



2025/0524(COD)

9.9.2025

AMENDMENTS

1 - 171

Draft report

Ondřej Knotek

(PE775.698v01-00)

Amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality

Proposal for a regulation(COM(2025)0524 – C10-0137/2025 – 2025/0524((COD))

AM_Com_LegReport

Amendment 1

Anna Zalewska

on behalf of the ECR Group

Jacek Ozdoba, Aurelijus Veryga, Beatrice Timgren, Charlie Weimers, Sebastian Tynkkynen, Dick Erixon, Michele Picaro, Nicola Procaccini, Pietro Fiocchi, Stefano Cavedagna, Antonella Sberna, Paolo Inselvini, Sergio Berlato

Proposal for a regulation

–

Proposal for a rejection

The European Parliament rejects the Commission proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (2025/0524(COD)).

Or. en

Justification

The proposed 90% emissions reduction target by 2040 should be rejected. The impact assessment provided by the European Commission accompanying the proposal does not adequately reflect the economic and social reality. The European Commission's accompanying impact assessment insufficiently reflects the varying financial capacities, energy mixes, and decarbonisation potentials of individual Member States. The adoption of 2040 climate target risks to further undermine the competitiveness of the Union and could incentivise the relocation of investments and carbon-intensive industries to third countries with less stringent climate policies.

Amendment 2

Anja Arndt

on behalf of the ESN Group

Proposal for a regulation

–

Proposal for a rejection

The European Parliament rejects the Commission's proposal to amend [Regulation (EU) 2021/1119] and calls on the Commission to withdraw its proposal.

Justification

The 2040 target proposed by the European Commission of a 90 % reduction in CO₂ is unrealistic and exacerbates existing problems. Accelerating decarbonisation requires additional trillions in investments and weakens our competitiveness even further. The ambitious 2030 targets are likely to be missed and will lead to high fuel and heating costs from 2027 onwards. The EU economy and citizens cannot be expected to bear any more of this burden. Climate adaptation margins and the stability of the EU must be secured.

Amendment 3

Stefano Cavedagna, Nicola Procaccini, Antonella Sberna, Pietro Fiocchi, Paolo Inselvini, Michele Picaro, Sergio Berlato

Proposal for a regulation

—

Proposal for a rejection

— ***The European Parliament rejects [the Commission proposal].***

Amendment 4

Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation**Citation 1***Text proposed by the Commission*

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

Amendment

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, **Article 192(1)** and in particular Article **192(2) and Article 194(2)** thereof,

Justification

The framework of the European Climate Law and corresponding measures are significantly affecting a Member State's choice between different energy sources and the general structure of its energy supply, and this Regulation applies to anthropogenic emissions by sources and

removals by sinks of the greenhouse gases listed in Part 2 of Annex V to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Amendment 5
Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation
Citation 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Acting in accordance with the **ordinary** legislative procedure,

Amendment

Acting in accordance with the **special** legislative procedure,

Or. en

Justification

Due to the fact that the framework of the European Climate Law and corresponding measures are significantly affecting a Member State's choice between different energy sources and the general structure of its energy supply, the procedure should follow the Rule of Article 192(2c)).

Amendment 6
Niels Flemming Hansen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The outcome of the first global stocktake³ under the Paris Agreement⁴, concluded at the United Nations Climate Change Conference at the end of 2023, found that parties are putting increasingly effective climate policies in place, but that urgent additional action is needed to put the world fully on track for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Amendment

(1) The outcome of the first global stocktake³ under the Paris Agreement⁴, concluded at the United Nations Climate Change Conference at the end of 2023, found that parties are putting increasingly effective climate policies in place, but that urgent additional action is needed to put the world fully on track for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. ***Such urgent action will not only contribute to climate neutrality but also deliver significant socio-economic co-benefits. In particular, ambitious climate targets are expected to reduce air pollution, improve public***

health, and avoid costly climate-related damages, thereby generating substantial savings for citizens, businesses and public budgets. These wider benefits should be duly considered when assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of Union climate policy^{5a}.

³ Decision 1/CMA.5.

⁴ OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4.

³ Decision 1/CMA.5.

⁴ OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4.

^{5a} *Commission Staff Working Document SWD(2024) 63 final, Sections 1.2 and 6.3.1–6.3.2*

Or. en

Amendment 7

Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The outcome of the first global stocktake³ under the Paris Agreement⁴, concluded at the United Nations Climate Change Conference at the end of 2023, found that parties are putting increasingly effective climate policies in place, but that urgent additional action is needed to put the world fully on track for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.

³ Decision 1/CMA.5.

⁴ OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4.

Amendment

(1) The outcome of the first global stocktake³ under the Paris Agreement⁴, concluded at the United Nations Climate Change Conference at the end of 2023, found that parties are putting increasingly effective climate policies in place, but that urgent additional action is needed to put the world fully on track for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, ***in accordance with the principles of the market economy and manufacturing competitiveness, while avoiding disproportionate measures that could have an adverse effect on the EU's production industries.***

³ Decision 1/CMA.5.

⁴ OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4.

Amendment 8
Lena Schilling

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The outcome of the first global stocktake³ under the Paris Agreement⁴, concluded at the United Nations Climate Change Conference at the end of 2023, found that parties are putting increasingly effective climate policies in place, but that urgent additional action is needed to put the world fully on track for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.

³ Decision 1/CMA.5.

⁴ OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4.

Amendment

(1) The outcome of the first global stocktake³ under the Paris Agreement⁴, concluded at the United Nations Climate Change Conference at the end of 2023, found that parties are putting increasingly effective climate policies in place, but that urgent additional action is *still* needed to put the world fully on track for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, *and added that parties are resolving to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.*

³ Decision 1/CMA.5.

⁴ OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4.

Or. en

Amendment 9
Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The outcome of the first global stocktake³ under the Paris Agreement⁴, concluded at the United Nations Climate Change Conference at the end of 2023, found that parties are putting increasingly effective climate policies in place, *but that urgent additional action is needed to put the world fully on track for achieving the*

Amendment

(1) The outcome of the first global stocktake³ under the Paris Agreement⁴, concluded at the United Nations Climate Change Conference at the end of 2023, found that parties are putting increasingly effective climate policies in place.

goals of the Paris Agreement.

³ Decision 1/CMA.5.

⁴ OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4.

³ Decision 1/CMA.5.

⁴ OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4.

Or. en

Amendment 10

Catarina Martins, Per Clausen, Jonas Sjöstedt, Anja Hazekamp, Sebastian Everding, Li Andersson, Emma Fourreau, Lynn Boylan

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The outcome of the first global stocktake³ under the Paris Agreement⁴, concluded at the United Nations Climate Change Conference at the end of 2023, found that parties are putting increasingly effective climate policies in place, **but that** urgent additional action is needed to put the world fully on track for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.

³ Decision 1/CMA.5.

⁴ OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4.

Amendment

(1) The outcome of the first global stocktake³ under the Paris Agreement⁴, concluded at the United Nations Climate Change Conference at the end of 2023, found that **despite that** parties are putting increasingly effective climate policies in place, urgent additional action is needed to put the world fully on track for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.

³ Decision 1/CMA.5.

⁴ OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4.

Or. en

Justification

To use exact wording from the official UNFCCC document referenced, CMA.5 A/UV.4 (GST)

Amendment 11

Lena Schilling

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) Europe is the fastest-warming continent in the world. Climate change already has severe economic and societal consequences. For instance, extreme precipitation and large-scale floods that took place in Germany and Belgium in 2021 led to EUR 44 billion in economic damage, and more than 200 deaths. The damage caused by the 2023 Slovenian floods is even estimated at around 16% of national GDP, creating a major shock for the Slovenian economy. Delaying climate action would severely impact Europe's economy. On the contrary, accelerating investments in clean technologies would help creating jobs in Europe while strengthening Europe's industrial leadership and the resilience of its economy.

Or. en

Amendment 12

Stefano Cavedagna, Nicola Procaccini, Antonella Sberna, Pietro Fiocchi, Paolo Inselvini, Michele Picaro, Sergio Berlato

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) Given the high degree of uncertainty concerning the availability and affordability of key decarbonisation technologies, infrastructure, and energy inputs, it is not realistic at this stage to fix an unconditional intermediate Union target for 2040. Any such target must be conditional upon the actual achievement of the 2030 objectives, the maintenance of sufficient industrial activity in the Union, and the practical feasibility of critical enabling measures, such as renewable and low-carbon hydrogen deployment, the

development of CO₂ transport and storage infrastructure, and the market uptake of innovative products.

Or. en

Amendment 13
Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Through the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵, the Union has enshrined in legislation a binding objective of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date, and the aim of achieving negative emissions thereafter, established a binding Union 2030 intermediate climate target **and provided for the setting of a Union-wide intermediate climate target for 2040.**

⁵ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>).

Amendment

(2) Through the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵, the Union has enshrined in legislation a binding objective of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date, and the aim of achieving negative emissions thereafter, established a binding Union 2030 intermediate climate target. ***The Commission presented an EU-wide assessment of National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs)***^{6a}.

⁵ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>).

^{6a} ***COM(2025) 274 final, as required under Regulation (EU)2018/1999 of 18 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action.***

Or. en

Justification

The reference should be limited to the Article 1 - Subject matter and scope of Regulation

Amendment 14

Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Barbara Bonte
on behalf of the P/E Group
Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Through the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵, the Union has enshrined in legislation a binding objective of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date, and the aim of achieving negative emissions thereafter, ***established a binding Union 2030 intermediate climate target and provided for the setting of a Union-wide intermediate climate target for 2040.***

⁵ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>).

Amendment

(2) Through the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵, the Union has enshrined in legislation a binding objective of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date, and the aim of achieving negative emissions thereafter.

⁵ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 15

Ana Vasconcelos, Katri Kulmuni, Anna Stürgh

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Through the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵, the Union has enshrined in legislation a binding objective of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date, and the aim of achieving negative emissions thereafter, established a binding Union 2030 intermediate climate target and provided for the setting of a Union-wide intermediate climate target for 2040.

⁵ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>).

Amendment

(2) Through the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵, the Union has enshrined in legislation a binding objective of economy-wide climate neutrality **in the Union** by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date, and the aim of achieving negative emissions thereafter, established a binding Union 2030 intermediate climate target and provided for the setting of a Union-wide intermediate climate target for 2040.

⁵ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 16

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Stine Bosse, Emma Wiesner, Anna Stürgh, Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Through the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵, the Union has enshrined in legislation a binding objective of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date, and the aim of achieving negative emissions thereafter, established a binding Union 2030 intermediate climate target and provided for the setting of a Union-wide

Amendment

(2) Through the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵, the Union has enshrined in legislation a binding **domestic** objective of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date, and the aim of achieving negative emissions thereafter, established a binding Union 2030 intermediate climate target and provided for the setting of a Union-wide

intermediate climate target for 2040.

⁵ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>).

intermediate climate target for 2040.

⁵ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 17 **Sirpa Pietikäinen**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 2**

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Through the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵, the Union has enshrined in legislation a binding objective of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date, and the aim of achieving negative emissions thereafter, established a binding Union 2030 intermediate climate target and provided for the setting of a Union-wide intermediate climate target for 2040.

⁵ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>).

Amendment

(2) Through the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵, the Union has enshrined in legislation a **domestic** binding objective of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date, and the aim of achieving negative emissions thereafter, established a binding Union 2030 intermediate climate target and provided for the setting of a Union-wide intermediate climate target for 2040.

⁵ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 18

Javi López, Tiemo Wölken, Mohammed Chahim, Annalisa Corrado, César Luena, Nicolás González Casares, Elena Sancho Murillo, Marta Temido, Bruno Tobback, Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Thomas Bajada, Heléne Fritzon

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Through the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵, the Union has enshrined in legislation a binding objective of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date, and the aim of achieving negative emissions thereafter, established a binding Union 2030 intermediate climate target and provided for the setting of a Union-wide intermediate climate target for 2040.

⁵ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>).

Amendment

(2) Through the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵, the Union has enshrined in legislation a **domestic** binding objective of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date, and the aim of achieving negative emissions thereafter, established a binding Union 2030 intermediate climate target and provided for the setting of a Union-wide intermediate climate target for 2040.

⁵ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 19

Catarina Martins, Per Clausen, Jonas Sjöstedt, Anja Hazekamp, Sebastian Everding, Li Andersson, Emma Fourreau, Lynn Boylan

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Through the adoption of Regulation

Amendment

(2) Through the adoption of Regulation

(EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵, the Union has enshrined in legislation a binding objective of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date, and the aim of achieving negative emissions thereafter, established a binding Union 2030 intermediate climate target and provided for the setting of a Union-wide intermediate climate target for 2040.

⁵ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>).

(EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵, the Union has enshrined in legislation a **domestic** binding objective of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date, and the aim of achieving negative emissions thereafter, established a binding Union 2030 intermediate climate target and provided for the setting of a Union-wide intermediate climate target for 2040.

⁵ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>).

Or. en

Justification

Recital 20 of the Climate Law is clear on this: the Union should aim to achieve a balance between anthropogenic economy-wide emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases domestically within the Union by 2050 and, as appropriate, achieve negative emissions thereafter.

Amendment 20 **Lena Schilling**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 2**

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Through the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵, the Union has enshrined in legislation a binding objective of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date, and the aim of achieving negative emissions thereafter,

Amendment

(2) Through the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵, the Union has enshrined in legislation a binding **domestic** objective of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date, and the aim of achieving negative emissions

established a binding Union 2030 intermediate climate target and provided for the setting of a Union-wide intermediate climate target for 2040.

thereafter, established a binding Union 2030 intermediate climate target and provided for the setting of a Union-wide intermediate climate target for 2040.

⁵ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>).

⁵ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 21 **Alexandr Vondra**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 2 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) The aggregated emissions' reductions from the submitted Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) fall significantly short of the emission pathways required to respect the Paris Agreement target and the conclusions of the Global Stocktake (GST);

Or. en

Amendment 22 **Alexandr Vondra**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 3**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3) Taking into account the scientific advice by the European Scientific

deleted

Advisory Board on Climate Change and based on a detailed Impact Assessment, the Commission presented a recommended target of a 90% net greenhouse gas emission reduction compared to 1990 levels for 2040 in its Communication of 6 February 2024 on Securing our future: Europe's 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society⁶.

⁶ COM(2024) 63 final.

Or. en

Amendment 23

Catarina Martins, Per Clausen, Jonas Sjöstedt, Anja Hazekamp, Sebastian Everding, Li Andersson, Emma Fourreau

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Taking into account the scientific advice by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change and based on a detailed Impact Assessment, the Commission presented a recommended target of a 90% net greenhouse gas emission reduction compared to 1990 levels for 2040 in its Communication of 6 February 2024 on Securing our future: Europe's 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society⁶.

Amendment

(3) Taking into account the scientific advice by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change (**ESABCC**) and based on a detailed Impact Assessment, the Commission presented a recommended target of a 90% **domestic** net greenhouse gas emission reduction compared to 1990 levels for 2040 in its Communication of 6 February 2024 on Securing our future: Europe's 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society⁶, **which represents the lowest number on the scale recommended by the ESABCC. The Communication also provided clarity on the feasible level of residual emissions, and contribution of net removals from the land use, land use change, and forestry sector (LULUCF) in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the**

Council^{6a} as amended by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU)^{6b} 2021/268 and Regulation (EU) 2023/839 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{6c}, and permanent carbon removals as defined in Regulation 2024/3012, to be achieved by that date.

⁶ COM(2024) 63 final.

⁶ COM(2024) 63 final.

^{6a}**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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).**

^{6b}**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, pp. 21, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2021/268/oj).**

^{6c}**Regulation (EU) 2023/839 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 April 2023 amending Regulation (EU) 2018/841 as regards the scope, simplifying the reporting and compliance rules, and setting out the targets of the Member States for 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 as regards improvement in monitoring, reporting, tracking of progress and review (OJ L 107, 21.4.2023, pp. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/839/oj>).**

Or. en

Amendment 24
Niels Flemming Hansen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Taking into account the scientific advice by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change and based on a detailed Impact Assessment, the Commission presented a recommended target of a 90% net greenhouse gas emission reduction compared to 1990 levels for 2040 in its Communication of 6 February 2024 on Securing our future: Europe's 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society⁶.

⁶ COM(2024) 63 final.

Amendment

(3) Taking into account the scientific advice by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change and based on a detailed Impact Assessment, the Commission presented a recommended target of a 90% net greenhouse gas emission reduction compared to 1990 levels for 2040 in its Communication of 6 February 2024 on Securing our future: Europe's 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society⁶. ***In this context, special consideration should be given to the situation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The achievement of the 2040 target should avoid disproportionate administrative burdens on SMEs, while at the same time enabling them to seize the opportunities of the clean transition, including improved access to finance, participation in innovation programmes, and integration into sustainable industrial supply chains.***

⁶ COM(2024) 63 final.

Or. en

Amendment 25
Lena Schilling

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) **Taking into account** the scientific advice by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change and based on a detailed Impact Assessment, the Commission presented a recommended target of a 90% net greenhouse gas emission reduction compared to 1990 levels for 2040 in its Communication of 6 February 2024 on Securing our future: Europe's 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society⁶.

⁶ COM(2024) 63 final.

Amendment

(3) **After publication of** the scientific advice by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change (**ESABCC**), and based on a detailed Impact Assessment, the Commission presented a recommended **domestic** target of a 90% net greenhouse gas emission reduction compared to 1990 levels for 2040 in its Communication of 6 February 2024 on Securing our future: Europe's 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society⁶. **The impact assessment also outlined that this domestic target would lead to a corresponding greenhouse gas budget over the period 2030-2050 of up to 16 GtCO_{2e}, already above the limit of 11-14 GtCO_{2e} recommended by the ESABCC.**

⁶ COM(2024) 63 final.

Or. en

Amendment 26

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Stine Bosse, Emma Wiesner, Anna Stürigkh

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Taking into account the scientific advice by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change and based on a detailed Impact Assessment, the Commission presented a recommended target of a 90% net greenhouse gas emission reduction compared to 1990 levels for 2040 in its Communication of 6 February 2024 on Securing our future: Europe's 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society⁶.

Amendment

(3) Taking into account the scientific advice by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change and based on a detailed Impact Assessment, the Commission presented a recommended target of a 90% **domestic** net greenhouse gas emission reduction compared to 1990 levels for 2040 in its Communication of 6 February 2024 on Securing our future: Europe's 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society⁶.

Such a target is in line with the minimum level needed to deliver the Union's fair share of the remaining global carbon budget, as identified by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change.

⁶ COM(2024) 63 final.

⁶ COM(2024) 63 final.

Or. en

Amendment 27

Javi López, Tiemo Wölken, Mohammed Chahim, Annalisa Corrado, César Luena, Nicolás González Casares, Elena Sancho Murillo, Marta Temido, Bruno Tobback, Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Thomas Bajada, Heléne Fritzson

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Taking into account the scientific advice by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change and based on a detailed Impact Assessment, the Commission presented a recommended target of **a** 90% net greenhouse gas emission reduction compared to 1990 levels for 2040 in its Communication of 6 February 2024 on Securing our future: Europe's 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society⁶.

⁶ COM(2024) 63 final.

Amendment

(3) Taking into account the scientific advice by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change, **which recommends a 90 to 95% net domestic greenhouse gas emissions reduction by 2040 to support Europe's long-term interests and reach climate neutrality by 2050**, and based on a detailed Impact Assessment, the Commission presented a recommended **domestic** target of **at least** 90% net greenhouse gas emission reduction compared to 1990 levels for 2040 in its Communication of 6 February 2024 on Securing our future: Europe's 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society⁶.

⁶ COM(2024) 63 final.

Or. en

Amendment 28

Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Barbara Bonte
on behalf of the PfiE Group
Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Taking into account the scientific advice by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change and based on a detailed Impact Assessment, the Commission presented a ***recommended target of a 90% net greenhouse gas emission reduction compared to 1990 levels for 2040 in its Communication of 6 February 2024 on Securing our future: Europe's 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society***⁶.

⁶ COM(2024) 63 final.

Amendment

(3) Taking into account the scientific advice by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change and based on a detailed Impact Assessment, the Commission presented a ***non-binding indicative scenario exploring possible reduction pathways up to 2050***⁶.

⁶ COM(2024) 63 final.

Or. en

Amendment 29

Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Taking into account the scientific advice by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change and based on a detailed Impact Assessment, the Commission presented a recommended target of a 90% net greenhouse gas emission reduction compared to 1990 levels for 2040 in its Communication of 6 February 2024 on Securing our future: Europe's 2040 climate target and path to

climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society⁶ .

February 2024 on Securing our future: Europe's 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society⁶ .

⁶ COM(2024) 63 final.

⁶ COM(2024) 63 final.

Or. en

Amendment 30

Ana Vasconcelos, Katri Kulmuni, Anna Stürigkh

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Taking into account the scientific advice by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change and based on a detailed Impact Assessment, the Commission presented a recommended target of a 90% net greenhouse gas emission reduction compared to 1990 levels for 2040 in its Communication of 6 February 2024 on Securing our future: Europe's 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society⁶ .

⁶ COM(2024) 63 final.

Amendment

(3) Taking into account the scientific advice by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change and based on a detailed Impact Assessment, the Commission presented a recommended **Union** target of a 90% net greenhouse gas emission reduction compared to 1990 levels for 2040 in its Communication of 6 February 2024 on Securing our future: Europe's 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society⁶ .

⁶ COM(2024) 63 final.

Or. en

Amendment 31

Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) A unilateral Union target of

reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by 2040 compared to 1990 levels could affect the competitiveness of Union industry if other major economies do not undertake comparable efforts. To reduce such asymmetric risks, part of the reduction target for 2040 should therefore be made conditional upon measurable progress in absolute greenhouse gas emissions reductions by selected major economies and upon their commitment to international climate finance goals. Such conditionality should be applied in a cooperative manner, recognising that some major economies are pursuing mitigation strategies in the context of strengthening their energy independence from fossil fuels. Global mitigation efforts should be based on co-construction, keeping on the logic of "strategic dialogues" of the Paris agreement, with the Union working with international partners to co-design pathways that are ambitious, realistic and achievable on a global scale.

Or. en

Amendment 32
Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) The US government decided to withdraw from the Paris Agreement despite the fact that the US remains the second largest greenhouse gas (GHG) emitter in the world.

Or. en

Amendment 33

Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Barbara Bonte
on behalf of the PfE Group
Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 4**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; the social, economic and environmental impacts, including the costs of inaction; the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all; cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency; competitiveness of the Union's economy, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage; best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies; energy efficiency and the 'energy efficiency first' principle, energy affordability and security of supply; fairness and solidarity between and within Member States; the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time; the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity, including in the marine environment; investment needs and opportunities; international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); existing information on the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the 2030-2050 period.

deleted

Amendment 34**Anna Zalewska**

on behalf of the ECR Group

Aurelijus Veryga, Beatrice Timgren, Charlie Weimers, Sebastian Tynkkynen, Jacek Ozdoba, Dick Erixon, Michele Picaro, Nicola Procaccini, Pietro Fiocchi, Stefano Cavedagna, Antonella Sberna, Paolo Inselvini, Sergio Berlato**Proposal for a regulation****Recital 4***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; the social, economic and environmental impacts, including the costs of inaction; the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all; cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency; competitiveness of the Union's economy, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage; best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies; energy efficiency and the 'energy efficiency first' principle, energy affordability and security of supply; fairness and solidarity between and within Member States; the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time; the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity, including in the marine environment; investment needs and opportunities; international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate

deleted

Change (UNFCCC); existing information on the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the 2030-2050 period.

Or. en

Amendment 35
Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; the social, economic *and environmental* impacts, *including the costs of inaction*; the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all; cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency; competitiveness of the Union's economy, *in particular small and medium-sized enterprises and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage; best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies; energy efficiency and the 'energy efficiency first' principle, energy affordability and security of supply; fairness and solidarity between and within Member States; the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time; the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity, including in the marine environment; investment needs and opportunities; international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate*

Amendment

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; *however, the Commission report contains significant shortcomings, in particular* the social *and* economic impacts, the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all, *the* cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency, *the impact on critical raw material dependency, and the* competitiveness of the Union's economy in the *globally challenging world*^{6a}.

Change (UNFCCC); existing information on the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the 2030-2050 period.

^{6a} COM(2024) 63, SWD(2024) 63 - 64; RSB(2024)

Or. en

Amendment 36

Laurent Castillo, Sander Smit, Letizia Moratti, Flavio Tosi, Ewa Kopacz, Adam Jarubas, Bartosz Arłukowicz, Elżbieta Katarzyna Łukacijewska, Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz, François-Xavier Bellamy, Massimiliano Salini

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; the social, economic and environmental impacts, including the costs of inaction; the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all; cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency; competitiveness of the Union's economy, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage; best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies; energy efficiency and the 'energy efficiency first' principle, energy affordability and security of supply; fairness and solidarity between and within Member States; the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time; the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity, including in the

Amendment

(4) The Paris Agreement, which establishes the objective of carbon neutrality by 2050, does not require intermediate targets to be set. Imposing a new intermediate goal for 2040 while the one of 2030 has not even been achieved yet would disproportionately penalise European countries, particularly in the context of the current social and industrial crisis, all the more without a robust impact assessment. Accepting this new goal would be disastrous for the Union, while no third country imposes the same constraint on itself.

marine environment; investment needs and opportunities; international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); existing information on the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the 2030-2050 period.

Or. en

Amendment 37

Catarina Martins, Per Clausen, Jonas Sjöstedt, Anja Hazekamp, Sebastian Everding, Li Andersson, Emma Fourreau

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; the social, economic and environmental impacts, including the costs of inaction; the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all; cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency; competitiveness of the Union's economy, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage; best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies; energy efficiency and the 'energy efficiency first' principle, energy affordability and security of supply; fairness and solidarity between and within Member States; the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time; the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural sinks in the long term and protect and

Amendment

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; the social, economic and environmental impacts, including the costs of inaction; the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all; cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency; ***economic benefits of climate action***, competitiveness of the Union's economy, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage; best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies; energy efficiency and the 'energy efficiency first' principle, energy affordability and security of supply; fairness and solidarity between and within Member States; the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time; the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural

restore biodiversity, including in the marine environment; investment needs and opportunities; international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); existing information on the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the 2030-2050 period.

sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity, including in the marine environment; investment needs and opportunities; international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); existing information on the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the 2030-2050 period. ***In June 2025, the ESABCC issued official advice reaffirming the 90-95% domestic net greenhouse gas reduction target for 2040 as scientifically sound, achievable, and essential to keep the Union on course for climate neutrality by 2050. It strongly cautioned against reliance on international carbon credits, noting they could divert investment from vital domestic industrial transformation and risk undermining the Union's economic competitiveness and infrastructure upgrade.***

Or. en

Amendment 38 **Sirpa Pietikäinen**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 4**

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; the social, economic and environmental impacts, including the costs of inaction; the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all; cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency; competitiveness of the Union's economy, in particular small

Amendment

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; the social, economic and environmental impacts, including the costs of inaction; the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all; cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency; ***economic benefits of climate action and*** competitiveness of the

and medium-sized enterprises and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage; best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies; energy efficiency and the 'energy efficiency first' principle, energy affordability and security of supply; fairness and solidarity between and within Member States; the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time; the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity, including in the marine environment; investment needs and opportunities; international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); existing information on the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the 2030-2050 period.

Union's economy, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage; best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies; energy efficiency and the 'energy efficiency first' principle, energy affordability and security of supply; **resource efficiency**; fairness and solidarity between and within Member States; the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time; the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity, including in the marine environment; investment needs and opportunities; international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); existing information on the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the 2030-2050 period.

Or. en

Amendment 39
Thomas Pellerin-Carlin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; the social, economic and environmental impacts, including the costs of inaction; the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all; cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency; competitiveness of the Union's economy, in particular small

Amendment

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; the social, economic and environmental impacts, including the costs of inaction; the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all; cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency; competitiveness of the Union's economy, in particular small

and medium-sized enterprises and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage; best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies; energy efficiency and the ‘energy efficiency first’ principle, energy affordability and security of supply; fairness and solidarity between and within Member States; the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time; the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity, including in the marine environment; investment needs and opportunities; international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); existing information on the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the 2030-2050 period.

and medium-sized enterprises and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage; best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies; energy **sufficiency; energy** efficiency and the ‘energy efficiency first’ principle, energy affordability and security of supply; fairness and solidarity between and within Member States; **the need to adapt to climate change**; the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time; the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity, including in the marine environment; investment needs and opportunities; international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); existing information on the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the 2030-2050 period.

Or. en

Amendment 40

Katri Kulmuni, Christine Singer, Andreas Glück, Jeannette Baljeu

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; the social, economic and environmental impacts, including the costs of inaction; the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all; cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency; competitiveness of the Union’s economy, in particular small

Amendment

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; the social, economic and environmental impacts, including the costs of inaction; the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all; cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency; **principles of free market and** competitiveness of the Union’s

and medium-sized enterprises and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage; best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies; energy efficiency and the 'energy efficiency first' principle, energy affordability and security of supply; fairness and solidarity between and within Member States; the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time; the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity, including in the marine environment; investment needs and opportunities; international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); existing information on the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the 2030-2050 period.

economy, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises *mid-caps, startups* and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage; best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies; energy efficiency and the 'energy efficiency first' principle, energy affordability and security of supply; fairness and solidarity between and within Member States; the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time; the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity, including in the marine environment; investment needs and opportunities; international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); existing information on the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the 2030-2050 period

Or. en

Amendment 41

Javi López, Tiemo Wölken, Mohammed Chahim, Annalisa Corrado, César Luena, Nicolás González Casares, Elena Sancho Murillo, Marta Temido, Bruno Tobback, Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Thomas Bajada, Heléne Fritzon

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; the social, economic and environmental impacts, including the costs of inaction; the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all; cost-effectiveness and

Amendment

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; the social, economic and environmental impacts, including the costs of inaction; the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all; cost-effectiveness and

economic efficiency; competitiveness of the Union's economy, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage; best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies; energy efficiency and the 'energy efficiency first' principle, energy affordability and security of supply; fairness and solidarity between and within Member States; the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time; the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity, including in the marine environment; investment needs and opportunities; international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); existing information on the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the 2030-2050 period.

economic efficiency; *economic benefits of climate action*; competitiveness of the Union's economy, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage; best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies; energy efficiency and the 'energy efficiency first' principle, energy affordability and security of supply; fairness and solidarity between and within Member States; the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time; the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity, including in the marine environment; investment needs and opportunities; international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); existing information on the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the 2030-2050 period.

Or. en

Amendment 42 **Lena Schilling**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 4**

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; the social, economic and environmental impacts, including the costs of inaction; the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all; cost-effectiveness and

Amendment

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; the social, economic and environmental impacts, including the costs of inaction; the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all; cost-effectiveness and

economic efficiency; competitiveness of the Union's economy, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage; best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies; energy efficiency and the 'energy efficiency first' principle, energy affordability and security of supply; fairness and solidarity between and within Member States; the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time; the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity, *including in the marine environment*; investment needs and opportunities; international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); existing information on the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the 2030-2050 period.

economic efficiency; competitiveness of the Union's economy, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage; best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies; energy efficiency and the 'energy efficiency first' principle, energy affordability and security of supply; fairness and solidarity between and within Member States; the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time; the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity; investment needs and opportunities; international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); existing information on the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the 2030-2050 period.

Or. en

Justification

This recital should reflect word by word Article 4(5) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119.

Amendment 43

Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Barbara Bonte
on behalf of the P/E Group
Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) The Commission did not take into account in its assessment the existing social and economic upheavals, which will be exacerbated if this course is

maintained, including relocation to third countries, plant closures, insolvencies, mass redundancies, particularly in energy-intensive industries, and the associated significant losses in prosperity.

Or. en

Amendment 44

Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Barbara Bonte
on behalf of the PfiE Group
Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4b) The Commission also failed to take into account the fact that, although emissions have fallen in the Member States in recent years, they are rising steadily worldwide.

Or. en

Amendment 45

Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Barbara Bonte
on behalf of the PfiE Group
Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4c) The Commission furthermore overlooked that, without a level playing field, European companies will be at a massive disadvantage compared to companies from third countries where there are no strict emission reduction objectives, either in law or in practice, and

that there is therefore a risk that energy-intensive industries in the Member States will no longer be competitive in the global market.

Or. en

Amendment 46
Lena Schilling

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure **and** provide support to the **competitiveness** and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system with all zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, **nuclear**, energy efficiency, storage, **CCS, CCU, carbon removals**, geothermal and hydro-energy, **and all other current and future net-zero energy technologies**), **and organise a strategic dialogue** on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

Amendment

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure **predictability and regulatory certainty for economic actors, especially investors, and citizens**, provide support to the **competitive sustainability** and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and **rapidly** scalable technologies, **reduce the material footprint of Europe's economy**, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system with all zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, **energy savings and** energy efficiency, **non-fossil flexibility and energy** storage, geothermal and hydro-energy), **reap the benefits of transitioning towards a fully circular economy and of demand-side measures to reduce emissions, capture unavoidable industrial process emissions while prioritising their safe, sustainable and permanent storage, maintain and enhance natural sinks in a way that protects and restores biodiversity, gradually scape up permanent carbon removals in view of the Union's net-negative emissions target after 2050 while substantially reducing their energy and**

resource consumption and providing appropriate liability mechanisms to address risks of leakage and reversal, and engage on the post-2030 framework with all parts of society, including civil society organisations, environmental organisations and consumer representatives, all levels of governments and with all relevant sectors, in line with the provisions set out in Article 9 and Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is *contributing to* putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial *sustainable* competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

Or. en

Amendment 47

Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Barbara Bonte
on behalf of the P/E Group
Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 5**

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) *In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair*

Amendment

(5) *According to statements from the business community, it is already questionable whether the emission targets for 2030 can be achieved at all, and if so, without major economic and social consequences.* With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU *has begun to refocus* on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public

competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system with all zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and all other current and future net-zero energy technologies), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU **is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing** on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU. **However, the Union has not taken sufficiently into account the socioeconomic impact of the Clean Industrial Deal, particularly as regards competition with third countries.**

Or. en

Amendment 48

Catarina Martins, Per Clausen, Jonas Sjöstedt, Anja Hazekamp, Emma Fourreau, Lynn Boylan

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, **ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system** with all zero **and low** carbon energy solutions (including renewables, **nuclear**, energy

Amendment

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, **for the Union to deliver the necessary investments and regulatory framework to ensure the full decarbonisation of the Union economy** with all zero carbon energy solutions (including renewables energy efficiency, storage, geothermal and hydro-energy), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. **Rapid electrification should be accompanied by the withdrawal from the current European electricity**

efficiency, storage, *CCS, CCU, carbon removals*, geothermal and hydro-energy, *and all other current and future net-zero energy technologies*), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. *With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.*

market and move towards public control of energy to ensure affordable prices to household and companies as well as securing long term developments for renewable infrastructure. If the Clean Industrial Deal wants to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU it needs to take the form of a proactive industrial policy based on long-term strategic planning, high social and environmental standards implemented through the use of conditionalities tied to public investments, as well as ecologically, socially and economically protective trade measures to ensure a competitive and resilient European industrial sector. Guaranteeing the upholding of strong collective bargaining processes and the inclusion of trade unions in policy making process is central to ensure a Just Transition to a decarbonised and inclusive European economy.

Or. en

Amendment 49
Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) *In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully **implement the agreed 2030 framework**, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on **best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies**, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, **ensure** fair competition with international partners, **decarbonise the energy system with all zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy***

Amendment

(5) *Before presenting a legislative proposal for an indicative EU 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully **assess the 2030 outcomings**, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on **principle of technological neutrality, and** set a greater focus on **a societal acceptance, and** a just transition that leaves no one behind **while ensuring** fair competition with international partners **and the fairness of the contribution of the EU***

efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and all other current and future net-zero energy technologies), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

to the global climate agenda.

Or. en

Amendment 50

Katri Kulmuni, Christine Singer, Andreas Glück, Jeannette Baljeu

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure and provide support to *the* competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system *with* all zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and all other current and future net-zero energy technologies), and organise a

Amendment

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure and provide support to *protect and strengthen* competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system *via a technologically neutral approach including* all zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and all other current and future net-

strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, **including** support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

zero energy technologies), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal **and** support mechanisms for European industry **and circular economy. It also focuses on** better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field **covering the efficient application of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and measures to tackle carbon leakage in exports**, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU **while acknowledging the current geopolitical situation.**

Or. en

Amendment 51

Lídia Pereira, Peter Liese, Dimitris Tsiodras, Niels Flemming Hansen, Danuše Nerudová, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system with all zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon

Amendment

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system with all zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon

removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and all other current and future net-zero energy technologies), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and all other current and future net-zero energy technologies), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

A credible 2040 target need to be accompanied by a strong business case for industry, combining supportive enabling conditions with a Clean Industrial Deal that balances decarbonisation with competitiveness.

Or. en

Amendment 52
Pascal Canfin, Yvan Verougstraete

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system with all zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy

Amendment

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system with all zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy

efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and all other current and future net-zero energy technologies), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and all other current and future net-zero energy technologies), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, ***including the effective implementation of Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and action to address export carbon leakage, with the broadest relevant downstream extension and a strong focus on anti-circumvention measures***, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

Or. en

Amendment 53

Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system with all

Amendment

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, ***including through the appropriate***

zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and all other current and future net-zero energy technologies), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

measures to combat carbon leakage, decarbonise the energy system with all zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and all other current and future net-zero energy technologies), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, ***while maintaining budgetary discipline***, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

Or. ro

Amendment 54 **Kristian Vigenin**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 5**

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system with all zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy

Amendment

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition ***for affected regions, sectors and vulnerable households***, that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system with ***a technologically neutral approach***

efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and all other current and future net-zero energy technologies), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

that includes all zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and all other current and future net-zero energy technologies), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

Or. en

Amendment 55

Javi López, Tiemo Wölken, Mohammed Chahim, Annalisa Corrado, César Luena, Nicolás González Casares, Elena Sancho Murillo, Marta Temido, Bruno Tobback, Thomas Bajada, Heléne Fritzon

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system with ***all zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon***

Amendment

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system with ***cost-effective and best available clean technologies, develop CCUS technologies for hard to abate industrial sectors***, and

removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and all other current and future net-zero energy technologies), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

Or. en

Amendment 56

Anna Zalewska

on behalf of the ECR Group

Aurelijus Veryga, Beatrice Timgren, Charlie Weimers, Sebastian Tynkkynen, Jacek Ozdoba, Dick Erixon, Michele Picaro, Nicola Procaccini, Pietro Fiocchi, Stefano Cavedagna, Antonella Sberna, Paolo Inselvini, Sergio Berlato, Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to achieve ***the 2040 climate target*** it is essential to, ***inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework***, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, ***decarbonise*** the energy system ***with all*** zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon removals, geothermal and hydro-energy,

Amendment

(5) In order to achieve ***an emissions reduction at the Union level*** it is essential to ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, ***reduce emissions from*** the energy system ***through the deployment of*** zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and all other

and all other current and future net-zero energy technologies), and organise a strategic dialogue *on the post-2030 framework* with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

current and future net-zero energy technologies), and organise a strategic dialogue with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

Or. en

Amendment 57

Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system with all zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and all other current and future net-zero energy technologies), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting

Amendment

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, ***ensure technology neutrality and*** decarbonise the energy system with all zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and all other current and future net-zero energy technologies), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With

in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

Or. en

Amendment 58 **Sirpa Pietikäinen**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 5**

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system with **all zero and low** carbon energy solutions (including renewables, **nuclear**, energy efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and **all** other current and future net-zero energy technologies), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for

Amendment

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system with **safe and zero** carbon energy solutions (including renewables, energy efficiency, **energy** storage, CCS **for hard to abate industries**, CCU, carbon removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and other current and future net-zero energy technologies), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support

European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

Or. en

Amendment 59

Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Barbara Bonte, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) A new 2040 target would put in danger the energy policies of individual Member States whose energy mix is expected to include several types of low-carbon technologies such as nuclear. In accordance with Article 194(2) TFEU, each Member State should retain the sovereign right to determine its own energy mix, taking into account its specific national circumstances, resources and policy priorities, whilst respecting the principle of technological neutrality.

Or. en

Amendment 60

Ana Vasconcelos, Anna Stürgh

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) Fossil fuel subsidies are inconsistent with the Union's climate

neutrality objectives, undermine the competitiveness of other technologies, and distort energy markets.

Or. en

Amendment 61
Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and removals enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by 90 % by 2040 compared to 1990 levels.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 62
Anna Zalewska

on behalf of the ECR Group

Aurelijus Veryga, Beatrice Timgren, Charlie Weimers, Sebastian Tynkkynen, Jacek Ozdoba, Dick Erixon, Michele Picaro, Nicola Procaccini, Pietro Fiocchi, Stefano Cavedagna, Antonella Sberna, Paolo Inselvini, Sergio Berlato

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and removals enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by 90 % by 2040

deleted

compared to 1990 levels.

Or. en

Amendment 63

Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Barbara Bonte
on behalf of the PfiE Group
Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and removals enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by 90 % by 2040 compared to 1990 levels.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 64

Lena Schilling

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and removals enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by 90 % by 2040 compared to 1990 levels.

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be *domestically* reduced and removals *domestically* enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by 90-95 % by 2040 compared to 1990 levels, *in line with the recommendations of the European Scientific Advisory board on Climate*

Change. To provide certainty and predictability in the ability of the Union and its Member States to achieve the EU 2040 climate target, the post-2030 policy package should lead to a domestic reduction of the Union's gross emissions of at least -85% compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

Or. en

Amendment 65

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Stine Bosse, Anna Stürgkh, Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and removals enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by 90 % by 2040 compared to 1990 levels.

Amendment

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, ***and of the Union's cumulative emissions and the global carbon budget as identified by science***, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and ***net temporary and permanent carbon*** removals enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by 90 % by 2040 compared to 1990 levels.

Or. en

Amendment 66

Olivier Chastel, Sophie Wilmès, Benoit Cassart, Jeannette Baljeu, Christine Singer, Andreas Glück

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and

Amendment

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and

removals enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by 90 % by 2040 compared to 1990 levels.

removals enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by 90 % by 2040 compared to 1990 levels ***taking into account that no harm will be done to the competitiveness of companies and to the purchasing power of citizens.***

Or. en

Amendment 67
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and removals enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by 90 % by 2040 compared to 1990 levels.

Amendment

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and ***net removals from the LULUCF sector and permanent carbon*** removals enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions after deduction of removals, are reduced ***domestically*** economy-wide by ***at least*** 90 % by 2040 compared to 1990 levels.

Or. en

Amendment 68
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and removals enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions

Amendment

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and removals enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions

after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by 90 % by 2040 compared to 1990 levels.

after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by 90 % by 2040 compared to 1990 levels, ***under conditions of economic stability and global competitiveness.***

Or. ro

Amendment 69

Javi López, Tiemo Wölken, Mohammed Chahim, Annalisa Corrado, César Luena, Nicolás González Casares, Elena Sancho Murillo, Marta Temido, Bruno Tobback, Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Thomas Bajada

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and removals enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by 90 % by 2040 compared to 1990 levels.

Amendment

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and ***net removals from the LULUCF sector and permanent carbon*** removals enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by 90 % by 2040 compared to 1990 levels.

Or. en

Amendment 70

Helène Fritzon

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and removals enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by **90 %** by 2040 compared

Amendment

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and removals enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by ***at least 90 % and up to***

to 1990 levels.

95 % by 2040 compared to 1990 levels.

Or. en

Amendment 71

Catarina Martins, Per Clausen, Jonas Sjöstedt, Anja Hazekamp, Sebastian Everding, Li Andersson, Emma Fourreau

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) *In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and removals enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by 90 % by 2040 compared to 1990 levels.*

Amendment

(6) *To contribute fairly to the global challenge of global warming and the Paris Agreement temperature goals, the Union should bring forward its climate-neutrality and net negativity objectives, respectively by 2040 and from 2041 at the latest;*

Or. en

Amendment 72

Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and removals enhanced, to ensure that the net greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by **90 %** by 2040 compared to 1990 levels.

Amendment

(6) In light of the 2050 climate-neutrality objective, by 2040 greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced and removals enhanced, to ensure that the net **domestic** greenhouse gas emissions, that is emissions after deduction of removals, are reduced economy-wide by **95 %** by 2040 compared to 1990 levels.

Or. en

Amendment 73
Jessica Polfjärd

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased removals, including through both natural and technological solutions. In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the contribution of gross emission reductions versus natural and technological removals. ***Nature-based*** and industrial removals play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. Incentives will be developed ***on the occasion*** of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for domestic permanent carbon removals in the ***system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union*** ('EU ETS') to compensate for residual emissions ***from hard to abate sectors***.

Amendment

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased removals, including through both natural and technological solutions. In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the contribution of gross emission reductions versus natural and technological removals. ***Natural removals have characteristics that should be taken into account, such as forest age structure, natural variability and uncertainties related to the impacts of climate change and natural disturbances as well as significant methodological and monitoring challenges.*** ***Natural*** and industrial removals play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. Incentives will be developed ***in the context*** of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for ***the inclusion of*** domestic permanent carbon removals in the ***EU emissions trading system*** ('EU ETS') to compensate for residual ***hard-to-abate*** emissions. ***The land use, land use change and forestry sector has a central role in a sustainable and circular bioeconomy and has the potential to provide long-term climate benefits contributing to the clean transition of the Union economy and reducing dependencies by substituting fossil-based materials.***

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 74

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Stine Bosse, Emma Wiesner, Anna Stürigkh

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased removals, including through both natural and technological solutions. ***In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the contribution of gross emission reductions versus natural and technological removals. Nature-based and industrial removals play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. Incentives will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for domestic permanent carbon removals in the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS') to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors.***

Amendment

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased ***temporary and permanent*** removals, including through both natural and technological solutions. ***Nature-based and permanent*** technological removals ***will*** play an ***increasingly important*** role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and ***achieve*** negative emissions thereafter. ***It is thus appropriate to set separate targets in Union law for the contribution of gross emissions reduction, net removals from the LULUCF sector, and permanent removals. Building on the 2030 target structure as laid down in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, those targets should ensure a minimum contribution of domestic gross emissions reductions. Those targets should be set in the context of the legislative framework implementing the 2040 target. The maximum contribution of removals should be based on a thorough impact assessment of their sustainable scale-up, taking into account risks, benefits, planetary boundaries, and***

the scientific advice of the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change. Incentives for permanent removals will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, *which will assess the benefits and risks of allowing domestic permanent carbon removals* in the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS'), *the creation of a separate removal trading system or the development of a dedicated policy for permanent carbon removals*.

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 75 **Katri Kulmuni, Christine Singer**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 7**

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased removals, including through both natural and technological solutions. In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the contribution of gross emission reductions versus natural and technological removals. Nature-based and industrial removals play an increasing role in the

Amendment

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased removals, including through both natural and technological solutions. ***The land use, land use change and forestry sector plays a significant role in a sustainable and circular bioeconomy by providing long-term climate benefits, supporting the Union's clean transition, and reducing dependence on fossil based raw materials***

Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. Incentives will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for domestic permanent carbon removals in the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS') to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors.

through renewable solutions In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the contribution of gross emission reductions versus natural and technological removals. ***With respect to natural sinks, their yearly variability, the uncertainties stemming from environmental changes, the absence of commensurability between Member States, and the considerable difficulties in calculation and monitoring must be considered.*** Nature-based and Industrial removals play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. Incentives will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for domestic permanent carbon removals in the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS') to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors.

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 76 **Lena Schilling**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 7**

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, **complementing it by increased removals, including through both natural and technological solutions. In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the contribution of gross emission reductions versus natural and technological removals. Nature-based and industrial removals** play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. **Incentives will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for domestic permanent carbon removals in the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS')** to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors.

(7) **While** priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions **across all sectors of the economy, enhanced biogenic sequestration on the one side, and technologies ensuring permanent carbon removals on the other side, will** play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. **But their contribution to the EU 2040 target should be limited as both come with uncertainties and sustainability thresholds as highlighted by the ESABCC. The role of major producers and emitters in financing domestic permanent removals through Union-based projects in Direct Air Carbon Capture and Storage to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors after 2036 should be assessed. The definition of residual emissions from hard to abate sectors should be regularly reviewed at least every 10 years following advice from the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change.**

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 77
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased removals, ***including through both natural and technological solutions***. In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the contribution of gross emission reductions ***versus natural and technological removals***. Nature-based and ***industrial*** removals play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. Incentives will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for domestic permanent carbon removals in the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS') to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors.

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

Amendment

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased ***domestic*** removals ***from the LULUCF sector and permanent carbon removals***. In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the contribution of gross emission reductions. ***In particular, the net 90 % target for 2040 should be achieved through a gross reduction in domestic greenhouse gas emissions of 83 % compared to 1990***. Nature-based and ***permanent*** removals play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. ***Any overachievement of permanent removal targets shall not lead to a decrease in the domestic gross emission reduction target***. Incentives will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for ***a limited role of*** domestic permanent carbon removals in the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS') to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors.

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 78

Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Barbara Bonte
on behalf of the P/E Group
Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased removals, including through both natural and technological solutions. In the development of the post-2030 policy package, *due attention* should be *paid to the contribution of gross emission reductions versus natural and technological removals. Nature-based and industrial removals play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. Incentives will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for domestic permanent carbon removals in the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS')* to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors.

⁷ *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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).*

Amendment

(7) *According to the current legislation*, priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased removals, including through both natural and technological solutions. *However, it is crucial to focus on sensible economic policy that ensures economic growth, competitiveness and jobs, and thus also tax revenues for Member States, which can be reinvested in necessary measures in the areas of climate adaptation and environmental protection, as well as in social security systems.* In the development of the post-2030 policy package, *the focus* should be *placed on climate adaptation measures*.

Amendment 79
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased removals, including through both natural and technological solutions. In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the contribution of gross emission reductions versus natural and technological removals. Nature-based and industrial removals play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. Incentives will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for domestic permanent carbon removals in the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS') to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors.

⁷ Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a system for

Amendment

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased removals, including through both natural and technological solutions. ***It is essential to place the priority on reducing greenhouse gas emissions through innovation and investments in efficient and sustainable technologies, in addition to more removals, while respecting the proportionality between the contribution made to reduction and to removals.*** In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the contribution of gross emission reductions versus natural and technological removals. Nature-based and industrial removals play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. Incentives will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for domestic permanent carbon removals in the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS') to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors.

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

Or. ro

Amendment 80

Catarina Martins, Per Clausen, Jonas Sjöstedt, Anja Hazekamp, Sebastian Everding, Li Andersson, Emma Fourreau

Proposal for a regulation Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased removals, *including through both natural and technological solutions. In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the contribution of gross emission reductions versus natural and technological removals. Nature-based and industrial removals play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. Incentives will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for domestic permanent carbon removals in the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS')* to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors.

Amendment

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased *net* removals *from the LULUCF sector and permanent carbon removals. In particular, the climate-neutrality objective should be achieved through a gross reduction in domestic greenhouse gas emissions of 92 % compared to 1990, equating to a maximum of 419 MtCO_{2e} gross emissions in the year 2040, and to a maximum contribution of net removals from the LULUCF sector and permanent carbon removals. The maximum contribution of removals should be based on a thorough impact assessment of their sustainable scale-up, taking into account risks, benefits, trade-offs including with regard to planetary boundaries, and the scientific advice of the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change. These targets should also be included in every update of the Union's nationally determined contributions.*

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 81

Javi López, Tiemo Wölken, Mohammed Chahim, Annalisa Corrado, César Luena, Nicolás González Casares, Elena Sancho Murillo, Marta Temido, Bruno Tobback, Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Thomas Bajada, Heléne Fritzon

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased removals, including through both natural and technological solutions. In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the contribution of gross emission reductions versus natural and technological removals. Nature-based and industrial removals play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. Incentives will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for domestic permanent carbon removals in the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS') to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors.

Amendment

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased removals, including through both natural and technological solutions. In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the contribution of gross emission reductions versus natural and technological removals. Nature-based and industrial removals play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. Incentives will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for ***the possibility of limited*** domestic permanent carbon removals in the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS') ***starting in 2036*** to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors, ***subject to effective additional safeguards to ensure such removals do not have negative***

impacts on biodiversity or natural sinks.

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 82

Anna Zalewska

on behalf of the ECR Group

Aurelijus Veryga, Beatrice Timgren, Charlie Weimers, Sebastian Tynkkynen, Jacek Ozdoba, Dick Erixon, Michele Picaro, Nicola Procaccini, Pietro Fiocchi, Stefano Cavedagna, Antonella Sberna, Paolo Inselvini, Sergio Berlato, Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) ***Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased removals, including through both natural and technological solutions.*** In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the ***contribution of gross emission reductions versus natural and technological removals. Nature-based and industrial removals play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. Incentives will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for domestic permanent carbon removals in***

Amendment

(7) In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the ***Union's competitiveness and need to ensure energy security and affordable energy. Special attention should be paid to technological feasibility and security of energy supply, in particular energy grids. That should be the occasion of the review of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 (Taxonomy)^{7-a} and of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, the EU Emission Trading System ('EU ETS'), in particular to better assess the pricing and price elasticity of allowances, risk related to critical raw material dependence, financial feasibility of the frontloading of investment, and in particular of societal acceptance challenges.***

the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS') *to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors.*

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

^{7-a} *Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 of 9 March 2022 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 as regards economic activities in certain energy sectors and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 as regards specific public disclosures for those economic activities (OJ L 188, 15.7.2022, pp. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2022/1214/oj).*

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 83 **Alexandr Vondra**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 7**

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) *Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased removals, including through both natural and technological solutions.* In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the *contribution of gross emission reductions versus natural and technological removals. Nature-based and*

Amendment

(7) In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the *Union's competitiveness and need to ensure energy security and affordable energy. Special attention should be paid to technological feasibility and security of energy supply, in particular energy grids. That should be the occasion of the review of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214*

industrial removals play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. Incentives will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for domestic permanent carbon removals in the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS') to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors.

(Taxonomy)^{7-a} and of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, the EU Emission Trading System ('EU ETS'), in particular to better assess the pricing and price elasticity of allowances, risk related to critical raw material dependence, financial feasibility of the frontloading of investment, and in particular of societal acceptance challenges.

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

^{7-a} *Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 of 9 March 2022 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 as regards economic activities in certain energy sectors and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 as regards specific public disclosures for those economic activities (OJ L 188, 15.7.2022, pp. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2022/1214/oj).*

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 84

Lídia Pereira, Peter Liese, Dimitris Tsiodras, Niels Flemming Hansen, Danuše Nerudová, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased removals, including through both natural and technological solutions. In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the contribution of gross emission reductions versus natural and technological removals. Nature-based and industrial removals play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. Incentives will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for domestic permanent carbon removals in the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS') to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors.

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

Amendment

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased removals, including through both natural and technological solutions. In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the contribution of gross emission reductions versus natural and technological removals. Nature-based and industrial removals play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. Incentives will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for domestic permanent carbon removals ***to be included*** in the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS') to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors.

⁷ 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, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 85

Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Barbara Bonte
on behalf of the P/E Group
Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) *Key components of the Fit for 55 legislative package should be completely withdrawn or fundamentally revised. As an immediate measure for the post-2030 era, the limit on the contribution of net greenhouse gas reductions to the Union's 2030 climate target of 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, as set out in Article 4(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, should be lifted. Furthermore, by 2030 at the latest, Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 should undergo a comprehensive revision based on the insights gained by then regarding the effects of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 and the subsequent Fit for 55 legislative package.*

Or. en

Amendment 86
Lena Schilling

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) *The land sector has an important role to play both in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing biogenic sequestration, as well as in protecting and restoring biodiversity. Sectoral legislation for the land sector post-2030 should be designed in a way to promote these three intertwined objectives. In particular, increased ambition should be achieved in the context of Regulation (EU) 2018/841.*

Or. en

Amendment 87
Jessica Polfjärd

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) While the substitution of fossil energy already is a cornerstone in climate policy, the substitution of fossil-intensive materials with fossil-free materials must be given the same priority. This should be reflected in the Union climate policy and the integrated national energy and climate plans. The total substitution effect and efforts to increase it should be quantified in National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs).

Or. en

Amendment 88
Anna Zalewska

on behalf of the ECR Group

Aurelijus Veryga, Beatrice Timgren, Charlie Weimers, Sebastian Tynkkynen, Jacek Ozdoba, Dick Erixon, Michele Picaro, Nicola Procaccini, Pietro Fiocchi, Stefano Cavedagna, Antonella Sberna, Paolo Inselvini, Sergio Berlato, Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) Nuclear energy as part of the national energy mix of some Member States helps to ensure energy security and stability of energy supply, in particular stability of grids. The Commission should present the review of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 (Taxonomy)^{8a} without undue delay taking into account developments in nuclear technologies including Small Modular Reactors (SMRs)^{1a}.

1^a Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 of 9 March 2022 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 as regards economic activities in certain energy sectors and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 as regards specific public disclosures for those economic activities (OJ L 188, 15.7.2022, pp. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2022/1214/oj).

Or. en

Amendment 89
Kristian Vigenin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) While some enabling policies have already been implemented and their impact is already visible, this is not yet the case for all. The Commission should aim to strengthen the enabling framework and accelerate its implementation in order to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and citizens throughout the transition, in full respect of Union law.

Or. en

Amendment 90
Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) Nuclear energy as part of the national energy mix of some Member States helps to ensure energy security and stability of energy supply, in particular stability of grids. The Commission should present the review of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 (Taxonomy)^{8a} without undue delay taking into account developments in nuclear technologies including Small Modular Reactors (SMRs).

^{8a} **Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 of 9 March 2022 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 as regards economic activities in certain energy sectors and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 as regards specific public disclosures for those economic activities (OJ L 188, 15.7.2022, pp. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2022/1214/oj).**

Or. en

Amendment 91

Ana Vasconcelos, Katri Kulmuni, Anna Stürgh, Jeannette Baljeu

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) To ensure confidence and predictability for market participants, the Union should safeguard the integrity of the EU ETS as a central instrument of Union climate policy, and therefore design any flexibilities in a way that its credibility is not compromised.

Or. en

Amendment 92
Lena Schilling

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7b) The transport sector is one of the largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. Transport emissions remain higher than their 1990 levels. Achieving the Union's 2030, 2040 and 2050 climate targets requires an acceleration of the modal shift towards sustainable transport means and increased private and public investments in transport decarbonisation solutions. In particular, the detailed Impact Assessment accompanying the Commission Communication of 6 February 2024 entitled 'Securing our Future Europe's 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society' shows that Union transport emissions can be reduced by 95-96 % by 2050 while maintaining a sustained growth in transport activity. This is achieved mostly through large-scale electrification, notably in road and rail transport, and improved energy efficiency, combined with an increased use of zero- and low-emission energy carriers in aviation and maritime which will almost fully replace fossil fuels by 2050. A modal shift to rail and active modes of transport has a significant role to play in reducing Union transport emissions and should be further incentivised. The Sustainable Transport Investment Plan should contribute to scale-up investments in transport decarbonisation solutions while supporting European industrial leadership in global clean tech innovation.

Amendment 93
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon *Storage (BioCCS)* and *Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)*) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and

Amendment

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits ***through permanent removals*** under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; ***due to the uncertainties of the international credits, the permanent removals should be equivalent to at least the double of the carbon emitted***; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions

environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

Capture with Carbon *Utilisation BioCCU*) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts *and benefits*, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments *that sufficiently account for the costs of inaction and intergenerational fairness*. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of *vulnerable communities and regions*, islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 94 **Alexandr Vondra**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 8**

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess *how* the relevant Union legislation *would need to be amended* in order to achieve the **2040** climate target. When designing the future *architecture*, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness *and small and medium enterprises*, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. *The future architecture should also foster convergence* while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should *properly* assess the *impact of* relevant Union legislation in order to achieve the **2030** climate target. When designing the future *indicative 2040 target*, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments *in accordance with this Regulation*, including the impacts on *Union's* competitiveness, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate, *to ensure zero administrative and financial burdens on Member states and companies, in particular small and medium enterprises*. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments, *the financial sustainability of the Union, and the principles of proportionality and*

subsidiarity, while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 95 **Lena Schilling**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 8**

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by

Amendment

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by

2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness *and* small and medium enterprises, *and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments.* The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the

2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the *social, environmental and economic* impacts *and benefits of different options, the impacts and potential benefits of climate action* on competitiveness, *in particular of* small and medium enterprises, *the costs of inaction and the benefits of action over mid-term to long-term, and the need to provide regulatory predictability and confidence for economic actors, investors and citizens.* The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 96

Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Barbara Bonte
on behalf of the P/E Group
Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess ***how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare*** detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. ***A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040***

Amendment

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess ***the – predominantly negative – impact that Union environmental legislation has had to date on the economy and society in the Member States, and carry out*** detailed ***Member State and sectoral level*** impact assessments ***accordingly***, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. In order to assess

target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors.

In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 97

Katri Kulmuni, Christine Singer

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness *and* small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) *in* the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while

Amendment

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, *having regard to its analysis of the integrated national energy and climate plans and* including the impacts on competitiveness, small and medium enterprises and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) *while maintaining the environmental integrity of* the EU ETS; *and* enhanced flexibility across sectors. *In applying the use of international credits,*

taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

the Commission has to take into account the need to ensure a level playing field across Member States. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' ***national circumstances and*** specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 98 **Emma Wiesner**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 8**

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate

Amendment

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate

target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including ***a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement***; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; ***enhanced flexibility across sectors***. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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

target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 99 **Kristian Vigenin**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 8**

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness *and* small and medium

Amendment

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, *taking into account its analysis of the integrated national*

enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

energy and climate plans and including the impacts on competitiveness, small and medium enterprises, ***impacts on energy costs and investment needs***, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on ***detailed and*** robust impact assessments ***at national and sectoral levels, ensuring an informed decision-making process***. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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,

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 100

Pascal Canfin, Yvan Verougstraete

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be **appropriately** reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in **the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in** line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic

Amendment

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement, **which should correspond at a maximum to an overall volume of CO₂ emissions compared to the**

emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

1990 level over the period of application; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors; ***the role of technological neutrality for the quick deployment of renewables and low carbon technologies in all sectors of the economy.*** In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 101
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Stine Bosse, Anna Stürgh

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and **consider taking** necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements **to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target** should be appropriately reflected, including a **potential** limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of

Amendment

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future **legislative** architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and **take** necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements should be appropriately reflected, including a **possible** limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement, **and established as a separate pillar within the climate framework, not counting towards the Union's climate finance contributions**; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)), **including their possible role** in the EU ETS; **a fair contribution of each sector to the 2040 target and** enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on

islands and outermost regions.

robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 102

Javi López, Tiemo Wölken, Mohammed Chahim, Annalisa Corrado, César Luena, Nicolás González Casares, Elena Sancho Murillo, Marta Temido, Bruno Tobback, Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Thomas Bajada, Heléne Fritzson

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the

Amendment

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the

European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. ***A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors.*** In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI:

European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. To facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target, ***the limited role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS after 2036 should be appropriately reflected.*** In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts ***and benefits***, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of ***vulnerable communities and regions, including but not limited to*** islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI:

<http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>.

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

<http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 103 **Daniel Buda**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 8**

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040

Amendment

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When *in* designing the future architecture, the Commission *should avoid excessive red tape, foster private investments and safeguard the competitiveness of European industry, and especially that of SMEs, and* should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium

target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

Or. ro

Amendment 104

Catarina Martins, Per Clausen, Jonas Sjöstedt, Anja Hazekamp, Sebastian Everding, Li Andersson, Emma Fourreau

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 *climate* target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, ***including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises***, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. ***A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors.*** In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future

Amendment

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate ***target, which is essential to deliver upon fully in order to reach the 2040*** target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 ***climate-neutrality*** target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, ***with specific considerations***, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts ***and benefits***, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments ***that properly account for lock-in risks, planetary boundaries, the costs of inaction and intergenerational fairness***. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of ***vulnerable communities and regions*** islands and outermost regions.

architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

Or. en

Justification

deletion of the flexibilities and some additions to the text. Better to reference generally that there are specific considerations in this proposal for the Commission to take account of in the 2040 framework, and not elevate some over others.

Amendment 105

Anna Zalewska

on behalf of the ECR Group

Aurelijus Veryga, Beatrice Timgren, Charlie Weimers, Sebastian Tynkkynen, Jacek Ozdoba, Dick Erixon, Michele Picaro, Nicola Procaccini, Pietro Fiocchi, Stefano Cavedagna, Antonella Sberna, Paolo Inselvini, Sergio Berlato, Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. ***The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target.*** When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the ***indicative*** 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 106

Ana Vasconcelos, Katri Kulmuni, Anna Stürgh

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in

Amendment

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in

order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the *future architecture*, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness **and** small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the *future architecture* should be based on robust impact assessments. The *future architecture* should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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,

order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the *post-2030 framework*, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness, small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS, **while ensuring its integrity**; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the *post-2030 framework* should be based on robust impact assessments. The *post-2030 framework* should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 107
Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic

Amendment

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade **and not before 2036**, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent

emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) in the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 108

Lídia Pereira, Peter Liese, Dimitris Tsiodras, Niels Flemming Hansen

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a *potential* limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, *in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade*, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the *role of* domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) *in* the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement *as of 2031*, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the *accounting of emission reductions achieved by* domestic permanent removals *such as* Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS) *under* the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

⁸ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

⁹ 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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 109
Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) While Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) can play a role in bringing lower-income countries onto a decarbonisation pathway, their use by Member States should exclude credits issued in third countries whose industries directly compete with strategic sectors of the Union economy. Excessive reliance on ITMOs could lead to the financing of decarbonisation efforts, such as electrification or economic defossilisation, in third countries outside the Union, rather than supporting comparable transitions within the Union. Such an approach could inadvertently undermine

the Union's industrial transformation and competitiveness by shifting investment and innovation abroad. Furthermore, the use of ITMOs, in particular those linked to nature-based solutions such as Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), does not always represent actual or permanent emission reductions, due to risks such as over-crediting and the impermanence of carbon storage caused by illegal logging, forest fires or land-use changes. The Commission should ensure that implementation rules for the use of ITMOs within the Union are designed to prevent environmental adverse impacts and economic distortion by requiring strict integrity criteria, robust monitoring and effective safeguards.

Or. en

Amendment 110

Javi López, Tiemo Wölken, Mohammed Chahim, Annalisa Corrado, César Luena, Nicolás González Casares, Elena Sancho Murillo, Marta Temido, Bruno Tobback, Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Thomas Bajada

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) The Union has a historic responsibility to support global climate action beyond its border, in line with the UNFCCC principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. To increase the fairness and equity of its contribution to global mitigation efforts, the Union could consider complementing its domestic at least 90% target with the additional acquisition of high-quality, permanent international credits, which shall not count towards the Union's 2040 target.

Amendment 111
Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) The Commission should be the sole and central buyer of the international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in order to ensure the highest and streamlined quality of projects while upholding the Union negotiating power towards third countries;

Or. en

Amendment 112
Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Barbara Bonte
on behalf of the P/E Group
Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely to set a Union-wide climate target for 2040, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of its scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that

(9) For the reasons set out above, the setting of a 2040 target should be suspended in accordance with Article 4 of this Regulation.

objective.

Or. en

Amendment 113
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely to set a Union-wide climate target for 2040, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of its scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.

Amendment

(9) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely to set a Union-wide climate target for 2040, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member State, ***and cannot satisfactorily be realised by the Member States acting alone, and should be implemented in respect of the principle of subsidiarity, so as to ensure that such measures can be adopted at a national level,*** but can rather, by reason of its scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective. ***This Regulation respects the balance between climate ambition and the protection of the Union's economic competitiveness.***

Or. ro

Amendment 114
Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9) ***Since the objective of this Regulation, namely to set a Union-wide climate target for 2040, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of its scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.***

(9) ***The Union may set a Union-wide climate target for 2040 ahead of the global stocktake (GST) in 2029, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union and in accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article. This Regulation should not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective while ensuring a cost-effective, just, as well as socially and economically balanced and fair transition, taking into account different national circumstances and the fairness of the Union's contribution to the global climate agenda.***

Or. en

Amendment 115

Anna Zalewska

on behalf of the ECR Group

Aurelijus Veryga, Beatrice Timgren, Charlie Weimers, Sebastian Tynkkynen, Jacek Ozdoba, Dick Erixon, Michele Picaro, Nicola Procaccini, Pietro Fiocchi, Stefano Cavedagna, Antonella Sberna, Paolo Inselvini, Sergio Berlato, Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9) ***Since the objective of this Regulation, namely to set a Union-wide climate target for 2040, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of its scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to***

(9) The Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective ***while ensuring a cost-effective, just, as well as socially balanced and fair transition, taking into account different national circumstances.***

achieve that objective.

Or. en

Amendment 116
Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph -1 (new)
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
First citation

Present text

Amendment

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

(-1) the first citation is replaced by the following:

"Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1) and **(2) and Article 194(2)** thereof, "

Or. en

(<http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/1999/oj>)

Justification

The framework of climate law and corresponding measures are significantly affecting a Member State's choice between different energy sources and the general structure of its energy supply, the procedure should follow also the Rule of Article 192(2c) and Article 194(2)).

Amendment 117
Anna Zalewska

on behalf of the ECR Group

Aurelijus Veryga, Beatrice Timgren, Charlie Weimers, Sebastian Tynkkynen, Jacek Ozdoba, Dick Erixon, Michele Picaro, Nicola Procaccini, Pietro Fiocchi, Stefano Cavedagna, Antonella Sberna, Paolo Inselvini, Sergio Berlato

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1) in Article 1, second paragraph, the following sentence is added: *deleted*

***‘This Regulation also sets out a binding Union target for 2040.;*’**

Or. en

Justification

The proposed 90% emissions reduction target by 2040 should be rejected. The impact assessment provided by the European Commission accompanying the proposal does not adequately reflect the economic and social reality. The European Commission’s accompanying impact assessment insufficiently reflects the varying financial capacities, energy mixes, and decarbonisation potentials of individual Member States. The adoption of 2040 climate target risks to further undermine the competitiveness of the Union and could incentivize the relocation of investments and carbon-intensive industries to third countries with less stringent climate policies.

Amendment 118

Laurent Castillo, Sander Smit, Letizia Moratti, Flavio Tosi, Ewa Kopacz, Adam Jarubas, Bartosz Arłukowicz, Elżbieta Katarzyna Łukacijewska, Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz, François-Xavier Bellamy, Massimiliano Salini

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1) in Article 1, second paragraph, the following sentence is added: *deleted*

***‘This Regulation also sets out a binding Union target for 2040.;*’**

Or. en

Amendment 119

Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1) in Article 1, second paragraph, the following sentence is added: *deleted*

‘This Regulation also sets out a binding Union target for 2040.;’

Or. en

Amendment 120

Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Barbara Bonte
on behalf of the PfE Group
Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1) in Article 1, second paragraph, the following sentence is added: *deleted*

‘This Regulation also sets out a binding Union target for 2040.;’

Or. en

Amendment 121

Stefano Cavedagna, Nicola Procaccini, Antonella Sberna, Pietro Fiocchi, Paolo Inselvini, Michele Picaro, Sergio Berlato

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Regulation also sets out **a binding Union target for 2040**;

This Regulation also sets out **the framework for a 2050 Union climate objective and its implementation in a manner that strengthens Union competitiveness, ensures energy affordability and security of supply, and a just transition, in line with technology-neutrality, explicitly recognising the role of all low-carbon solutions, including nuclear energy, sustainable biofuels, biomethane, biogas, low-carbon hydrogen, CCUS and renewable energy sources**.

Or. en

Justification

Climate policy must not be pursued in isolation from competitiveness, affordability, and security of supply. These dimensions are vital to maintain public support and ensure that Europe leads by example rather than outsourcing emissions and jobs abroad. By integrating these principles into the scope of the Regulation, this amendment elevates them from political statements into legal obligations. It reinforces technology-neutrality and ensures that every step towards the 2050 objective is consistent with a just and economically viable transition. This amendment also clarifies that technological neutrality must explicitly recognise all available low-carbon solutions, ensuring cost-effectiveness and equal treatment of all decarbonisation pathways.

Amendment 122

Galato Alexandraki, Emmanouil Fragkos

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Regulation also sets out a binding Union target for 2040.

This Regulation also sets out a binding Union target for 2040. **The targets and measures adopted shall be implemented with full technological neutrality, including nuclear energy and other zero or low-emission solutions, without**

prejudice to Article 194 TFEU on the right of each Member State to determine its energy mix.

Or. el

Amendment 123

Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Barbara Bonte
on behalf of the P/E Group
Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) The following article is inserted:

'Article 1a

Suspension of 2040 target setting

The Union shall not set or implement any binding climate target for the year 2040. The Commission may, where appropriate, present assessments and scenarios for post-2030 developments without proposing binding intermediate targets prior to 2050.'

Or. en

Amendment 124

Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 2 – paragraph 2

Present text

Amendment

(1a) In Article 2, paragraph 2 is

2. The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall take the necessary measures at Union and national level, respectively, to enable the collective achievement of the climate-neutrality objective set out in paragraph 1, taking into account the importance of promoting both fairness and solidarity among Member States and cost-effectiveness in achieving this objective.

replaced by the following:

‘2. The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall take the necessary measures at Union and national level, respectively, to enable the collective achievement of the climate-neutrality objective set out in paragraph 1, taking into account the importance of promoting both fairness and solidarity among Member States and cost-effectiveness in achieving this objective, *as well a fairness of the Union contribution to the global climate agenda, the Union's competitiveness, economic impacts and social acceptance.*’

Or. en

Amendment 125

Adam Jarubas, Ewa Kopacz, Bartosz Arłukowicz, Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz, Elżbieta Katarzyna Łukacijewska

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – last sentence (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) In Article 2, paragraph 1, the following sentence is added:

‘Greenhouse gas emissions in the Union may be balanced by means of international credits obtained outside the Union, under the terms of this Regulation.’

Or. en

Amendment 126

Anna Zalewska

on behalf of the ECR Group

Aurelijus Veryga, Beatrice Timgren, Charlie Weimers, Sebastian Tynkkynen, Jacek Ozdoba, Dick Erixon, Michele Picaro, Nicola Procaccini, Pietro Fiocchi, Stefano Cavedagna, Antonella Sberna, Paolo Inselvini, Sergio Berlato, Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point e a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) In Article 3, paragraph 2, the following point is added:

'(ea) cooperating with the Member States' climate institutions and agencies and ensuring that national assessments are reflected in its works;'

Or. en

Justification

There is currently no formal mechanism for structured cooperation with the independent climate institutions and agencies that already exist in the Member States and the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change (ESABCC). The absence of cooperation results in a lack of national expertise reflected in the final works of the ESABCC and can lower social acceptance of the recommended actions.

Amendment 127

Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Barbara Bonte

on behalf of the P/E Group

Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1– paragraph 1 a (new)

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 1

Present text

Amendment

In order to ensure that sufficient mitigation efforts are deployed up to 2030, for the purpose of this Regulation and without prejudice to the review of Union legislation referred to in paragraph 2, the

(1a) in Article 4, paragraph 1, the third subparagraph is replaced by the following:

From 2026 onwards, there will be no limitation of the contribution of net removals.

contribution of net removals *to the Union 2030 climate target shall be limited to 225 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent. In order to enhance the Union's carbon sink in line with the objective of achieving climate neutrality by 2050, the Union shall aim to achieve a higher volume of its net carbon sink in 2030.*

Or. en

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32021R1119&from=EN>)

Amendment 128

Adam Jarubas, Ewa Kopacz, Bartosz Arłukowicz, Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz, Elżbieta Katarzyna Łukacijewska

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 b (new)

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2030 climate target shall be a domestic reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least **55 %** compared to 1990 levels by 2030.

When implementing the target referred to in the first subparagraph, the relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall prioritise swift and predictable emission reductions and, at the same time, enhance removals by natural sinks.

In order to ensure that sufficient mitigation efforts are deployed up to 2030, for the purpose of this Regulation and without prejudice to the review of Union legislation referred to in paragraph 2, the contribution of net removals to the Union 2030 climate target shall be limited to 225

(1b) In Article 4, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

'1. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2030 climate target shall be a domestic reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least **50 %** compared to 1990 levels by 2030.'

million tonnes of CO2 equivalent. In order to enhance the Union's carbon sink in line with the objective of achieving climate neutrality by 2050, the Union shall aim to achieve a higher volume of its net carbon sink in 2030.

Or. en

Justification

The 2030 target must be adjusted, as despite all efforts the EU is not on track to reach 55% reductions by 2030. The delay of implementation of hydrogen-based technologies in energy intensive and hard to abate industries means that it is only possible to reach the target by shutting down large parts of these industries, thus leading to massive carbon leakage and job losses in Europe. Reaching the target is also conditional on implementing non-socially acceptable instruments like ETS2 for buildings and transport.

Amendment 129

Anna Zalewska

on behalf of the ECR Group

Aurelijus Veryga, Beatrice Timgren, Charlie Weimers, Sebastian Tynkkynen, Jacek Ozdoba, Dick Erixon, Michele Picaro, Nicola Procaccini, Pietro Fiocchi, Stefano Cavedagna, Antonella Sberna, Paolo Inselvini, Sergio Berlato

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

deleted

Or. en

Justification

The 90% emissions reduction target by 2040 proposed by the Commission should be rejected. The impact assessment provided by the European Commission accompanying the proposal does not adequately reflect the economic and social reality. It does not address different

capabilities of the Member States, their energy mix and potential to reduce emissions. The adoption of 2040 climate target risks to further undermine the competitiveness of the Union and drives investments to third countries.

Amendment 130

Javi López, Tiemo Wölken, Mohammed Chahim, Annalisa Corrado, César Luena, Nicolás González Casares, Elena Sancho Murillo, Marta Temido, Bruno Tobback, Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Thomas Bajada

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

Amendment

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding **domestic** Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by **at least 90 %** compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

To increase the Union's fair and equitable contribution to the achievement of the Paris Agreement objectives, starting from 2036, the Union may acquire high-quality and permanent international credits, which shall not count towards the Union's 2040 climate target but may complement it. Those contributions shall support third countries in achieving net greenhouse gas reduction trajectories compatible with the commitment to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1,5 °C above pre-industrial levels. The origin, quality criteria, and other conditions concerning the acquisition and use of such credits shall be regulated in Union law.

Or. en

Amendment 131

Catarina Martins, Per Clausen, Jonas Sjöstedt, Anja Hazekamp, Sebastian Everding, Li

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality **objective** set out in Article 2(1), the binding **Union 2040 climate target shall be a** reduction of **net** greenhouse gas emissions (**emissions after deduction of removals**) by **90** % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

Amendment

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality **and net-negativity objectives** set out in Article 2(1), the **Union shall achieve a** binding **domestic** reduction of **gross** greenhouse gas emissions by **at least 92** % compared to 1990 levels by 2040, **equating to a maximum of 419 MtCO₂e gross emissions in that year. The contribution to the climate-neutrality target of net removals from the LULUCF sector and permanent carbon removals shall be limited and based on a thorough impact assessment of their sustainable scale-up, taking into account risks, benefits, trade-offs including with regard to planetary boundaries, and the scientific advice of the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change.**

The projected Union greenhouse gas budget over the period 2020-2050 shall be limited to 27,5 Gt CO₂ equivalent.

As per Article 2, the Union shall achieve net-negativity from 2041 onwards, and set a pathway towards its achievement in its Nationally Determined Contribution.

Or. en

Justification

The Climate Law should be amended to achieve climate neutrality in 2040 at the latest, instead of 2050, in order to keep global warming under 1.5°C, and contribute equitably to the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement. At the same time, the EU Climate Law should mandate the establishment of a clear pathway for setting the negative emissions target once net zero has been achieved in 2040. The law should also better clarify the roles of biogenic carbon sequestration by natural sinks, as defined in the LULUCF, and permanent removals in the context of domestic EU climate ambition by capping their contributions towards the achievement of the target, in order to ensure sufficiently ambitious emission reductions.

Amendment 132
Kristian Vigenin

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

Amendment

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

In order to ensure the achievement of the Union’s 2040 climate target, the Commission shall develop the design of an integrated financial framework, which shall encompass both public and private sources of finance and contribute to mobilising the necessary investments in a timely, predictable and effective manner. It shall aim to ensure coherence with the Union’s budgetary and investment planning, promote cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency, and support a just and socially fair transition across all Member States and sectors.

Or. en

Amendment 133
Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. In order to reach the climate-

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Amendment

3. In order to reach the climate-

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neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by **90 %** compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by **at least 78%** compared to 1990 levels by 2040. ***An additional reduction of up to 12 % by 2040 shall be conditional upon measurable progress in absolute greenhouse gas emissions reductions by selected major economies and upon their effective commitment to international climate finance objectives, as well as the development of enabling conditions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 4, third subparagraph, point (ca), of this Directive.***

Or. en

Justification

Justification: a target of 78% by 2040 corresponds to what implementing current policies enables the EU to reach (current EU policy framework - e.g. Fit for 55).

Amendment 134 **Lena Schilling**

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

Amendment

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a **domestic** reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by **90-95 %** compared to 1990 levels by 2040, **and a domestic reduction of gross greenhouse gas emissions by at least 85 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040. The cumulative Union domestic net greenhouse gas emissions over the period 2030-2050 shall be limited to a maximum of 14 GtCO_{2e}.**

Amendment 135
Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. *In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the **binding** Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.*

Amendment

3. *With a view to achieving the objectives set in this Regulation, the **indicative** Union 2040 climate target **may be set before the end of 2029, ahead of the global stocktake (GST) referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement. The Commission may make a legislative proposal, as appropriate, based on a detailed impact assessment, to amend this Regulation, taking into account all relevant aspects as set in paragraph 5 of this Article, in particular cost and benefits analysis, economic and social impacts, as well as the fairness of the Union contribution to the global climate agenda.***

Amendment 136

Stefano Cavedagna, Nicola Procaccini, Antonella Sberna, Pietro Fiocchi, Paolo Inselvini, Michele Picaro, Sergio Berlato

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the **binding** Union 2040 climate **target** shall be **a** reduction of net greenhouse gas

Amendment

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the Union 2040 climate **objective** shall be **an indicative Union trajectory for the**

emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) **by 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.**

reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) **consistent with the 2050 climate-neutrality objective. The specific level and binding nature of the 2040 target shall be decided by co-legislators by 30 June 2029 on the basis of the assessment referred to in paragraphs 3a and 4.**

Or. en

Amendment 137

Pär Holmgren, Isabella Lövin, Alice Kuhnke

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. ***In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.***

Amendment

3. The binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a ***domestic target for the Union of reaching climate positivity (removing, within the Union, more greenhouse gases from the atmosphere than the remaining Union emissions) by 2040. In order to give predictability in achieving this target, the Union's gross greenhouse gas emissions shall be reduced domestically within the Union by at least 95 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.***

Or. en

Justification

In order to be aligned with the latest climate science and the Paris Agreement, particularly considering historical responsibility and the fact that the EU's fair share of the remaining global emission budget will have been spent before 2040, the Union's binding 2040 climate target should be a target of climate positivity by 2040, where more greenhouse gases are removed from the atmosphere than the remaining emissions. This removal should heavily rely on natural carbon sinks and the gross greenhouse gas emissions reduction target should be at least 95%. It is of the utmost importance that the target is solely domestic, that is that it concerns emission reductions and carbon removals only within the EU. In order to be aligned with the principles of fairness the EU should support emission reductions in third countries, but this should be through additional efforts and should in no way count towards our own

emission reduction targets and responsibilities.

Amendment 138

Niels Flemming Hansen

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

Amendment

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040. ***The achievement of this target shall be guided by the principles of technological neutrality, cost-effectiveness, and the ‘energy efficiency first’ principle.***

Or. en

Justification

The Energy Efficiency First (EE1st) principle is already enshrined in Union legislation, including the Energy Efficiency Directive, and is referenced in the Impact Assessment (SWD(2024) 63 final, Section 1.4.2) as a cornerstone of the Fit for 55 framework. The assessment further highlights that demand reduction and efficiency improvements are among the most cost-effective means of reducing greenhouse gas emissions (Section 6.2) and that they help to limit overall energy system costs (Section 6.4.3). Explicitly integrating EE1st into the 2040 climate target provides policy clarity and ensures that efficiency is considered systematically alongside supply-side solutions. At the same time, EE1st should be applied pragmatically and in coherence with other Union principles, such as technological neutrality and cost-effectiveness, to maintain flexibility for Member States and industry in choosing the most appropriate pathways.

Amendment 139

Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Barbara Bonte

on behalf of the P/E Group

Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. ***In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.***

Amendment

3. ***The originally foreseen binding Union 2040 climate target shall be suspended.***

Or. en

Amendment 140
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality ***objective*** set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of ***net*** greenhouse gas emissions (***emissions after deduction of removals***) by 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

Amendment

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality ***and net-negativity objectives*** set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a ***domestic net*** reduction of greenhouse gas emissions ***of at least 90%*** compared to 1990 levels by 2040. ***That target shall be achieved through a domestic reduction of gross greenhouse gas emissions by 83 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.***

Or. en

Amendment 141
Olivier Chastel, Sophie Wilmès, Benoit Cassart, Jeannette Baljeu, Christine Singer, Andreas Glück

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

Amendment

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040 ***taking into account that no harm shall be done to the competitiveness of companies and to the purchasing power of citizens.***

Or. en

Amendment 142
Galato Alexandraki, Emmanouil Fragkos

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. ***In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.***

Amendment

3. ***The 2040 target shall remain indicative until the Commission, by 31 December 2027 at the latest, presents an updated impact assessment that includes testing for SMEs, testing for energy affordability, competitiveness analysis and spatial differentiation by Member State, with special consideration given to islands and outermost regions.***

Or. el

Amendment 143
Helène Fritzon

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by **90** % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

Amendment

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding **domestic** Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by **at least 90 % and up to 95** % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

Or. en

Amendment 144
Ana Vasconcelos, Anna Stürgh

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality **objective** set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

Amendment

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality **and net-negativity objectives** set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

Or. en

Amendment 145
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Stine Bosse, Anna Stürgh

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) **by** 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

Amendment

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) **of at least** 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

Or. en

Amendment 146
Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by **90** % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

Amendment

3. In order to reach the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net **domestic** greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by **95** % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

Or. en

Amendment 147
Adam Jarubas, Ewa Kopacz, Bartosz Arłukowicz, Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz, Elżbieta Katarzyna Łukacijewska

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. In order to reach the climate-

Amendment

3. In order to reach the climate-

neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by **90** % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), the binding Union 2040 climate target shall be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by **77,5** % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.

Or. en

Justification

The 2040 climate goal should be set along the linear path from 55% 2030 target to net zero 2050 target. Setting the targets has to be based on technological realism, and the targets should not be established on the assumption of the deployment of non-existent or uncertain technologies.

Amendment 148

Anna Zalewska

on behalf of the ECR Group

Aurelijus Veryga, Beatrice Timgren, Charlie Weimers, Sebastian Tynkkynen, Jacek Ozdoba, Dick Erixon, Michele Picaro, Nicola Procaccini, Pietro Fiocchi, Stefano Cavedagna, Antonella Sberna, Paolo Inselvini, Sergio Berlato, Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. ***In order to reach*** the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), ***the binding*** Union 2040 climate target shall ***be a reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by 90 % compared to 1990 levels by 2040.***

Amendment

3. ***With a view to achieving*** the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) ***of this Regulation, a Union-wide indicative climate target for 2040 shall be set. To that end, by the end of 2029, the Commission shall carry out a detailed impact assessment to amend this Regulation to include the Union indicative 2040 climate target. The impact assessment shall take into account, among others:***

(a) the status of the implementation of the Fit for 55 Package and its socio-economic impacts on the European industry and households;

(b) global competitiveness of the Union's economy;

(c) the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and Russian war of aggression against Ukraine;

(d) impact of the reduction target on individual Member States and their economies;

(e) Member States different capabilities to reduce emissions in light of the principle of solidarity as provided in Article 2 paragraph 2 of the Regulation 2021/1119;

(f) financial capabilities of the Member States to effectively carry out energy transition, as well as availability of public and private funding.

Or. en

Justification

Any potential future intermediate emissions reduction target for 2040 should remain indicative and non-binding to preserve flexibility in the Union's action. By the end of 2029 the Commission shall present a comprehensive and detailed impact assessment on the feasibility and implications of adopting an indicative 2040 target. The assessment should evaluate the state of the implementation of the Fit for 55 Package and its socio-economic impacts on the European industry, competitiveness and households. The assessment should consider the different circumstances of Member States, including their energy mixes, economic capacities, and financial resources available to support a just energy transition.

Amendment 149

Galato Alexandraki, Emmanouil Fragkos

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. In Article 4, the following paragraph 3a is inserted:

'3a. Any binding target for 2040 shall only be set if: (a) technological neutrality is ensured, including that of nuclear energy, (b) cost mitigation measures are taken for households and SMEs, (c) it

includes a suspension clause in case of severe economic disruption and (d) specific flexibility schemes are provided for islands and outermost regions.'

Or. el

Amendment 150

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Stine Bosse, Emma Wiesner, Anna Stürgh

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In Article 4, the following paragraph is inserted:

'3a. In order to ensure that sufficient mitigation efforts are deployed up to 2040 and beyond, separate targets for gross emission reductions, and for temporary removals and permanent removals shall be set as part of the review referred to in paragraph 4, based on an impact assessment. Such targets shall also be set for subsequent Union climate targets. Union removal targets shall include both minimum targets for temporary and permanent removals, aimed at increasing ambition, and a maximum contribution of removals towards the overall Union target, aimed at ensuring continued gross emission reductions to avoid mitigation deterrence and prevent a surpassing of sustainability thresholds. When preparing the proposals for such targets the Commission shall take into account best available science, including the advice from the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change.'

Or. en

Amendment 151

Anna Zalewska

on behalf of the ECR Group

Aurelijus Veryga, Beatrice Timgren, Charlie Weimers, Sebastian Tynkkynen, Jacek Ozdoba, Dick Erixon, Michele Picaro, Nicola Procaccini, Pietro Fiocchi, Stefano Cavedagna, Antonella Sberna, Paolo Inselvini, Sergio Berlato, Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

With a view to the period after 2030, the Commission shall review relevant Union legislation in order to enable the achievement of the target set out in paragraph 3 of this Article and the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) and consider taking the necessary measures as appropriate and based on detailed impact assessment, in accordance with the Treaties.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 152

Kristian Vigenin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

With a view to the period after 2030, the Commission shall review relevant Union legislation in order to enable the achievement of the target set out in paragraph 3 of this Article and the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) and consider taking the necessary measures as appropriate and based on detailed impact assessment, in accordance with the

With a view to the period after 2030, the Commission shall **regularly** review **the effectiveness of the** relevant Union legislation in order to enable the achievement of the target set out in paragraph 3 of this Article and the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1). and consider taking the necessary measures as appropriate and based on detailed impact assessment, in accordance with the

Treaties.

Treaties. If necessary and based on a detailed impact assessment taking into account the different levels of economic development and carbon intensity, the effects on the enabling and/or limiting conditions, the initial starting points, the actual capacities of individual Member States, the fast-changing International and Union geopolitical and trade situation, the different geographical, administrative, investment and socio-economic particularities of different Member States, the Commission shall present proposals for adjustments to the enabling policies, flexibilities and enhanced financial framework for the achievement of the above-mentioned target.

The Commission shall aim to accelerate and strengthen the implementation of the enabling framework to ensure that conditions are in place to support affected legal and natural persons, such as ensuring the competitiveness of the European industry and well-being of its most vulnerable citizens throughout the transition, towards the targets set out in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article, the objective set out in Article 2(1) and a climate-neutral economy.

Or. en

Amendment 153

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Stine Bosse, Emma Wiesner, Anna Stürgh, Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

With a view to the period after 2030, the Commission shall review relevant Union legislation in order to enable the

Amendment

With a view to the period after 2030, the Commission shall review relevant Union legislation in order to enable the

achievement of the target set out in paragraph 3 of this Article and the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) and **consider taking** the necessary measures as appropriate **and** based on detailed impact assessment, in accordance with the Treaties.

achievement of the target set out in paragraph 3 of this Article and the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) and **take** the necessary measures as appropriate, **including the revision of existing legislation and proposing new legislation where needed**, based on detailed impact assessment, in accordance with the Treaties.

Or. en

Amendment 154

Galato Alexandraki, Emmanouil Fragkos

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

With a view to the period after 2030, the Commission shall review relevant Union legislation in order to enable the achievement of the target set out in paragraph 3 of this Article and the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) and consider taking the necessary measures as appropriate and based on detailed impact assessment, in accordance with the Treaties.

Amendment

When reviewing the post-2030 framework, the Commission shall not propose to include permanent removals in the ETS before a separate and strict MRV framework is adopted and a five-year pilot phase is completed. The Commission shall also propose sectoral flexibilities and measures for energy affordability and industrial renewal.

Or. el

Justification

Prevents premature integration of permanent removals into the EU ETS before a strict MRV framework and pilot phase are established. Ensures sectoral flexibilities and affordability tools.

Amendment 155

Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Barbara Bonte
on behalf of the P/E Group

Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

With a view to the period after 2030, the Commission shall review relevant Union legislation in order to ***enable the achievement of the target set out in paragraph 3 of this Article and*** the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) and consider taking the necessary measures as appropriate and based on detailed impact assessment, in accordance with the Treaties.

Amendment

With a view to the period after 2030, the Commission shall review relevant Union legislation in order to ***assess the progress towards*** the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) and consider taking the necessary measures as appropriate and based on detailed impact assessment, in accordance with the Treaties.

Or. en

Amendment 156

Catarina Martins, Per Clausen, Jonas Sjöstedt, Anja Hazekamp, Sebastian Everding, Li Andersson, Emma Fourreau, Lynn Boylan

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

With a view to the period after 2030, the Commission shall review relevant Union legislation in order to enable the achievement of the target set out in paragraph 3 of this Article and the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) and consider taking the necessary measures as appropriate and based on detailed impact assessment, in accordance with the Treaties.

Amendment

With a view to the period after 2030, the Commission shall review relevant Union legislation in order to enable the ***timely*** achievement of the target set out in paragraph 3 of this Article and the ***domestic*** climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) and consider taking the necessary measures as appropriate and based on detailed impact assessment, in accordance with the Treaties.

Or. en

Amendment 157
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

With a view to the period after 2030, the Commission shall review relevant Union legislation in order to enable the achievement of the target set out in paragraph 3 of this Article and the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) and consider taking the necessary measures as appropriate and based on detailed impact assessment, in accordance with the Treaties.

Amendment

With a view to the period after 2030, the Commission shall review relevant Union legislation in order to enable the achievement of the target set out in paragraph 3 of this Article and the **domestic** climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) and consider taking the necessary measures as appropriate and based on detailed impact assessment, in accordance with the Treaties.

Or. en

Amendment 158
Ana Vasconcelos, Katri Kulmuni, Anna Stürigkh

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

With a view to the period after 2030, the Commission shall review relevant Union legislation in order to enable the achievement of the target set out in paragraph 3 of this Article and the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) and consider taking the necessary measures as appropriate and based on detailed impact assessment, in accordance with the Treaties.

Amendment

With a view to the period after 2030, the Commission shall review relevant Union legislation in order to enable the achievement of the target set out in paragraph 3 of this Article and the climate-neutrality **Union** objective set out in Article 2(1) and consider taking the necessary measures as appropriate and based on detailed impact assessment, in accordance with the Treaties.

Or. en

Amendment 159

Stefano Cavedagna, Nicola Procaccini, Antonella Sberna, Pietro Fiocchi, Paolo Inselvini, Michele Picaro, Sergio Berlato

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

With a view to the period after 2030, the Commission shall review relevant Union legislation in order to enable the **achievement of the target set out in paragraph 3 of this Article and the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) and consider taking the necessary measures as appropriate and based on detailed impact assessment, in accordance with the Treaties.**

Amendment

With a view to the period after 2030, the Commission shall review relevant Union legislation **and the Union's macro-competitiveness impacts** in order to enable the **2050 objective and, where appropriate, a 2040 target, on the basis of detailed impact assessments that quantify effects on energy prices, investment, SMEs and carbon-leakage exposure and compare them with major trade partners.**

Or. en

Amendment 160

Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

With a view to the period after 2030, the Commission shall review relevant Union legislation in order to enable the achievement of the **target set out in paragraph 3 of this Article and the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) and consider taking the necessary measures as appropriate and based on detailed impact assessment, in accordance with the Treaties.**

Amendment

With a view to the period after 2030, the Commission shall review relevant Union legislation in order to enable the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective set out in **Article 1 and Article 2 of this Regulation** and consider taking the necessary measures based on detailed impact assessment **as set in Article 5 of this Regulation and** in accordance with the Treaties.

Or. en

Amendment 161

Stefano Cavedagna, Nicola Procaccini, Antonella Sberna, Pietro Fiocchi, Paolo Inselvini, Michele Picaro, Sergio Berlato

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In setting intermediate targets, Union climate policy shall ensure technology neutrality, economic efficiency, simplification, and security of supply. The Commission shall, by the first quarter of 2026, present a “Climate and Energy Omnibus” proposal aimed at streamlining and consolidating the regulatory framework, removing inconsistencies and barriers that increase energy costs.

Or. en

Amendment 162

Anna Zalewska

on behalf of the ECR Group

Aurelijus Veryga, Beatrice Timgren, Charlie Weimers, Sebastian Tynkkynen, Jacek Ozdoba, Dick Erixon, Michele Picaro, Nicola Procaccini, Pietro Fiocchi, Stefano Cavedagna, Antonella Sberna, Paolo Inselvini, Sergio Berlato, Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

While some enabling policies have already been implemented and their impact is already visible, this is not yet the case for all. The Commission shall aim to accelerate and strengthen the enabling framework to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and

deleted

citizens throughout the transition, in full respect of EU law.

Or. en

Amendment 163

Jeannette Baljeu, Olivier Chastel, Andreas Glück

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

While some enabling policies have already been implemented and their impact is already visible, this is not yet the case for all. The Commission shall *aim to* accelerate and strengthen the enabling framework to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and citizens throughout the transition, in full respect of EU law.

Amendment

While some enabling policies have already been implemented and their impact is already visible, this is not yet the case for all. ***To ensure that the 2040 climate target remains credible and achievable***, the Commission shall accelerate and strengthen the enabling framework to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and citizens throughout the transition, in full respect of EU law.

The Commission, in cooperation with Member States, shall set long-term milestones and indicators to monitor the timely and effective implementation of enabling conditions.

The Commission shall monitor the availability and cost of key decarbonisation inputs. In case of significant shortfalls threatening industrial competitiveness, it shall introduce targeted and proportionate regulatory flexibilities, including outside regular review cycles, in full respect of Union law and subject to transparency and review.

Or. en

Amendment 164
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

While some enabling policies have already been implemented and their impact is already visible, this is not yet the case for all. The Commission **shall** aim to accelerate and strengthen the enabling framework to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and citizens throughout the transition, in full respect of EU law.

Amendment

While some enabling policies have already been implemented and their impact is already visible, this is not yet the case for all. The Commission **should** aim to accelerate and strengthen the enabling framework to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and citizens throughout the transition, in full respect of EU law, **bearing in mind the variance in economic, administrative, technological and social capacities, and the need to ensure affordable energy prices, especially for vulnerable consumers.**

Or. ro

Amendment 165
Ondřej Knotek, Silvia Sardone, Anne-Sophie Frigout, Viktória Ferenc, Jana Nagyová, Filip Turek, Marie-Luce Brasier-Clain, Roberto Vannacci, Barbara Bonte
on behalf of the P/E Group
Jorge Buxadé Villalba, Mathilde Androuët

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Regulation (EU) 2021/1119
Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

While some enabling policies have already been implemented and their impact is already visible, this is not yet the case for all. The Commission shall aim ***to accelerate and strengthen the enabling framework*** to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and

Amendment

The Commission shall aim to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and citizens ***to guarantee competitiveness***, in full respect of EU law.

citizens *throughout the transition*, in full respect of EU law.

Or. en

Amendment 166

Catarina Martins, Per Clausen, Jonas Sjöstedt, Anja Hazekamp, Sebastian Everding, Li Andersson, Emma Fourreau, Lynn Boylan

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

While some enabling policies have already been implemented and their impact is already visible, this is not yet the case for all. The Commission shall aim to accelerate and strengthen the enabling framework to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and citizens throughout the transition, ***in full respect of EU law.***

Amendment

The Commission shall aim to accelerate and strengthen the enabling framework to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and citizens throughout the transition.

Or. en

Justification

This paragraph requires revision for clarity and consistency with legal drafting rules. The first sentence is incorrectly formulated as recital language without any operative provision. "in full respect of EU law" is a redundant clause as the Commission is legally obliged by the treaties to act in full respect of EU law.

Amendment 167

Dan-Ștefan Motreanu

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

While some enabling policies have already been implemented and their impact is already visible, this is not yet the case for all. The Commission shall aim to accelerate and strengthen the enabling framework to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and citizens throughout the transition, in full respect of EU law.

Amendment

While some enabling policies have already been implemented and their impact is already visible, this is not yet the case for all. The Commission shall aim to accelerate and strengthen the enabling framework to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and citizens, ***strengthen the global competitiveness of the Union's economy and support innovation and quality jobs*** throughout the transition, in full respect of EU law.

Or. en

Amendment 168
Lena Schilling

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

While some enabling policies have already been implemented and their impact is already visible, this is not yet the case for all. The Commission shall aim to accelerate and strengthen the enabling framework to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and citizens throughout the transition, in full respect of EU law.

Amendment

The Commission shall aim to accelerate and strengthen the enabling framework to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and citizens throughout the transition, in full respect of EU law.

Or. en

Justification

The first sentence is not in line with legal drafting rules and would rather correspond to a recital.

Amendment 169

Ana Vasconcelos, Andreas Glück, Katri Kulmuni, Anna Stürigkh

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

While some enabling policies have already been implemented and their impact is already visible, this is not yet the case for all. The Commission shall aim to accelerate and strengthen the enabling framework to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and citizens throughout the transition, in full respect of EU law.

Amendment

While some enabling policies have already been implemented and their impact is already visible, this is not yet the case for all. The Commission shall aim to accelerate and strengthen the ***implementation as well as the enforcement of the*** enabling framework to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and citizens throughout the transition, in full respect of EU law.

Or. en

Amendment 170

Alexandr Vondra

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

While some enabling policies have already been implemented and their impact is already visible, ***this is not yet the case for all***. The Commission shall aim to ***accelerate and strengthen*** the enabling framework to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and citizens throughout the transition, in full respect of EU law.

Amendment

While some enabling policies have already been implemented and their ***negative impact on competitiveness, energy prices and citizens*** is already visible, the Commission shall aim to ***revise*** the enabling framework to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and citizens throughout the transition, in full respect of EU law.

Or. en

Amendment 171

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Stine Bosse, Emma Wiesner, Anna Stürigkh, Jeannette Baljeu, Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

While some enabling policies have already been implemented and their impact is already visible, this is not yet the case for all. The Commission shall *aim to* accelerate and strengthen the enabling framework to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and citizens throughout the transition, in full respect of EU law.

Amendment

While some enabling policies have already been implemented and their impact is already visible, this is not yet the case for all. The Commission shall accelerate and strengthen the enabling framework to ensure that conditions are in place to support European industry and citizens throughout the transition, in full respect of EU law.

Or. en