision No 406/2009/EC, each Member State shall ensure that its greenhouse gas emissions:

(a) do not exceed, in the years 2021 and 2022, the limit defined by a linear trajectory, starting on the average of its greenhouse gas emissions during 2016, 2017 and 2018, as set out pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Article, and ending in 2030 at the limit set for that Member State in column 1 of Annex I to this Regulation. The linear trajectory of a Member State shall start either at five-twelfths of the distance from 2019 to 2020 or in 2020, whichever results in a lower allocation for that Member State;

(b) do not exceed, in the years 2023, 2024 and 2025, the limit defined by a linear trajectory starting in 2022 at the annual emission allocation for that Member State, as set out pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Article for that year, and ending in 2030 at the limit set for that Member State in column 2 of Annex I to this Regulation;

(c) do not exceed, in the years 2026 to 2030, the limit defined by a linear trajectory starting in ~~2022~~2024, at the **annual allocation for that Member State, as set out pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Article for that year, or starting in 2024 at the** average of its greenhouse gas emissions during the years 2021, 2022 and 2023, as submitted by the Member State pursuant to Article 26 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, **whichever results in a higher allocation for that Member State,** and ending in 2030 at the limit set for that Member State in column 2 of Annex I to this Regulation.

3. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts setting out the annual emission allocations for each Member State for the years from 2021 to 2030 in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent in accordance with the linear trajectories set out in paragraph 2.

For the years 2021 and 2022, it shall determine the annual emission allocations based on a comprehensive review of the most recent national inventory data for the years 2005 and 2016 to 2018 submitted by the Member States pursuant to Article 7 of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and indicate the value for the 2005 greenhouse gas emissions of each Member State used to determine those annual emission allocations.

For the years 2023, 2024 and 2025, it shall determine the annual emission allocations based on the value for the 2005 greenhouse gas emissions of each Member State indicated pursuant to the second subparagraph and the reviewed values of the national inventory data for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 referred to in the second subparagraph.

For the years 2026 to 2030, it shall determine the annual emission allocations based on the value for the 2005 greenhouse gas emissions of each Member State indicated pursuant to the second subparagraph and on a comprehensive review of the most recent national inventory data for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023 submitted by the Member States pursuant to Article 26 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.’

**(3a) In Article 5, paragraph 4, “5%” is replaced by “10%” and “10% is replaced by “20%”.**

(4) In Article 6, the following paragraphs 3a and 3b are ~~is~~ inserted:

‘3a. Malta shall notify the Commission by 31 December 2023 if it intends to make use of the limited cancellation of EU ETS allowances referred to in paragraph 1, up to the percentage listed in Annex II for each of the years 2025 to 2030 for its compliance under Article 9.

**3b. Notwithstanding paragraph 3, the Member States listed in Annex II which have not notified the Commission by 31 December 2019 of an intention to make use of the limited cancellation of EU ETS allowances referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall notify the Commission by 31 December 2023 if they intend to make use of the limited cancellation of EU ETS allowances referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, up to the percentage listed in Annex II for each year of the period from 2025 to 2030 for each Member State concerned, for its compliance under Article 9.’**

(5) Article 7 is amended as follows:

(a) the title is replaced by the following:

‘Additional use of net removals from LULUCF’

(b) paragraph 1 is amended as follows:

(i) the introductory sentence is replaced by the following:

‘To the extent that a Member State’s greenhouse gas emissions exceed its annual emission allocations for a given year, including any annual emission allocations banked pursuant to Article 5(3) of this Regulation, a quantity up to the sum of total net removals and total net emissions from the combined land accounting categories included in the scope of Regulation (EU) 2018/841, may be taken into account for its compliance under Article 9 of this Regulation for that year, provided that:’.

(ii) point (a) is replaced by the following:

‘(a) the cumulative quantity taken into account for that Member State for the years 2021 to 2025 does not exceed half of the maximum amount of total net removals set out in Annex III to this Regulation for that Member State;

(aa) the cumulative quantity taken into account for that Member State for the years 2026 to 2030 does not exceed half of the maximum amount of total net removals set out in Annex III to this Regulation for that Member State;’.

(iii) paragraph 2 is deleted.

(6) In Article 9, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

‘2. If the greenhouse gas emissions of a Member State in the period from 2021 to 2025 referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 exceeded its removals, as determined in accordance with Article 12 of that Regulation, the Central Administrator shall deduct from that Member State’s annual emission allocations an amount equal to those excess greenhouse gas emissions in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent for the relevant years.’.

(7) The following article is inserted:

*Article 11a*

Additional reserve

1. If, by 2030, the Union has reduced net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% compared to 1990 levels in compliance with Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council\*\*, and taking into account the maximum limit of the contribution of net removals, an additional reserve shall be established in the Union Registry.

2. Member States which decide to neither contribute nor benefit from the additional reserve shall notify their decision to the Commission no later than **twelve** ~~six~~ months after the entry into force of this Regulation.

3. The additional reserve shall consist of the net removals that participating Member States have generated in the period 2026 to 2030 in excess of their respective targets pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/841, after deduction of both of the following:

- (a) any flexibilities used under Articles 11 to 13b of Regulation (EU) 2018/841;
- (b) the quantities taken into account for compliance pursuant to Article 7 of this Regulation.

4. If an additional reserve is set up pursuant to paragraph 1, a participating Member State may benefit from it if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the greenhouse gas emissions of the Member State exceed its annual emission allocations in the period from 2026 to 2030;
- (b) the Member State has exhausted the flexibilities pursuant to Article 5(2) and (3);
- (c) the Member State has made the maximum use possible of net removals in accordance with Article 7, even if that quantity does not reach the level set in Annex III, ~~and~~

~~(d) the Member State has made no net transfers to other Member States under Article 5.~~

5. If a Member States fulfils the conditions set out in paragraph 4, it shall receive an additional quantity from the additional reserve up to its shortfall to be used for compliance under Article 9 **after deduction of any net transfers to other Member States under Article 5.**

If the resulting collective quantity to be received by all of the Member States which fulfil the conditions set out in paragraph 4 of this Article exceeds the quantity allocated to the additional reserve under paragraph 3 of this Article, the quantity to be received by each of those Member States shall be reduced on a pro rata basis.’

\*\* Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 (‘European Climate Law’) (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

**(7a) In Article 15, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:**

**‘2. The Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council, within six months of each global stocktake agreed under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, on the operation of this Regulation, including the balance between supply and demand for annual emission allocations, as well as on the contribution of this Regulation to the Union’s overall 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target, its contribution to the objective of climate neutrality within the Union at the latest by 2050, and its contribution to the goals of the Paris Agreement, in particular with regard to the need for additional Union policies and measures in view of the necessary greenhouse gas emission reductions by the Union and its Member States, including a post-2030 framework, and may make proposals if appropriate.**

**Those reports shall take into account the strategies prepared pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 with a view to contributing to the formulation of a long-term Union strategy.’**

- (8) Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/842 is replaced by the text in the Annex to this Regulation;
- (9) In Annex II, the entry for Malta is replaced by the following:

	Maximum percentage of 2005 greenhouse gas emissions determined in accordance with Article 4(3)
“Malta	7%”

- (10) The title of Annex III is replaced by the following:

‘TOTAL NET REMOVALS FROM THE CATEGORIES OF LAND COVERED BY REGULATION (EU) 2018/841 THAT MEMBER STATES MAY TAKE INTO ACCOUNT FOR COMPLIANCE FOR THE PERIOD 2021 TO 2030 PURSUANT TO POINT (a) OF ARTICLE 7(1) OF THIS REGULATION’

### *Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

*For the European Parliament*

*The President*

*David Sassoli*

*For the Council*

*The President*

*Ursula von der Leyen*

## ANNEX I

## MEMBER STATE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTIONS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 4(1)

	Member State greenhouse gas emission reductions in 2030 in relation to their 2005 levels determined in accordance with Article 4(3)	
	Column 1	Column 2
Belgium	- 35 %	-47%
Bulgaria	- 0 %	-10%
Czechia	- 14 %	-26%
Denmark	- 39 %	-50%
Germany	- 38 %	-50%
Estonia	- 13 %	-24%
Ireland	- 30 %	-42%
Greece	- 16 %	-22.7%
Spain	- 26 %	-37.7%
France	- 37 %	-47.5%
Croatia	- 7 %	-16.7%
Italy	- 33 %	-43.7%
Cyprus	- 24 %	-32%
Latvia	- 6 %	-17%
Lithuania	- 9 %	-21%
Luxembourg	- 40 %	-50%
Hungary	- 7 %	-18.7%
Malta	- 19 %	-19%
Netherlands	- 36 %	-48%
Austria	- 36 %	-48%

Poland	- 7 %	-17.7%
Portugal	- 17 %	-28.7%
Romania	- 2 %	-12.7%
Slovenia	- 15 %	-27%
Slovakia	- 12 %	-22.7%
Finland	- 39 %	-50%
Sweden	- 40 %	-50%

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