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NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Proposal for a Regulation on establishing a framework of measures for accelerating industrial capacity and decarbonisation in strategic sectors (Industrial Accelerator Act) - Partial Presidency compromise text

In view of the upcoming Working Party on Competitiveness and Growth (Industry) on 29 June 2026, delegations will find in Annex to this note, a marked version of the first Presidency compromise text. Changes in comparison to the Commission proposal, document ST 7009/26 + ADD 1, are marked in **bold** for additions and in strikethrough for deletions.

This first presidency compromise text **does not cover** the recitals, unless these are explicitly affected by the changes introduced, Chapters III and IV and Annexes II and III. Moreover, in Chapters I and VI, the provisions on parts of the proposals that relate to Chapters III and IV, are also not included.

2026/0068 (COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

establishing a framework of measures for the acceleration of industrial capacity and decarbonisation in strategic sectors and amending Regulations (EU) 2018/1724, (EU) 2024/1735 and (EU) 2024/3110 (Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Whereas:

[...]

- (10) The unpredictability, complexity and, at times, excessive length of national permit-granting procedures undermine the cost-effectiveness of investments necessary for the development of industrial activities. Therefore, and in order to ensure and speed up the effective implementation of industrial manufacturing activities, Member States should apply streamlined and digitalised permit-granting processes. ~~A competent~~ **An** authority should coordinate all permit granting processes and ~~issue a comprehensive decision~~ **ensure that all relevant decisions are adopted** within the applicable time limit. ***The permit-granting procedure in this Regulation refers to any administrative authorisations required for the completion of a project that are issued by Member States' competent authorities, such as any prerequisites needed to obtain the grid connection permit. As such, any non-administrative authorisation (i.e. grid connection permit) issued by the system operator's are not covered.***

(10a) Digitalisation is a key tool to speed up procedures and to increase efficiency for all parties involved. It allows a faster handling of applications by the relevant authorities, and it allows project promoters to have quick access to clear information on process steps and requirements from the outset, therefore ensuring transparency and monitoring. However, digitalisation of permit-granting procedures is lagging behind, as it is often scattered among permit-granting procedures and steps across different competent authorities and in most Member States there is no unified digital process. Member States should set up a digital single portal that will serve as a single access point for all the steps of the permit-granting procedures for industrial manufacturing projects. It would contribute to more uniform digitalisation, accountability and transparency across different permitting authorities in Member States and ultimately speed up permit-granting procedures. It is also intended to simplify the process by allowing applicants to file their application in a single portal that can automatically route the applications to the competent authority. The portal should present features allowing authorities and applicants to check the status of the application and where delays are, as well as check compliance with applicable permitting deadlines. In addition, it should enable the interoperable and automated data exchange between authorities and re-use of data already held by public authorities, in line with the once-only principle.

- (11) The implementation of **digital** single access points should be based on **the core functionalities of** the European Business Wallets established pursuant to [Proposal for a Regulation on the establishment of European Business Wallets¹], as they provide a secure, standardised, and interoperable platform for businesses to interact with public sector bodies. This should enable the efficient and effective submission of applications, while ensuring a high level of data protection, cybersecurity, and integrity of information. The European Business Wallets will also enable the streamlining of investments that were made and the avoidance of unnecessary duplications, allowing for the optimisation of resources and the reduction of administrative burdens for businesses. The implementation of **digital** single access points should also, to the extent possible, use existing Union digital infrastructures, catalogues and building blocks, including those developed under the Once-Only Technical System and its implementing acts. This would promote complementarity, interoperability and the efficient use of public resources, while avoiding duplication of existing digital solutions.

¹ Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of European Business Wallets (COM/2025/838 final).

- (12) In order to ensure streamlined and simplified permit-granting procedures, a single application covering all necessary permits should be provided for all industrial manufacturing projects except for the manufacturing sector under the C12 code. ***Project promoters would not be precluded from using existing permit-granting procedures.*** ***Moreover***, it should not apply where specific permit-granting or licensing procedures or requirements are established in Union harmonisation legislation for industrial manufacturing projects, such as pursuant to Regulations (EU) 2024/1735² and (EU) 2024/1252³ of the European Parliament and of the Council. Sectorial Union legislation governing medicines and medical devices has recently undergone or is undergoing further streamlining of harmonised rules and timelines for authorisations and certifications, with options to speed up the process if necessary. Those rules should therefore not be considered permit-granting procedures within the context of this initiative.

[...]

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- ² Regulation (EU) 2024/1735 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on establishing a framework of measures for strengthening Europe's net-zero technology manufacturing ecosystem and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 (OJ L, 2024/1735, 28.6.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1735/oj>).
- ³ Regulation (EU) 2024/1252 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 establishing a framework for ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials and amending Regulations (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1724 and (EU) 2019/1020 (OJ L, 2024/1252, 3.5.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1252/oj>).

- (14) Regulation (EU) 2024/1735 sets out provisions that streamline administrative and permit-granting processes for net-zero technology manufacturing projects. Some specific components in the supply chain of net-zero technologies are produced through energy-intensive production processes. Energy-intensive industry decarbonisation projects fall within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2024/1735 **only** where the relevant facilities produce components that are part of the supply chain of a net-zero technology.
- ~~However~~ **Furthermore, the definition of** energy-intensive facilities ~~that do not produce components that are used in net-zero technologies are currently excluded from the scope of~~ **industry decarbonisation projects, as laid down in** Regulation (EU) 2024/1735 **is not comprehensive**. This creates ~~the~~ a risk of uneven conditions ~~of~~ between energy-intensive industries and slows down decarbonisation efforts. All energy-intensive **industry** decarbonisation projects should therefore be subject to the same permit-granting processes.

[...]

- (53) Clustering industrial **manufacturing** activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. *A harmonised framework for the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should ensure that project promoters benefit from comparable enabling conditions irrespective of the Member State in which they invest, thereby strengthening the internal market as a driver of industrial growth. The designation of at least one industrial manufacturing acceleration area in every Member State is intended to stimulate and concentrate manufacturing activity across the Union, raising the share of industrial manufacturing in the Union economy while preserving a level playing field between Member States.* It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. *To facilitate the identification of manufacturing areas, Member States should consider prioritising locations outside Natura 2000 sites and outside areas designated under national protection schemes for nature and biodiversity conservation, as well as other areas identified on the basis of sensitivity maps and outside protected areas as referred to in Article 6 of Directive 2000/60/EC.* Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.

[...]

- (57) Where industrial manufacturing acceleration areas are set up, their designation should correspond to the potential to access or organise education and training opportunities to ensure the availability of skilled labour, *which is essential for developing manufacturing activity in line with the objectives of this Regulation. Member States should therefore, where appropriate, exchange information on the skills needed in those areas, on potential shortages of such skills and on best practices applied therein, within the framework of the Industrial Forum expert group established pursuant to the Commission Communication on a New Industrial Strategy for Europe⁴. Furthermore, Member States should also ensure synergies with, and promote the benefits provided under, the Pact for Skills established pursuant to the Commission Communication on a European Skills Agenda⁵ for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience for entities established in the acceleration areas, paying particular attention to the Large-Scale Skills Partnerships and Regional Skills Partnerships set up thereunder. .*

⁴ *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions a New Industrial Strategy for Europe (COM/2020/102 final)*

⁵ *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, European Skills Agenda for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience ((COM(2020) 274 final).*

- (58) To promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas and to expedite the permit-granting procedures necessary for industrial activities within those areas, Member States should establish **and issue** an aggregated baseline permit reflecting the specific characteristics of each identified industrial acceleration area and tailored to the industrial manufacturing sector or sectors to be deployed therein. That aggregated baseline permit issued by public authorities should cover the permits commonly required for such activities within the area **as well as cross-sectoral permits that a project developer must obtain irrespective of the specific sector. These may include, without being limited to, authorisations relating to building and construction, zoning and land-use planning and pre-conditions for business establishment such as depollution requirements. As the baseline permit will necessarily follow Member States' respective permit-granting procedures, its scope and content may vary from one Member State to another. The aggregated baseline permit cannot include,** excluding those permits that are installation specific, such as those required under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶ and the grid connection permit. Consequently, project promoters should be required to obtain additional permits only for activities not covered by the aggregated baseline permit as well as environmental assessments where required. In case of activities potentially affecting Union and nationally protected sites, relevant permits should be granted only after having ensured that the activities are compatible with the conservation objectives of these sites. Such approach should significantly accelerate permit-granting procedures and reduce the administrative burden associated with them whilst maintaining high level of environmental standards.

[...]

⁶ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2010/75/oj>).

- (61) The Commission should evaluate this Regulation based on the information provided by Member States. Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016, such evaluation should be based on the five criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and Union value added. *The evaluation of this Regulation should consider progress made in achieving its objectives and, in particular, its contribution to the functioning of the internal market, as well as the resilience, economic security and decarbonisation of industrial production, and related costs and impacts.* It should also *assess how effectively the measures streamlining permit-granting procedures have accelerated the permit-granting procedures and reduced administrative burden for project promoters.* The evaluation should serve as the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures.

[...]

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

1. This Regulation aims at improving ~~to improve~~ the functioning of the internal market *and ensure a level playing field* by establishing a *harmonised* framework to support the development, competitiveness and resilience of the Union's manufacturing sector, with a focus on selected strategic sectors, while contributing to the Union's climate objective, economic security, *the attractiveness of investment conditions in the Union* and the creation, retention of, and transition into high-quality jobs, *while avoiding unnecessary administrative burden.*
2. To achieve the general objective referred to in paragraph 1, this Regulation lays down measures aiming to
 - (a) speed-up permit-granting procedures for industrial manufacturing projects, including energy-intensive industry decarbonisation projects;

- (b) create lead ~~market~~**markets** for certain products in strategic sectors, by laying down Union origin requirements, low-carbon requirements, or both, in the context of public procurement, ***auctions and*** public support schemes;
- (c) ~~set~~**establish a Union framework setting** conditions ~~on~~**for the development of** foreign direct investments in emerging strategic sectors;
- (d) ~~designates~~**set common conditions for the development of** industrial manufacturing acceleration areas by Member States ~~for the purposes of boosting industrial activities.~~

This Regulation contributes to the shared objective of the Union and Member States of increasing the manufacturing sector's share of the Union's GDP by 2035.

Article 2

Industrialisation objective

~~The Union and Member States shall seek to ensure that by 2035 the manufacturing industry of the Union accounts for at least 20% of the Union's gross domestic product.~~

Article 3

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (1) 'industrial manufacturing project' means the construction, conversion or extension of an industrial site intended for carrying out an economic activity classified under NACE Code C (Manufacturing), with the exception of NACE Code C12;
- (2) 'energy- intensive industries' means the industries listed in point 1 of Annex I;

- (3) ~~‘energy’~~ ‘energy-intensive industry decarbonisation projects’ means the construction or conversion of the commercial facility of an energy-intensive business as defined in Article 17(1), point (a), of Council Directive 2003/96/EC⁷ in the energy- intensive industries listed in point 1 of Annex I to this Regulation that reduce emission rates of CO₂ -eq of industrial processes significantly and permanently to an extent which is technically feasible;
- (4) ‘permit-granting procedure’ means a process ***at the appropriate administrative level within each Member State*** that covers all relevant permits to build, expand, convert and operate industrial manufacturing projects, including building, chemical and grid connection permits as defined in Article 1 of [the Proposal for a Directive amending Directives (EU) 2018/2001, (EU) 2019/944, (EU) 2024/1788 as regards acceleration of permit-granting procedures⁸], and environmental assessments and authorisations where required, and encompassing all applications and procedures from the acknowledgement that the application is complete to the notification of the ~~comprehensive decision on the~~ outcome of the procedure;
- (5) ~~‘comprehensive decision’ means the decision or set of decisions taken by a Member State authority or authorities, that determines whether or not a project promoter is authorised to build, expand, convert and operate an industrial manufacturing project;~~

[...]

⁷ Council Directive 2003/96/EC of 27 October 2003 restructuring the Community framework for the taxation of energy products and electricity (OJ L 283, 31.10.2003, pp. 51–70, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/96/oj>).

⁸ Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directives (EU) 2018/2001, (EU) 2019/944, (EU) 2024/1788 as regards acceleration of permit-granting procedures ((2025/0400 (COD))).

CHAPTER II

ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND DECARBONISATION

Article 4

Digital single access ~~points~~point

1. Member States shall set up *or make available through existing structures a digital* a single access point ~~at national level~~ for the submission by project promoters of the single application *within the permit-granting procedure* for industrial manufacturing projects referred to in Article 5(1).
2. The **digital** single access ~~points~~point shall ~~automatically attribute~~route the permit applications to the relevant authority, inform the applicant about all steps of the permit-granting procedure, the status of the procedure and of the decisions of the relevant authorities, and enable the applicant to check compliance with applicable deadlines. To that effect the **digital** single access ~~points~~point shall use *the core functionalities of* the European Business Wallets established pursuant to [Proposal for a Regulation on the establishment of European Business Wallets], *and enable:*

~~Through the use of European Business Wallets, the single access points shall enable:~~
 - (a) interoperability and automated data exchange between competent authorities;
 - (b) re-use of data and documents already held by public authorities;
 - (c) a high level of cybersecurity, and integrity of information;
 - (d) transparency and accountability of the permit-granting procedure.
3. When ~~setting up the~~*providing the digital* single access ~~points~~point, Member States shall, where appropriate, make use of existing Union digital infrastructure, catalogues and building blocks established by Union law.

Article 5

Permit-granting procedure

1. Member States shall establish a single permit-granting procedure based on a single application covering all permits required for industrial manufacturing projects. ***The use of that single permit-granting procedure shall be at the discretion of the project promoter.***
2. Member States shall designate a ~~competent~~**coordinating** authority to ~~coordinate~~**facilitate timely decision-making in the context of** the permit-granting procedure ~~referred to in paragraph 1 in order to ensure the adoption and issue of a comprehensive decision within the applicable time limit~~**by Member States' competent authorities in accordance with Union and national law.**
3. No later than 45 days from the receipt of the application for a permit for industrial manufacturing projects, the ~~competent~~**coordinating** authority ***referred to in paragraph 2*** shall either acknowledge that the application is complete or request any missing information needed to process the application ***via the digital single access point.***

Where, after the submission of any missing information, the application is still deemed to be incomplete, the ~~competent~~**coordinating** authority ***referred to in paragraph 2*** may, within 30 days of the submission of the requested missing information, make a second request for any information still missing. The ~~competent~~**coordinating** authority ***referred to in paragraph 2*** shall not request information in areas not covered in the first request for additional information and shall request further information only as necessary to cover the missing information.

4. The provisions of this Article shall not apply where rules to streamline the administrative and permit-granting processes are established in other Union legislative acts for specific industrial manufacturing sectors.

Article 6

Permit-granting procedure for energy-intensive industry decarbonisation projects

1. ***Member States shall apply the streamlined administrative and permit-granting processes set out in Chapter II, Section II, of Regulation (EU) 2024/1735 shall apply to all to energy-intensive industry decarbonisation projects as defined in Article 3, point (3) of this Regulation.***
2. ~~All~~ Energy-intensive industry decarbonisation projects ***as defined in Article 3, point (3) of this Regulation*** shall be considered strategic projects contributing to resilience and decarbonisation or resource efficiency for the purposes of [Article 14 of Proposal for a Regulation on speeding-up environmental assessment]. ~~/Points 1, 2 and 3 of the Annex/~~ in that Regulation shall apply.

[...]

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING ACCELERATION AREAS

Article 25

~~Designating national~~ ***Designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas***

1. Member States shall designate at least one industrial manufacturing acceleration area on their territory by [OP please insert date: ~~12~~24 months following the entry into force of this Regulation] to cluster industrial manufacturing projects ~~in one or several~~ ***with the objective to enhance the functioning of the single market, increase production capacity and security of supply of strategic sectors listed in Annex I, in alignment with strategic projects and other initiatives, including net zero Acceleration Valleys. Member States may cooperate to designate cross-border industrial manufacturing acceleration areas.***

31a. When designating industrial manufacturing acceleration areas, Member States shall:

- (a) define a clear geographic scope for the acceleration area ***taking account of the Member States' regions' levels of development, including least developed areas, regions in transition, and those undergoing industrial transformation;***
- ~~(a)~~**(b)** consider the infrastructural ***and supply chain*** needs of the acceleration area, ***with particular attention to the feasibility of connecting the industrial manufacturing acceleration area with sufficient low carbon energy supply for the industrial manufacturing activities foreseen;***
- ~~(b)~~**(c)** prioritise locations where the deployment of a specific sector or sectors of industrial manufacturing projects is not expected to have a significant environmental ***and climate*** impact;
- ~~(c)~~ prioritise locations outside Natura 2000 sites and outside areas designated under national protection schemes for nature and biodiversity conservation, as well as other areas identified on the basis of sensitivity maps and outside protected areas as referred to in Article 6 of Directive 2000/60/EC;
- ~~(d)~~ take into account climate risks in the areas designated; ***[moved to point (c)]***
- ~~(e)~~**(d)** prioritise artificial and built surfaces, industrial sites, and brownfield sites, as well as already identified strategic projects pursuant to other Union legislation ***with a particular focus on projects that would have cross-border benefits beyond the Member State concerned.***

2. ~~Member States shall designate industrial manufacturing acceleration areas by decision, on the basis of the following elements:~~

- ~~(a) the impact of the industrial manufacturing acceleration area's production on the security of the Union's supply for the strategic sectors listed in Annex I;~~

- (b) ~~the potential of the industrial manufacturing acceleration area to support the deployment of production capacity in the strategic sectors listed in Annex I, to strengthen Union value chains and the Union's innovation potential to accelerate sustainable manufacturing industrial activities, including decarbonisation and circular business practices, and to foster the functioning of the internal market, in alignment with strategic projects and other initiatives, including as Net Zero Acceleration Valleys, carried out pursuant to other Union legislation;~~*[partly moved to Art. 25(1)]*
- (c) ~~the number of SMEs and SMCs that would benefit from the provisions of this Chapter within the industrial acceleration area;~~
- (d) ~~the Member State's regions' level of development, including least developed areas, regions in transition, and those undergoing industrial transformation.~~*[moved to Article 25(1a)(a)]*

3. ~~When designating industrial manufacturing acceleration areas, Member States shall:~~*[moved to Article 25(1a)]*

- (a) ~~define a clear geographic scope for the acceleration area;~~*[moved to Article 25(1a)(a)]*
- (b) ~~prioritise locations where the deployment of a specific sector or sectors of industrial manufacturing projects is not expected to have a significant environmental impact;~~*[moved to Article 25(1a)(d)]*
- (c) ~~prioritise locations outside Natura 2000 sites and outside areas designated under national protection schemes for nature and biodiversity conservation, as well as other areas identified on the basis of sensitivity maps and outside protected areas as referred to in Article 6 of Directive 2000/60/EC;~~
- (d) ~~take into account climate risks in the areas designated;~~*[partially moved to Article 25(1a)(c)]*

- (e) ~~prioritise artificial and built surfaces, industrial sites, and brownfield sites, as well as already identified strategic projects pursuant to other Union legislation.~~*[moved to Article 25(1a)(d)]*

4. ~~When designating industrial manufacturing acceleration areas, Member States shall take into account, as relevant, the following considerations:~~

- (a) ~~the infrastructural needs of the acceleration area;~~*[moved to Article 25(1a)(b)]*
- (b) ~~the financing needs of manufacturing industry located in the acceleration area and the possibility to support that industry, where applicable, in accordance with applicable State aid rules;~~
- (c) ~~the supply chain needs within the acceleration area and the essential materials, particularly secondary materials, necessary for manufacturing activities;~~*[moved to Article 25(1a)(b)]*
- (d) ~~the feasibility of connecting the acceleration area with sufficient low carbon energy supply for the acceleration of industrial manufacturing activity;~~*[moved to Article 25(1a)(b)]*
- (e) ~~skill needs, the shortages and employment trends and support measures to achieve the adequate reskilling and upskilling of the local workforce;~~
- (f) ~~the need, as relevant, for depollution of the acceleration area to facilitate the commencement of new industrial activities;~~
- (g) ~~research and innovation needs for accelerating the manufacturing industrial activity in the area;~~
- (h) ~~relevant location specific information made publicly available by industry, including corporate climate transition plans, related targets and actions, investment needs, and required enabling policy frameworks.~~

5. Before their adoption, the plans or programmes on the designation of the industrial manufacturing acceleration areas shall be subject to ~~an~~ environmental assessment pursuant to ~~Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, and, if they are likely to have a significant impact on Natura 2000 sites, to the appropriate assessment pursuant to Article 6(3) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC¹⁰ and, wherein accordance with the applicable, to the relevant assessment to comply with Article 4(7) of Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹¹~~ **Union legislation.**
6. Member States shall inform the Commission of the designation of an industrial manufacturing acceleration area, within 30 days from the adoption of the relevant decision.

Article 26

Enabling conditions

Where appropriate for the long-term development and effective operation of industrial activities within the industrial manufacturing acceleration areas, Member States shall take the following measures, ~~where appropriate, to facilitate the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas:~~

- (a) facilitate **access to** financing of projects in the acceleration areas by ensuring coordination between authorities and streamlining internal procedures, in synergy with Union programmes and in accordance with existing State aid rules where applicable, taking into account the participation of SMEs and SMCs;
- (b) promote research and innovation investments, **including investments in technology testing and demonstration facilities,** to accelerate the innovative potential and Union's competitiveness and technology leadership in the acceleration areas;

⁹ ~~Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (OJ L 197, 21.7.2001, p. 30, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2001/42/oj>).~~

¹⁰ ~~Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/1992/43/oj>).~~

¹¹ ~~Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2000/60/oj>).~~

- (c) ~~conduct, and review at least every three years,~~ a comprehensive analysis of the ***immediate and long-term*** energy needs of each acceleration area and ~~identifying the required energy infrastructure capacity for the proper functioning and development of industrial manufacturing projects located in the acceleration area,~~ ***in line with Union's decarbonisation pathway, and review the analysis, when appropriate.***

~~Such analysis shall be conducted, at least, when designating the industrial acceleration area and for the milestones of years 2030, 2040 and 2050, ensuring alignment with the Union's decarbonisation pathway;~~

- (d) ensure that the network development plans prepared by transmission system operators pursuant to Article 51 of Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹² and distribution system operators pursuant to Article 32 of Directive (EU) 2019/944 take due account of the analysis prepared pursuant to point (c) of this paragraph, considering the potential of anticipatory investments to accommodate future system needs;
- (e) ~~exchange information on relevant supply chains, identify potential bottlenecks, and strengthen coordination between acceleration areas on critical raw materials issues within the framework of the European Critical Raw Materials Board established by Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1252;~~
- (f) ~~promote entities in the acceleration areas and facilitate their participation, where relevant, in the joint purchasing mechanism established by Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1252, including by providing guidance, support, and information to ensure effective engagement;~~
- (g) support the development and availability of a highly skilled workforce and provide appropriate training and apprenticeship opportunities, thereby contributing to high-quality employment within those acceleration areas;

¹² Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2019/944/oj>).

- (h) ~~exchange information on the necessary skills, potential shortages of those skills and best practices applied in the acceleration areas within the framework of the Industrial Forum expert group established by COM/2020/102¹³;~~
- (i) ~~ensure synergies and promote the benefits provided under the Pact for Skills¹⁴ or entities established in the acceleration areas, with particular attention to Large Scale Skill Partnerships and Regional Skills Partnerships included therein.~~

Article 27

Permit-granting procedures in acceleration areas

1. For each designated industrial manufacturing acceleration area, Member States shall prepare and issue an aggregated baseline permit authorising industrial activities located within that area. This aggregated baseline permit shall cover the permits and administrative authorisations required for the industrial manufacturing projects located within the acceleration area, excluding those permits that are installation specific.
2. Before issuing the aggregated baseline permit ~~referred to in paragraph 1~~, Member States shall carry out all necessary ~~assessments, including relevant environmental~~ assessments, planning procedures and evaluations applicable at the level of the acceleration area. ~~Member States shall take into account the assessment carried out pursuant to Article 25(5).~~
3. Industrial manufacturing projects located within an industrial manufacturing acceleration area shall be required to obtain only those additional permits or authorisations that fall outside the scope of the aggregated baseline permit referred to in paragraph 1.

¹³ ~~Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions a New Industrial Strategy for Europe (COM/2020/102 final).~~

¹⁴ ~~Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, European Skills Agenda for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience ((COM(2020) 274 final).~~

4. All industrial manufacturing projects located within an acceleration area shall be considered strategic projects contributing to resilience and decarbonisation or resource efficiency for the purposes of [Article 14 of Proposal for a Regulation on speeding-up environmental assessment]. *[Points 1, 2 and 3 of the Annex]* to that Regulation shall apply.

CHAPTER VI

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 28

Evaluation

By [OP: Please insert the date = two years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], and every three years thereafter, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation ~~and of its contribution to the functioning of the internal market~~. The evaluation shall consider:

- (a) ~~progress made in achieving~~ **whether the objectives of this Regulation specified in Article 1 have been achieved, in particular its contribution to the functioning of the internal market, and to supporting the**, particularly on resilience, economic security and decarbonisation of industrial production **the Union's manufacturing sector and the Union's economic security;**
- (b) progress made in achieving the industrialisation objective ~~pursuant to~~ **referred to in** Article 2, taking into account the challenges and opportunities in the internal market and global markets **1(2), second subparagraph;**
- (c) the related administrative costs **for public and private sectors**, economic impacts on downstream sectors, ~~small and medium enterprises and~~ **SMEs, SMCs and consumers, as well as** impacts on public budgets.

Article 29

Review

By [OP: Please insert the date three years after the date of entry into force this Regulation], the Commission shall assess the necessity of amending **this Regulation, in particular** Chapters III and IV. ~~The Commission may submit a legislative proposal in order to repeal or amend this Regulation thereof.~~ That review shall be carried out periodically every three years after the first review.

[When carrying out its review, the Commission shall pay particular attention to the effectiveness of this Regulation and the persistence of the circumstances that have justified the adoption of this Regulation and to the necessity to introduce Union origin requirements for products from certain sectors critical to the Union's economic security, notably the building of ships and of rail rolling stock.]

Article 30

Exercise of the delegation

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.
- [..]
4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.
5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.

[...]

Article 31

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a Committee. That Committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.
3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

Article 32

Penalties

Member States shall lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and shall take all necessary measures to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall, without delay, notify the Commission of those rules and measures and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them.

Article 33

Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2018/1724

Annexes I and II to Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 are amended in accordance with Annex ~~V~~**IV** to this Regulation.

Article 35

Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2024/3110

In Article 22(9) of Regulation (EU) 2024/3110, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘In order to ensure transparency for users and to promote sustainable products, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 89 to supplement this Regulation, by establishing specific environmental sustainability labelling requirements for particular product families and product categories.’²

Article 36

Entry into force and application

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

Articles 4 and 5 shall apply from [OP: Please insert the date = [~~one~~x] year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President

ANNEX I

Strategic sectors for industrial manufacturing acceleration areas

1. Energy-intensive industries:
 - (a) Manufacture of paper and paper products, as classified under NACE Code C17;
 - (b) Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, as classified under NACE Code C19;
 - (c) Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, as classified under NACE Code C20;
 - (d) Manufacture of rubber and plastic products, as classified under NACE Code C22;
 - (e) Manufacture of other non-metallic minerals, as classified under NACE Code C23;
 - (f) Manufacture of basic metals, as classified under NACE Code C24.
2. Automotive industry: Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, as classified under NACE Code C29;
3. Net-zero technologies, as referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1735;

[...]
