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| European Parliament2019-2024 |  |

<Commission>{ITRE}Committee on Industry, Research and Energy</Commission>

<RefProc>2023/0081</RefProc><RefTypeProc>(COD)</RefTypeProc>

<Date>{23/06/2023}23.6.2023</Date>

<TypeAM>AMENDMENTS</TypeAM>

<RangeAM>104 - 296</RangeAM>

<TitreType>Draft report</TitreType>

<Rapporteur>Christian Ehler</Rapporteur>

<DocRefPE>(PE749.154v01-00)</DocRefPE>

<Titre>Establishing a framework of measures for strengthening Europe’s net-zero technology products manufacturing ecosystem (Net Zero Industry Act)</Titre>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<DocRef>(COM(2023)0161 – C9-0062/2023 – 2023/0081(COD))</DocRef>

AM\_Com\_LegReport

<RepeatBlock-Amend><Amend>Amendment <NumAm>104</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Citation 1 a (new)</Article>

|  |
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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular its preamble and its Article 2(c)*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>105</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Bart Groothuis, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Citation 1 a (new)</Article>

|  |
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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular its preamble and its Article 2(c),*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>106</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Pilar del Castillo Vera</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 1</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (1) The Union has committed to the accelerated decarbonisation of its economy and ambitious deployment of renewable energy sources to achieve climate neutrality or net zero emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by 2050. That objective is at the heart of the European Green Deal, the updated EU Industrial Strategy, and in line with the Union’s commitment to global climate action under the Paris Agreement31 . To reach the climate neutrality goal, Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council32 sets a binding Union climate target to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990. The proposed “Fit for 55”33 package aims to deliver on the Union’s 2030 climate target and revises and updates Union legislation in this respect. | (1) The Union has committed to the accelerated decarbonisation of its economy and ambitious deployment of renewable energy sources to achieve climate neutrality or net zero emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by 2050. That objective is at the heart of the European Green Deal, the updated EU Industrial Strategy, and in line with the Union’s commitment to global climate action under the Paris Agreement31 . To reach the climate neutrality goal, Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council32 sets a binding Union climate target to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990. The proposed “Fit for 55”33 package aims to deliver on the Union’s 2030 climate target and revises and updates Union legislation in this respect.***Having an industrial regulation accompanying the Fit for 55 package is of utmost importance to ensure a consistent and coordinated approach across industries, fostering a level playing field and enabling a smooth transition towards a sustainable and low-carbon economy to position the European Union in the global industrial landscape.*** |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 31 Council Decision (EU) 2016/1841 of 5 October 2016 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4. | 31 Council Decision (EU) 2016/1841 of 5 October 2016 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4. |
| 32 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). | 32 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). |
| 33 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. 'Fit for 55': delivering the EU's 2030 Climate Target on the way to climate neutrality. COM(2021) 550, 14.7.2021. | 33 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. 'Fit for 55': delivering the EU's 2030 Climate Target on the way to climate neutrality. COM(2021) 550, 14.7.2021. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>107</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 1</Article>

|  |
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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (1) The Union has committed to the accelerated decarbonisation of its economy and ambitious deployment of renewable energy sources to achieve climate neutrality ***or net zero emissions (emissions after deduction of removals)*** by 2050. That objective is at the heart of the European Green Deal, the updated EU Industrial Strategy, and in line with the Union’s commitment to global climate action under the Paris Agreement31 . To reach the climate neutrality goal, Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council32 sets a binding Union climate target to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990. The proposed “Fit for 55”33 package aims to deliver on the Union’s 2030 climate target and revises and updates Union legislation in this respect. | (1) The Union has committed to the accelerated decarbonisation of its economy and ambitious deployment of renewable energy sources to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. That objective is at the heart of the European Green Deal, the updated EU Industrial Strategy, and in line with the Union’s commitment to global climate action under the Paris Agreement31 . To reach the climate neutrality goal, Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council32 sets a binding Union climate target to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990. The proposed “Fit for 55”33 package aims to deliver on the Union’s 2030 climate target and revises and updates Union legislation in this respect. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 31 Council Decision (EU) 2016/1841 of 5 October 2016 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4. | 31 Council Decision (EU) 2016/1841 of 5 October 2016 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4. |
| 32 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). | 32 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). |
| 33 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. 'Fit for 55': delivering the EU's 2030 Climate Target on the way to climate neutrality. COM(2021) 550, 14.7.2021. | 33 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. 'Fit for 55': delivering the EU's 2030 Climate Target on the way to climate neutrality. COM(2021) 550, 14.7.2021. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>108</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 1 a (new)</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(1a)*** ***The Union has also expressed its ambition for a toxic-free environment and its commitment to implement a zero-pollution action plan for air, water and soil, towards the overarching vision that by 2050, pollution is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to health nor to natural ecosystems. In this vein, the Commission proposed a set of zero pollution targets by 2030, such as aiming at the reduction of air pollution, noise, nutrient losses, microplastic release and plastic litter, and the total waste generation.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>109</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 1 b (new)</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(1b)*** ***In the interest of the Union's strategic autonomy, a greater focus on the circularity and long lifespans of technologies is essential to strengthen the resilience of European manufacturing industry, while reducing its environmental impacts to contribute to its sustainable competitiveness. Therefore emphasis should be put on manufacturing technologies possessing key features of a more circular industry, such as durability, reliability, reusability, upgradability, reparability, resource efficiency, recycled content, the possibility of maintenance, disassembly, refurbishment, remanufacturing, recycling and recoverability of materials, as well as avoiding the use of toxic substances of concern for health and the environment.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>110</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 2</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (2) The Single Market provides the appropriate environment for enabling access at the necessary scale and pace to the ***technologies*** required to achieve the Union’s climate ambition. Given the complexity and the transnational character of net-zero technologies, uncoordinated national measures to ensure access to those technologies would have a high potential of distorting competition and fragmenting the Single market. Therefore, to safeguard the functioning of the Single market it is necessary to create a common Union legal framework to collectively address this central challenge by increasing the Union’s resilience and security of supply in the field of net-zero technologies. | (2) The Single Market provides the appropriate environment for enabling access at the necessary scale and pace to the ***fundamental ingredients*** required to achieve the Union’s climate ambition***, such as a properly skilled and sizeable workforce, natural resources, financial means and available technical and technological solutions***. ***In particular,*** given the complexity and the transnational character of net-zero technologies, uncoordinated national measures to ensure access to those technologies would have a high potential of distorting competition and fragmenting the Single market. Therefore, to safeguard the functioning of the Single market it is necessary to create a common Union legal framework to collectively address this central challenge by increasing the Union’s resilience and security of supply in the field of net-zero technologies. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>111</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marc Botenga, Marisa Matias, Cornelia Ernst</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 2</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (2) The Single Market ***provides the appropriate environment for enabling access at*** the necessary ***scale and pace to the technologies required to achieve the Union’s climate ambition***. Given the complexity and the transnational character of net-zero technologies, uncoordinated ***national*** measures ***to ensure access to those technologies would have a high potential of distorting competition and fragmenting the Single market***. Therefore, ***to safeguard the functioning of the Single market*** it is necessary ***to create*** a common Union legal framework to collectively address this central challenge by increasing the Union’s resilience and security of supply in the field of net-zero technologies. | (2) The Single Market ***has failed to foster and develop*** the necessary ***net-zero industry for Europe***. Given ***market failures,*** the complexity and the transnational character of net-zero technologies, uncoordinated ***market-driven*** measures ***will guarantee neither the net-zero industry nor the quality jobs required***. Therefore, it is necessary ***through*** a common Union legal framework to ***take this transition in public hands and*** collectively address this central challenge by increasing the Union’s resilience and security of supply in the field of net-zero technologies. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>112</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Adriana Maldonado López, Beatrice Covassi, Dan Nica</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 2 a (new)</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(2a)*** ***Any additional mobilisation of state aid should be targeted and temporary, and should be consistent with EU policy objectives such as the Green Deal and the Pillar of Social Rights. Projects of strategic common European interest should also be aligned with these goals, and should have genuine European added value. Such financing should have an equal positive impact in all Member State and shall not lead to aditional desparities among Member States in line with the EU's competition and cohesion policies.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>113</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tiziana Beghin</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 3</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (3) Regarding external aspects, in particular regarding emerging markets and developing economies, the EU will ***seek*** win-win partnerships in the framework of its Global Gateway strategy***, which*** contribute to the diversification of its raw materials supply chain as well as to partner countries’ efforts to pursue twin transition and develop local value addition. | (3) Regarding external aspects, in particular regarding emerging markets and developing economies, the EU will ***aim to ensure functioning global value chains and promote collaborative efforts among countries including by seeking*** win-win partnerships ***for sharing best practices, technology transfer and joint research and development initiatives,*** in the framework of its Global Gateway strategy***. Such partnerships*** contribute to the diversification of its raw materials supply chain as well as to partner countries’ efforts to pursue twin transition and develop local value addition. ***This shall be done in accordance with the ‘do no significant harm’ principle within the meaning of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and with the Conflict Minerals Regulation (Regulation EU 2017/821).*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>114</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marc Botenga, Marisa Matias, Cornelia Ernst</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 3</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (3) Regarding external aspects, in particular regarding emerging markets and developing economies, the EU will seek win-win partnerships in the framework of its Global Gateway strategy, which contribute to the diversification of its raw materials supply chain as well as to partner countries’ efforts to pursue twin transition ***and*** develop local value addition. | (3) Regarding external aspects, in particular regarding emerging markets and developing economies, the EU will seek win-win partnerships in the framework of its Global Gateway strategy, which contribute to the diversification of its raw materials supply chain as well as to partner countries’ efforts to pursue twin transition***,*** develop local value addition ***and foster local communities and environments in partner countries***. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>115</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Nicolás González Casares, Jens Geier, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Adriana Maldonado López, Beatrice Covassi, Dan Nica</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 3</Article>

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (3) Regarding external aspects, in particular regarding emerging markets and developing economies, the EU will seek win-win partnerships in the framework of its Global Gateway strategy, which contribute to the diversification of its raw materials supply chain as well as to partner countries’ efforts to pursue twin transition and develop local value addition. | (3) Regarding external aspects, in particular regarding emerging markets and developing economies, the EU will seek win-win partnerships in the framework of its Global Gateway strategy, which contribute to the diversification of its raw materials supply chain***, to the achievement of global climate objectives*** as well as to partner countries’ efforts to pursue twin transition and develop local value addition. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>116</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 3</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (3) Regarding external aspects, in particular regarding emerging markets and developing economies, the EU will seek ***win-win*** partnerships in the framework of its Global Gateway strategy, which contribute to ***the diversification of its raw materials supply chain as well as to partner countries’ efforts to pursue twin transition and develop*** local value addition. | (3) Regarding external aspects, in particular regarding emerging markets and developing economies, the EU will seek ***mutually beneficial*** partnerships***, including*** in the framework of its Global Gateway strategy, which contribute to ***accelerate the achievement of the Paris Agreement while contributing to the the development of*** local value addition. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>117</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 4</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (4) To fulfil those commitments, the Union must accelerate its pace of transition ***to clean energy***, notably by increasing energy efficiency and the share of renewable energy sources. This ***will*** contribute to achieving the EU targets of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan for 2030 of an employment rate of at least 78% and participation in training of at least 60% of adults. ***It will*** also contribute to ensuring that the green transition is fair and equitable34 . | (4) To fulfil those commitments, the Union must accelerate its pace of transition ***towards a renewables-based, circular and resource-efficient economy***, notably by increasing energy efficiency and the share of renewable energy sources. This ***should also*** contribute to achieving the EU targets of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan for 2030 of an employment rate of at least 78% and participation in training of at least 60% of adults. ***In order for it to*** also contribute to ensuring that the green transition is fair and equitable34***, it should be combined with upward convergence towards high standards of working conditions***. ***By addressing energy poverty, the investments into net-zero technologies should also contribute to the achievement of the EU target of a reduction of at least 15 million in the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion*** |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 34 Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality, adopted on 16 June 2022 as part of the Fit for 55 package. | 34 Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality, adopted on 16 June 2022 as part of the Fit for 55 package. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>118</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 4</Article>

|  |
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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (4) To fulfil those commitments, the Union must accelerate its pace of transition to clean energy, notably by increasing energy efficiency and the share of renewable energy sources. This will contribute to achieving the EU targets of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan for 2030 of an employment rate of at least 78% and participation in training of at least 60% of adults. It will also contribute to ensuring that the green transition is fair and equitable34 . | (4) To fulfil those commitments, the Union must accelerate its pace of transition to clean energy, notably by increasing energy efficiency and the share of renewable ***and low-carbon*** energy sources***, while respecting the principle of technology neutrality***. This will contribute to achieving the EU targets of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan for 2030 of an employment rate of at least 78% and participation in training of at least 60% of adults. It will also contribute to ensuring that the green transition is fair and equitable34 . |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 34 Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality, adopted on 16 June 2022 as part of the Fit for 55 package. | 34 Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality, adopted on 16 June 2022 as part of the Fit for 55 package. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>119</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Mauri Pekkarinen</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 4</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (4) To fulfil those commitments, the Union must accelerate its pace of transition to clean energy, notably by increasing energy efficiency and the share of renewable energy sources. This will contribute to achieving the EU targets of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan for 2030 of an employment rate of at least 78% and participation in training of at least 60% of adults. It will also contribute to ensuring that the green transition is fair and equitable34 . | (4) To fulfil those commitments, the Union must accelerate its pace of transition to clean energy, notably by increasing energy efficiency and the share of renewable energy sources ***and support sustainable circular bioeconomy technologies***. This will contribute to achieving the EU targets of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan for 2030 of an employment rate of at least 78% and participation in training of at least 60% of adults. It will also contribute to ensuring that the green transition is fair and equitable34 . |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 34 Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality, adopted on 16 June 2022 as part of the Fit for 55 package. | 34 Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality, adopted on 16 June 2022 as part of the Fit for 55 package. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

<TitreJust>Justification</TitreJust>

Accelerating sustainable circular bioeconomy is crucial to increase the capacity of supply chains and in decreasing the use of fossil resources.

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>120</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Sara Skyttedal, Tomas Tobé</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 4</Article>

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (4) To fulfil those commitments, the Union must accelerate its pace of transition to clean energy, notably by increasing energy efficiency and the share of renewable energy sources. This will contribute to achieving the EU targets of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan for 2030 of an employment rate of at least 78% and participation in training of at least 60% of adults. It will also contribute to ensuring that the green transition is fair and equitable34 . | (4) To fulfil those commitments, the Union must accelerate its pace of transition to clean energy, notably by increasing energy efficiency and the share of renewable ***and fossil free*** energy sources. This will contribute to achieving the EU targets of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan for 2030 of an employment rate of at least 78% and participation in training of at least 60% of adults. It will also contribute to ensuring that the green transition is fair and equitable34 . |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 34 Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality, adopted on 16 June 2022 as part of the Fit for 55 package. | 34 Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality, adopted on 16 June 2022 as part of the Fit for 55 package. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>121</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 5</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (5) The higher energy prices after the unjustified and unlawful military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, gave a strong impetus to accelerate the implementation of the European Green Deal and reinforce the resilience of the Energy Union by speeding up the clean energy transition and ending any dependence on fossil fuels exported from the Russian Federation. The REPowerEU plan35 plays a key role in responding to the hardships and global energy market disruption caused by the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. That plan ***aims to accelerate the energy transition in the European Union, in order to reduce the Union’s gas and electricity consumption and to boost investments in the deployment of energy efficient and low carbon solutions. That plan*** sets inter alia the targets to double solar photovoltaic capacity by 2025 and to install 600 GW of solar photovoltaic capacity by 2030; to double the rate of deployment of heat pumps; to produce 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen by 2030; and to ***substantially*** increase production of biomethane***. The plan also sets out that achieving the REPowerEU goals will require diversifying the supply of low carbon energy equipment and of critical raw materials, reducing sectoral dependencies, overcoming supply chain bottlenecks and expanding the Union’s clean energy technology manufacturing capacity***. As part of its efforts to increase the share of renewable energy in power generation, industry, buildings and transport, the Commission proposes to increase the target in the Renewable Energy Directive to 45% by 2030 and to increase the target in the Energy Efficiency Directive to 13%. This would bring the total renewable energy generation capacities to 1236 GW by 2030, in comparison to 1067 GW by 2030 envisaged under the 2021 proposal and will see increased needs for ***storage through batteries*** to deal with intermittency in the electricity grid. Similarly, policies related to the decarbonisation of the road sector, such as Regulation (EU) 2019/631 and Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 will be strong drivers for a further electrification of the road transport sector and thus increasing demand for batteries. | (5) The higher energy prices after the unjustified and unlawful military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, gave a strong impetus to accelerate the implementation of the European Green Deal and reinforce the resilience of the Energy Union by speeding up the clean energy transition and ending any dependence on fossil fuels***, notably*** exported from the Russian Federation. The REPowerEU plan35 plays a key role in responding to the hardships and global energy market disruption caused by the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. That plan sets inter alia the targets to double solar photovoltaic capacity by 2025 and to install 600 GW of solar photovoltaic capacity by 2030 ***in the Union***; to double the rate of deployment of heat pumps; to produce 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen by 2030; and to increase ***the*** production of biomethane ***to 35 bcm by 2030***. As part of its efforts to increase the share of renewable energy in power generation, industry, buildings and transport, the Commission proposes to increase the target in the Renewable Energy Directive to 45% by 2030 and to increase the target in the Energy Efficiency Directive to 13%. This would bring the total renewable energy generation capacities to 1236 GW by 2030, in comparison to 1067 GW by 2030 envisaged under the 2021 proposal and will see increased needs for ***flexibility solutions*** to deal with intermittency in the electricity grid. Similarly, policies related to the decarbonisation of the road sector, such as Regulation (EU) 2019/631 and Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 will be strong drivers for a further electrification of the road transport sector and thus increasing demand for batteries. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 35 Communication of 18 May 2022 from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022. | 35 Communication of 18 May 2022 from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

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<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>122</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tiziana Beghin</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 5</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (5) The higher energy prices after the unjustified and unlawful military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, gave a strong impetus to accelerate the implementation of the European Green Deal and reinforce the resilience of the Energy Union by speeding up the clean energy transition and ending any dependence on fossil fuels exported from ***the Russian Federation***. The REPowerEU plan35 plays a key role in responding to the hardships and global energy market disruption caused by the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. That plan aims to accelerate the energy transition in the European Union, in order to reduce the Union’s gas and electricity consumption and to boost investments in the deployment of energy efficient and ***low*** carbon solutions. That plan sets inter alia the targets to double solar photovoltaic capacity by 2025 and to install 600 GW of solar photovoltaic capacity by 2030; to double the rate of deployment of heat pumps; to produce 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen by 2030; and to substantially increase production of biomethane. The plan also sets out that achieving the REPowerEU goals will require diversifying the supply of low carbon energy equipment and of critical raw materials, reducing sectoral dependencies, overcoming supply chain bottlenecks and expanding the Union’s clean energy technology manufacturing capacity. As part of its efforts to increase the share of renewable energy in power generation, industry, buildings and transport, the Commission proposes to increase the target in the Renewable Energy Directive to 45% by 2030 and to increase the target in the Energy Efficiency Directive to 13%. This would bring the total renewable energy generation capacities to 1236 GW by 2030, in comparison to 1067 GW by 2030 envisaged under the 2021 proposal and will see increased needs for storage through batteries to deal with intermittency in the electricity grid. Similarly, policies related to the decarbonisation of the road sector, such as Regulation (EU) 2019/631 and Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 will be strong drivers for a further electrification of the road transport sector and thus increasing demand for batteries. | (5) The higher energy prices after ***the EU´s sanctions due to*** the unjustified and unlawful military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, gave a strong impetus to accelerate the implementation of the European Green Deal and reinforce the resilience of the Energy Union by speeding up the clean energy transition and ending any dependence on fossil fuels exported from ***third countries***. The REPowerEU plan35 plays a key role in responding to the hardships and global energy market disruption caused by the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. That plan aims to accelerate the energy transition in the European Union, in order to ***increase the use of renewable energy and to*** reduce the Union’s gas and electricity consumption and to boost investments in the deployment of energy efficient and carbon ***neutral*** solutions. That plan sets inter alia the targets to double solar photovoltaic capacity by 2025 and to install 600 GW of solar photovoltaic capacity by 2030; to double the rate of deployment of heat pumps; to produce 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen by 2030; and to substantially increase production of biomethane. The plan also sets out that achieving the REPowerEU goals will require diversifying the supply of low carbon energy equipment and of critical raw materials, reducing sectoral dependencies, overcoming supply chain bottlenecks and expanding the Union’s clean energy technology manufacturing capacity. As part of its efforts to increase the share of renewable energy in power generation, industry, buildings and transport, the Commission proposes to increase the target in the Renewable Energy Directive to 45% by 2030 and to increase the target in the Energy Efficiency Directive to 13%. This would bring the total renewable energy generation capacities to 1236 GW by 2030, in comparison to 1067 GW by 2030 envisaged under the 2021 proposal and will see increased needs for storage through batteries to deal with intermittency ***of some of the renewable energy sources*** in the electricity grid***, as well as to strenghten the energy distribution capacity at local level***. Similarly, policies related to the decarbonisation of the road sector, such as Regulation (EU) 2019/631 and Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 will be strong drivers for a further electrification of the road transport sector and thus increasing demand for batteries. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 35 Communication of 18 May 2022 from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022. | 35 Communication of 18 May 2022 from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

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<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>123</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marc Botenga, Marisa Matias, Cornelia Ernst</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 5</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (5) The higher energy prices after the unjustified and unlawful military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, gave a strong impetus to accelerate the implementation of the European Green Deal and reinforce the resilience of the Energy Union by speeding up the clean energy transition and ending any dependence on fossil fuels exported from the Russian Federation. The REPowerEU plan35 plays a key role in responding to the hardships and global energy market disruption caused by the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. That plan aims to accelerate the energy transition in the European Union, in order to reduce the Union’s gas and electricity consumption and to boost investments in the deployment of energy efficient and low carbon solutions. That plan sets inter alia the targets to double solar photovoltaic capacity by 2025 and to install 600 GW of solar photovoltaic capacity by 2030; to double the rate of deployment of heat pumps; to produce 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen by 2030; and to substantially increase production of biomethane. The plan also sets out that achieving the REPowerEU goals will require diversifying the supply of low carbon energy equipment and of critical raw materials, reducing sectoral dependencies, overcoming supply chain bottlenecks and expanding the Union’s clean energy technology manufacturing capacity. As part of its efforts to increase the share of renewable energy in power generation, industry, buildings and transport, the Commission proposes to increase the target in the Renewable Energy Directive to 45% by 2030 and to increase the target in the Energy Efficiency Directive to 13%. This would bring the total renewable energy generation capacities to 1236 GW by 2030, in comparison to 1067 GW by 2030 envisaged under the 2021 proposal and will see increased needs for storage through batteries to deal with intermittency in the electricity grid. Similarly, policies related to the decarbonisation of the road sector, such as Regulation (EU) 2019/631 and Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 will be strong drivers for a further electrification of the road transport sector and thus increasing demand for batteries. | (5) The higher energy prices ***enabled*** ***by the liberalisation and market failures and accelerated*** after the unjustified and unlawful military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, gave a strong impetus to accelerate the implementation of the European Green Deal and reinforce the resilience of the Energy Union by speeding up the clean energy transition and ending any dependence on fossil fuels exported from the Russian Federation. The REPowerEU plan35 plays a key role in responding to the hardships and global energy market disruption caused by the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. That plan aims to accelerate the energy transition in the European Union, in order to reduce the Union’s gas and electricity consumption and to boost investments in the deployment of energy efficient and low carbon solutions. That plan sets inter alia the targets to double solar photovoltaic capacity by 2025 and to install 600 GW of solar photovoltaic capacity by 2030; to double the rate of deployment of heat pumps; to produce 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen by 2030; and to substantially increase production of biomethane. The plan also sets out that achieving the REPowerEU goals will require diversifying the supply of low carbon energy equipment and of critical raw materials, reducing sectoral dependencies, overcoming supply chain bottlenecks and expanding the Union’s clean energy technology manufacturing capacity. As part of its efforts to increase the share of renewable energy in power generation, industry, buildings and transport, the Commission proposes to increase the target in the Renewable Energy Directive to 45% by 2030 and to increase the target in the Energy Efficiency Directive to 13%. This would bring the total renewable energy generation capacities to 1236 GW by 2030, in comparison to 1067 GW by 2030 envisaged under the 2021 proposal and will see increased needs for storage through batteries to deal with intermittency in the electricity grid. Similarly, policies related to the decarbonisation of the road sector, such as Regulation (EU) 2019/631 and Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 will be strong drivers for a further electrification of the road transport sector and thus increasing demand for batteries. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 35 Communication of 18 May 2022 from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022. | 35 Communication of 18 May 2022 from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>124</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Susana Solís Pérez, Andreas Glueck, Nicola Beer, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 5</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (5) The higher energy prices after the unjustified and unlawful military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, gave a strong impetus to accelerate the implementation of the European Green Deal and reinforce the resilience of the Energy Union by speeding up the clean energy transition and ending any dependence on fossil fuels exported from the Russian Federation. The REPowerEU plan35 plays a key role in responding to the hardships and global energy market disruption caused by the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. That plan aims to accelerate the energy transition in the European Union, in order to reduce the Union’s gas and electricity consumption and to boost investments in the deployment of energy efficient and low carbon solutions. That plan sets inter alia the targets to double solar photovoltaic capacity by 2025 and to install 600 GW of solar photovoltaic capacity by 2030; to double the rate of deployment of heat pumps; to produce 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen by 2030; and to substantially increase production of biomethane. The plan also sets out that achieving the REPowerEU goals will require diversifying the supply of low carbon energy equipment and of critical raw materials, reducing sectoral dependencies, overcoming supply chain bottlenecks and expanding the Union’s clean energy technology manufacturing capacity. As part of its efforts to increase the share of renewable energy in power generation, industry, buildings and transport, the Commission proposes to increase the target in the Renewable Energy Directive to 45% by 2030 and to increase the target in the Energy Efficiency Directive to 13%. This would bring the total renewable energy generation capacities to 1236 GW by 2030, in comparison to 1067 GW by 2030 envisaged under the 2021 proposal and will see increased needs for storage through batteries to deal with intermittency in the electricity grid. Similarly, policies related to the decarbonisation of the road sector, such as Regulation (EU) 2019/631 and Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 will be strong drivers for a further electrification of the road transport sector and thus increasing demand for batteries. | (5) The higher energy prices after the unjustified and unlawful military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, gave a strong impetus to accelerate the implementation of the European Green Deal and reinforce the resilience of the Energy Union by speeding up the clean energy transition and ending any dependence on fossil fuels exported from the Russian Federation. The REPowerEU plan35 plays a key role in responding to the hardships and global energy market disruption caused by the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. That plan aims to accelerate the energy transition in the European Union, in order to reduce the Union’s gas and electricity consumption and to boost investments in the deployment of energy efficient and low carbon solutions. That plan sets inter alia the targets to double solar photovoltaic capacity by 2025 and to install 600 GW of solar photovoltaic capacity by 2030; to double the rate of deployment of heat pumps; to produce 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen by 2030; and to substantially increase production of biomethane ***up to 35 bcm by 2030***. The plan also sets out that achieving the REPowerEU goals will require diversifying the supply of low carbon energy equipment and of critical raw materials, reducing sectoral dependencies, overcoming supply chain bottlenecks and expanding the Union’s clean energy technology manufacturing capacity. As part of its efforts to increase the share of renewable energy in power generation, industry, buildings and transport, the Commission proposes to increase the target in the Renewable Energy Directive to 45% by 2030 and to increase the target in the Energy Efficiency Directive to 13%. This would bring the total renewable energy generation capacities to 1236 GW by 2030, in comparison to 1067 GW by 2030 envisaged under the 2021 proposal and will see increased needs for storage through batteries to deal with intermittency in the electricity grid. Similarly, policies related to the decarbonisation of the road sector, such as Regulation (EU) 2019/631 and Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 will be strong drivers for a further electrification of the road transport sector and thus increasing demand for batteries. |
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| 35 Communication of 18 May 2022 from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022. | 35 Communication of 18 May 2022 from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>125</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Nicolás González Casares, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Dan Nica</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 5</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (5) The higher energy prices after the unjustified and unlawful military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, gave a strong impetus to accelerate the implementation of the European Green Deal and reinforce the resilience of the Energy Union by speeding up the clean energy transition and ending any dependence on fossil fuels exported from the Russian Federation. The REPowerEU plan35 plays a key role in responding to the hardships and global energy market disruption caused by the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. That plan aims to accelerate the energy transition in the European Union, in order to reduce the Union’s gas and electricity consumption and to boost investments in the deployment of energy efficient and low carbon solutions. That plan sets inter alia the targets to double solar photovoltaic capacity by 2025 and to install 600 GW of solar photovoltaic capacity by 2030; to double the rate of deployment of heat pumps; to produce 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen by 2030; and to ***substantially increase*** production ***of biomethane***. The plan also sets out that achieving the REPowerEU goals will require diversifying the supply of low carbon energy equipment and of critical raw materials, reducing sectoral dependencies, overcoming supply chain bottlenecks and expanding the Union’s clean energy technology manufacturing capacity. As part of its efforts to increase the share of renewable energy in power generation, industry, buildings and transport, the Commission proposes to increase the target in the Renewable Energy Directive to 45% by 2030 and to increase the target in the Energy Efficiency Directive to 13%. This would bring the total renewable energy generation capacities to 1236 GW by 2030, in comparison to 1067 GW by 2030 envisaged under the 2021 proposal and will see increased needs for storage through batteries to deal with intermittency in the electricity grid. Similarly, policies related to the decarbonisation of the road sector, such as Regulation (EU) 2019/631 and Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 will be strong drivers for a further electrification of the road transport sector and thus increasing demand for batteries. | (5) The higher energy prices after the unjustified and unlawful military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, gave a strong impetus to accelerate the implementation of the European Green Deal and reinforce the resilience of the Energy Union by speeding up the clean energy transition and ending any dependence on fossil fuels exported from the Russian Federation. The REPowerEU plan 35 plays a key role in responding to the hardships and global energy market disruption caused by the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. That plan aims to accelerate the energy transition in the European Union, in order to reduce the Union’s gas and electricity consumption and to boost investments in the deployment of energy efficient and low carbon solutions. That plan sets inter alia the targets to double solar photovoltaic capacity by 2025 and to install 600 GW of solar photovoltaic capacity by 2030; to double the rate of deployment of heat pumps; to produce 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen by 2030; and to ***boost sustainable biomethane*** production ***to 35 bcm by 2030***. The plan also sets out that achieving the REPowerEU goals will require diversifying the supply of low carbon energy equipment and of critical raw materials, reducing sectoral dependencies, overcoming supply chain bottlenecks and expanding the Union’s clean energy technology manufacturing capacity. As part of its efforts to increase the share of renewable energy in power generation, industry, buildings and transport, the Commission proposes to increase the target in the Renewable Energy Directive to 45% by 2030 and to increase the target in the Energy Efficiency Directive to 13%. This would bring the total renewable energy generation capacities to 1236 GW by 2030, in comparison to 1067 GW by 2030 envisaged under the 2021 proposal and will see increased needs for storage through batteries to deal with intermittency in the electricity grid. Similarly, policies related to the decarbonisation of the road sector, such as Regulation (EU) 2019/631 and Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 will be strong drivers for a further electrification of the road transport sector and thus increasing demand for batteries. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |  |
| 35 Communication of 18 May 2022 from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022. |  |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>126</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Paolo Borchia, Matteo Adinolfi, Elena Lizzi, Angelo Ciocca, Gianna Gancia, Isabella Tovaglieri, Marie Dauchy, Thierry Mariani</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 6</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, ***by*** promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, fusion, small modular reactors and related best-in-class fuels, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. | (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, ***and enabling competition to achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions at the lowest cost to society by taking a technology neutral approach. Such an approach includes*** promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers***, sustainable fuels fired "recips" (reciprocating engines),*** and fuel cells***, high efficiency cogeneration, efficient destrict heating, hydrogen-ready generators of heat and/or power***, fusion, small modular reactors and related best-in-class fuels, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, ***carbon capture and utilisation technologies, other technologies enabling the production and/or storage net zero emission energy carriers*** and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains***, and advance process technologies required for the production of the enavling chemicals and materials needed for the aforementioned technologies, as well as the recycling thereof***, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>127</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tomas Tobé, Sara Skyttedal</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 6</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting ***investment*** in technologies ***in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, fusion, small modular reactors and related best-in-class fuels, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains***, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. | (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting ***investments*** in technologies ***paving the way of achieving a net-zero industry***, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

<TitreJust>Justification</TitreJust>

This legislation shall take a technologically neutral stance. The market is the most suitable to decide which technologies are needed, cost effective and geographically suitable.

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>128</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Bart Groothuis, Morten Petersen, Martina Dlabajová, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 6</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of ***renewable*** energy ***technologies , electricity and heat*** storage ***technologies***, ***heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, fusion, small modular reactors and related best-in-class fuels, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related*** energy efficiency ***technologies*** and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. | (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of ***clean*** energy ***sources, energy*** storage, energy efficiency***, energy infrastructure, energy transformation, greenhouse gas capture, use and storage, clean transportation, industrial emission reduction,*** and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

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<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>129</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Henna Virkkunen, Eva Maydell</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 6</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, fusion, ***small modular reactors and*** related ***best-in-class fuels***, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. | (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, ***flexibility and*** grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, fusion, ***technologies to produce energy from nuclear processes and their*** related ***fuel cycle***, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, ***renewable material technologies*** and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

<TitreJust>Justification</TitreJust>

Firstly, sufficient manufacturing capacity for flexibility technologies is necessary for ensuring strategic autonomy in the climate transition, as meeting the EU's renewable energy targets will require a significant increase in flexibility. Secondly, reference to 'technologies to produce energy from nuclear processes and their related fuel cycle' is needed as both lifetime extensions of existing nuclear power plants as well as new nuclear power is needed to reach climate neutrality in a cost-effective way. Thirdly, significant investments in renewable raw materials are needed to fulfill the EU commitment to replace 20% of the fossil carbon in the material cycle with renewable carbon feedstock as stated in the Sustainable Carbon Cycles Communication COM(2021) 800 final.

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<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>130</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marc Botenga, Marisa Matias, Cornelia Ernst</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 6</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, fusion, small modular reactors and related best-in-class fuels, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs ***and growth***. | (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, ***but acknowledging its failures*** by promoting ***public and publicly-led*** investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, fusion, small modular reactors and related best-in-class fuels, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating ***quality*** jobs. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>131</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Jens Geier, Matthias Ecke</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 6</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, ***fusion, small modular reactors and related best-in-class fuels,*** carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. | (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies, electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains***, as well as circular manufacturing technologies for improving energy and material efficiency in industrial processes***, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

<TitreJust>Justification</TitreJust>

Deletion of nuclear and promotion of circular economy

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>132</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Mauri Pekkarinen</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 6</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, fusion, small modular reactors and related best-in-class fuels, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies ***and*** their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. | (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, fusion, small modular reactors and related best-in-class fuels, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies***,*** their supply chains ***and sustainable circular bioeconomy technologies***, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

<TitreJust>Justification</TitreJust>

Accelerating sustainable circular bioeconomy is crucial to increase the capacity of supply chains and in decreasing the use of fossil resources.

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>133</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Susana Solís Pérez, Izaskun Bilbao Barandica</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 6</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, fusion, small modular reactors and related best-in-class fuels, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. | (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid ***technologies, demand response*** technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, fusion, small modular reactors and related best-in-class fuels, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

<TitreJust>Justification</TitreJust>

This amendment seeks to clarify the use of demand response technologies with the idea that they can be included in Article 26 sandboxes. Testing and refining these technologies in a controlled sandbox environment is crucial for ensuring their effective large-scale deployment and contribution to a sustainable energy future

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>134</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 6</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, fusion, small modular reactors and related best-in-class fuels, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. | (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies, electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, fusion, ***fission reactors including*** small modular reactors and related best-in-class fuels, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>135</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 6</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, ***fusion, small modular reactors and*** related ***best-in-class fuels***, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. | (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, ***technologies to produce energies from nuclear processes and their*** related ***fuel cycle***, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>136</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 6</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (6) The net-zero transformation ***is*** already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The ***road to net zero*** translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, ***fusion, small modular reactors and related best-in-class fuels, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies,*** and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, ***allowing for the*** decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and ***growth***. | (6) ***The commitments for*** the net-zero transformation ***are*** already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The ***transformation towards a climate neutral, resource-efficient and fair economy*** translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies, electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, ***to contribute to the imperative*** decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating ***quality*** jobs and ***providing decent working conditions for all***. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>137</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Tsvetelina Penkova</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 6</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, ***fusion, small modular reactors and*** related ***best-in-class fuels***, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. | (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, ***technologies to produce energy from nuclear processes and their*** related ***fuel cycle***, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>138</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Nicolás González Casares, Marcos Ros Sempere, Beatrice Covassi</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 6</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, fusion, small modular reactors and related best-in-class fuels, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. | (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, fusion, small modular reactors and related best-in-class fuels, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating ***quality*** jobs and ***sustainable*** growth. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>139</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tiziana Beghin</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 6</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the ***world advances*** in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells***, fusion, small modular reactors*** and related best-in-class fuels, carbon capture***,*** utilisation***, and storage*** technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. | (6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced as the ***governments, industries and the civil society advance*** in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union’s net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies , electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells and related best-in-class fuels, carbon capture ***and*** utilisation technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, ***agriculture*** and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union’s climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>140</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Paolo Borchia, Matteo Adinolfi, Elena Lizzi, Angelo Ciocca, Gianna Gancia, Isabella Tovaglieri, Marie Dauchy, Thierry Mariani</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 7</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (7) To meet the 2030 climate and energy targets, energy efficiency needs to be prioritised. Saving energy is the cheapest, safest and cleanest way to meet those targets. ‘Energy efficiency first’ is an overall principle of EU energy policy and is important in both its practical applications in policy and investment decisions. Therefore, it is essential to expand the Union’s manufacturing capacity for energy efficient technologies, such as heat pumps and smart grid technologies, that help the EU reduce and control its energy consumption. | (7) To meet the 2030 climate and energy targets, energy efficiency needs to be prioritised. Saving energy***, across the whole energy value chain, in energy production, transmission, distribution and end use,*** is the cheapest, safest and cleanest way to meet those targets. ‘Energy efficiency first’ is an overall principle of EU energy policy and is important in both its practical applications in policy and investment decisions. Therefore, it is essential to expand the Union’s manufacturing capacity for energy efficient technologies, such as heat pumps***, high efficiency cogeneration, including stationary fuel cells, efficient district heating*** and smart grid technologies, that help the EU reduce and control its energy consumption. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>141</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tiziana Beghin</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 7</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (7) To meet the 2030 climate and energy targets, energy efficiency needs to be prioritised. Saving energy is the cheapest, safest and cleanest way to meet those targets. ‘Energy efficiency first’ is an overall principle of EU energy policy and is important in both its practical applications in policy and investment decisions. Therefore, it is essential to expand the Union’s manufacturing capacity for energy efficient technologies, such as heat pumps and smart grid technologies, that help the EU reduce and control its energy consumption. | (7) To meet the 2030 climate and energy targets, energy efficiency needs to be prioritised. Saving energy is the cheapest, safest and cleanest way to meet those targets. ‘Energy efficiency first’ is an overall principle of EU energy policy and is important in both its practical applications in policy and investment decisions ***as well as for social innovation***. Therefore, it is essential to expand the Union’s manufacturing capacity for energy efficient technologies, such as heat pumps and smart grid technologies, that help the EU reduce and control its energy consumption. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>142</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Susana Solís Pérez, Andreas Glueck, Nicola Beer, Morten Petersen, Emma Wiesner, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 7</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (7) To meet the 2030 climate and energy targets, energy efficiency needs to be prioritised. Saving energy is the cheapest, safest and cleanest way to meet those targets. ‘Energy efficiency first’ is an overall principle of EU energy policy and is important in both its practical applications in policy and investment decisions. Therefore, it is essential to expand the Union’s manufacturing capacity for energy efficient technologies, such as heat pumps and smart grid technologies, that help the EU reduce and control its energy consumption. | (7) To meet the 2030 ***and 2050*** climate and energy targets, energy efficiency needs to be prioritised. Saving energy is the cheapest, safest and cleanest way to meet those targets. ‘Energy efficiency first’ is an overall principle of EU energy policy and is important in both its practical applications in policy and investment decisions. Therefore, it is essential to expand the Union’s manufacturing capacity for energy efficient technologies, such as heat pumps and smart grid technologies, that help the EU reduce and control its energy consumption. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>143</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 7</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (7) To meet the 2030 climate and energy targets, energy efficiency needs to be prioritised. Saving energy is the cheapest, safest and cleanest way to meet those targets. ‘Energy efficiency first’ is an overall principle of EU energy policy and is important in both its practical applications in policy and investment decisions. Therefore, it is essential to expand the Union’s manufacturing capacity for energy efficient technologies, such as heat pumps ***and smart grid technologies***, that help the EU reduce ***and control*** its energy consumption. | (7) To meet the 2030 climate and energy targets, energy efficiency needs to be prioritised. Saving energy is the cheapest, safest and cleanest way to meet those targets. ‘Energy efficiency first’ is an overall principle of EU energy policy and is important in both its practical applications in policy and investment decisions. Therefore, it is essential to expand the Union’s manufacturing capacity for energy efficient technologies, such as heat pumps, that help the EU reduce its energy consumption. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>144</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Paolo Borchia, Matteo Adinolfi, Elena Lizzi, Angelo Ciocca, Gianna Gancia, Isabella Tovaglieri, Marie Dauchy, Thierry Mariani</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 7 a (new)</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(7a)*** ***The manufacturing of net-zero technologies depends on complex and globally interlinked Supply chains, as the components and final products require high-performing chemicals and materials. To achieve deep emissions reductions, all industrial sectors require large investments. Futher assessment of supply chains is needed, with a view to resolving potential bottlenecks.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>145</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Andris Ameriks</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 8</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (8) The Union’s decarbonisation objectives, security of energy supply, digitalisation of the energy system and electrification of demand, for example in mobility and the need for fast recharging points, require an enormous expansion of electricity grids in the European Union, both at transmission level and at distribution level. At transmission level, high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems are needed to connect offshore renewable energies; while at distribution level, connecting electricity providers and managing demand-side flexibility builds on investments in innovative grid technologies, such as electric vehicles smart charging (EVSC), energy efficiency building and industry automation and smart controls, advanced meter infrastructure (AMI) and home energy management systems (HEMS). The electricity grid needs to interact with many actors or devices based on a detailed level of observability, and hence availability of data, to enable flexibility, smart charging and smart buildings with smart electricity grids enabling demand side response from consumers and the uptake of renewables. Connecting the net-zero technologies to the network of the European Union requires the substantial expansion of manufacturing capabilities for electricity grids in areas such as offshore and onshore cables, substations and transformers. | (8) The Union’s decarbonisation objectives, security of energy supply, digitalisation of the energy system and electrification of demand, for example in mobility and the need for fast recharging points, require an enormous expansion of electricity grids in the European Union, both at transmission level and at distribution level. At transmission level, high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems are needed to connect offshore renewable energies; while at distribution level, connecting electricity providers and managing demand-side flexibility builds on investments in innovative grid technologies, such as electric vehicles smart charging (EVSC), energy efficiency building and industry automation and smart controls, advanced meter infrastructure (AMI) and home energy management systems (HEMS). The electricity grid needs to interact with many actors or devices based on a detailed level of observability, and hence availability of data, to enable flexibility, smart charging and smart buildings with smart electricity grids enabling demand side response from consumers and the uptake of renewables. Connecting the net-zero technologies to the network of the European Union requires the substantial expansion of manufacturing capabilities for electricity grids in areas such as offshore and onshore cables, substations and transformers***, as well as the corresponding upgrading and adaptation of transport connectivity infrastructure to and from manufacturing sites, to ensure a supply chain approach***. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>146</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tiziana Beghin</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 8</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (8) The Union’s decarbonisation objectives, security of energy supply, digitalisation of the energy system and electrification of demand, for example in mobility and the need for fast recharging points, require an enormous expansion of electricity grids in the European Union, both at transmission level and at distribution level. At transmission level, high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems are needed to connect offshore renewable energies; while at distribution level, connecting electricity providers and managing demand-side flexibility builds on investments in innovative grid technologies, such as electric vehicles smart charging (EVSC), energy efficiency building and industry automation and smart controls, advanced meter infrastructure (AMI) and home energy management systems (HEMS). The electricity grid needs to interact with many actors or devices based on a detailed level of observability, and hence availability of data, to enable flexibility, smart charging and smart buildings with smart electricity grids enabling demand side response from consumers and the uptake of renewables. Connecting the net-zero technologies to the network of the European Union requires the substantial expansion of manufacturing capabilities for electricity grids in areas such as offshore and onshore cables, substations and transformers. | (8) The Union’s decarbonisation objectives, security of energy supply, digitalisation of the energy system and electrification of demand, for example in mobility and the need for fast recharging points, require an enormous expansion of electricity grids in the European Union, both at transmission level and at distribution level. At transmission level, high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems are needed to connect offshore ***and onshore*** renewable energies ***both between Member States and between the EU and third countries***; while at distribution level, connecting electricity providers and managing demand-side flexibility builds on investments in innovative grid technologies, such as electric vehicles smart charging (EVSC), energy efficiency building and industry automation and smart controls, advanced meter infrastructure (AMI) and home energy management systems (HEMS). The electricity grid needs to interact with many actors or devices based on a detailed level of observability, and hence availability of data, to enable flexibility, smart charging and smart buildings with smart electricity grids enabling demand side response from consumers and the uptake of renewables ***including through energy communities and energy sharing initiatives***. Connecting the net-zero technologies to the network of the European Union requires the substantial expansion of manufacturing capabilities for electricity grids in areas such as offshore and onshore cables, substations and transformers. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>147</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Josianne Cutajar</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 8</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (8) The Union’s decarbonisation objectives, security of energy supply, digitalisation of the energy system and electrification of demand, for example in mobility and the need for fast recharging points, require an enormous expansion of electricity grids in the European Union, both at transmission level and at distribution level. At transmission level, high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems are needed to connect offshore renewable energies; while at distribution level, connecting electricity providers and managing demand-side flexibility builds on investments in innovative grid technologies, such as electric vehicles smart charging (EVSC), energy efficiency building and industry automation and smart controls, advanced meter infrastructure (AMI) and home energy management systems (HEMS). The electricity grid needs to interact with many actors or devices based on a detailed level of observability, and hence availability of data, to enable flexibility, smart charging and smart buildings with smart electricity grids enabling demand side response from consumers and the uptake of renewables. Connecting the net-zero technologies to the network of the European Union requires the substantial expansion of manufacturing capabilities for electricity grids in areas such as offshore and onshore cables, substations and transformers. | (8) The Union’s decarbonisation objectives, security of energy supply, digitalisation of the energy system and electrification of demand, for example in mobility and the need for fast recharging points, require an enormous expansion of electricity grids in the European Union, both at transmission level and at distribution level. At transmission level, high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems are needed to connect offshore renewable energies; while at distribution level, connecting electricity providers and managing demand-side flexibility builds on investments in innovative grid technologies, such as electric vehicles smart charging (EVSC), energy efficiency building and industry automation and smart controls, advanced meter infrastructure (AMI) and home energy management systems (HEMS). The electricity grid needs to interact with many actors or devices based on a detailed level of observability, and hence availability of data, to enable flexibility, smart charging and smart buildings with smart electricity grids enabling demand side response from consumers and the uptake of renewables. Connecting the net-zero technologies to the network of the European Union requires the substantial expansion of manufacturing capabilities for electricity grids in areas such as offshore and onshore cables, substations and transformers***, as well as the adequate modernisation and adaptation of transport connectivity infrastructure to and from manufacturing sites***. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>148</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Adriana Maldonado López, Beatrice Covassi, Dan Nica</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 8</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (8) The Union’s decarbonisation objectives, security of energy supply, digitalisation of the energy system and electrification of demand, for example in mobility and the need for fast recharging points, require an enormous expansion of electricity grids in the European Union, both at transmission level and at distribution level. At transmission level, high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems are needed to connect offshore renewable energies; while at distribution level, connecting electricity providers and managing demand-side flexibility builds on investments in innovative grid technologies, such as electric vehicles smart charging (EVSC), energy efficiency building and industry automation and smart controls, advanced meter infrastructure (AMI) and home energy management systems (HEMS). The electricity grid needs to interact with many actors or devices based on a detailed level of observability, and hence availability of data, to enable flexibility, smart charging and smart buildings with smart electricity grids enabling ***demand side*** response from consumers and the uptake of renewables. Connecting the net-zero technologies to the network of the European Union requires the substantial expansion of manufacturing capabilities for electricity grids in areas such as offshore and onshore cables, substations and transformers. | (8) The Union’s decarbonisation objectives, security of energy supply, digitalisation of the energy system and electrification of demand, for example in mobility and the need for fast recharging points, require an enormous expansion of electricity grids in the European Union, both at transmission level and at distribution level. At transmission level, high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems are needed to connect offshore renewable energies; while at distribution level, connecting electricity providers and managing demand-side flexibility builds on investments in innovative grid technologies, such as electric vehicles smart charging (EVSC), energy efficiency building and industry automation and smart controls, advanced meter infrastructure (AMI) and home energy management systems (HEMS). The electricity grid needs to interact with many actors or devices based on a detailed level of observability, and hence availability of data, to enable flexibility, smart charging and smart buildings with smart electricity grids ***and small-scale flexibility services*** enabling ***demand-side*** response from consumers and the uptake of renewables. Connecting the net-zero technologies to the network of the European Union requires the substantial expansion of manufacturing capabilities for electricity grids in areas such as offshore and onshore cables, substations and transformers. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>149</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Susana Solís Pérez, Andreas Glueck, Nicola Beer, Morten Petersen, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 8</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (8) The Union’s decarbonisation objectives, security of energy supply, digitalisation of the energy system and electrification of demand, for example in mobility and the need for fast recharging points, require an enormous expansion of electricity grids in the European Union, both at transmission level and at distribution level. At transmission level, high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems are needed to connect offshore renewable energies; while at distribution level, connecting electricity providers and managing demand-side flexibility builds on investments in innovative grid technologies, such as electric vehicles smart charging (EVSC), energy efficiency building and industry automation and smart controls, advanced meter infrastructure (AMI) and home energy management systems (HEMS). The electricity grid needs to interact with many actors or devices based on a detailed level of observability, and hence availability of data, to enable flexibility, smart charging and smart buildings with smart electricity grids enabling demand side response from consumers and the uptake of renewables. Connecting the net-zero technologies to the network of the European Union requires the substantial expansion of manufacturing capabilities for electricity grids in areas such as offshore and onshore cables, substations and transformers. | (8) The Union’s decarbonisation objectives, security of energy supply, digitalisation of the energy system and electrification of demand, for example in mobility and the need for fast recharging points, require an enormous expansion of electricity grids in the European Union, both at transmission level and at distribution level. At transmission level, high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems are needed to connect offshore renewable energies; while at distribution level, connecting electricity providers and managing demand-side flexibility builds on investments in innovative grid technologies, such as electric vehicles smart charging (EVSC), energy efficiency building and industry automation and smart controls, advanced meter infrastructure (AMI) and home energy management systems (HEMS). The electricity grid needs to interact with many actors or devices based on a detailed level of observability, and hence availability of data, to enable flexibility, smart charging and smart buildings with smart electricity grids ***and small scale flexibility services*** enabling demand side response from consumers and the uptake of renewables. Connecting the net-zero technologies to the network of the European Union requires the substantial expansion of manufacturing capabilities for electricity grids in areas such as offshore and onshore cables, substations and transformers. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>150</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Angelika Niebler</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 8 a (new)</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(8a)*** ***Clustering industrial activity directed towards industrial symbiosis minimises the environmental impact of the activities as well as providing efficiency gains for industry. As such, clustering can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation. This Regulation promotes in this regard the development of Net-Zero Industry Valleys (Valleys). Those Valleys shall be limited in geographical and technology scope in order to promote industrial symbiosis. Net-Zero Industry Valleys should not be limited to new industry valleys. Already existing industry valleys should explicitly also be designated as Net-Zero Industry Valleys, where relevant.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

<TitreJust>Justification</TitreJust>

This amendment should be understood in reference to amendment 10 of the draft report of the EPP rapporteur.

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>151</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Mauri Pekkarinen, Andreas Glueck, Nicola Beer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 8 a (new)</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(8a)*** ***Renewable, biobased energy resources have the potential to replace fossil energy resources and critical raw materials. These resources are derived from biological materials, which can be replenished naturally. In addition, they emit less greenhouse gas emissions, reduce the dependence on imported fossil fuels, support rural development and create jobs in rural areas and decrease waste and pollution by utilizing agricultural and forestry residues. Additionally, renewable resources lessen our reliance on critical raw materials that are becoming scarce.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

<TitreJust>Justification</TitreJust>

Bioeconomy is vital for many regions in using sustainably their natural resources in achieving common climate goals. Emphasizes the significance of biobased, renewable resources in reducing emissions and the need to use critical raw materials, hence increasing the strategic autonomy of the European Union. For instance bio-based lignin, can be used in the production of batteries.

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>152</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 9</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (9) Additional policy effort is necessary to support those technologies that are commercially available and have a good potential for rapid scale up to support the Union’s 2030 climate targets, improve the security of supply for net-zero technologies and their supply chains, and safeguard or strengthen the overall resilience and competitiveness of the ***Union’s energy system***. ***It includes access to a safe and sustainable source of best in class fuels, as described in recital 8 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.*** | (9) Additional policy effort is necessary to support those technologies that are commercially available and have a good potential for rapid scale up to support the Union’s 2030 climate targets, improve the security of supply for net-zero technologies and their supply chains, and safeguard or strengthen the overall resilience and competitiveness of the ***Union***. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>153</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 9</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (9) Additional policy effort is necessary to support those technologies that are commercially available and have a good potential for rapid scale up to support the Union’s 2030 climate targets, improve the security of supply for net-zero technologies and their supply chains, and safeguard or strengthen the overall resilience and competitiveness of the Union’s energy system. It includes access to a safe and sustainable source of best in class fuels, as described in recital 8 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214. | (9) Additional policy effort is necessary to support those technologies that are commercially available and have a good potential for rapid scale up***, while respecting the principle of technology neutrality,*** to support the Union’s 2030 climate targets, improve the security of supply for net-zero technologies and their supply chains, and safeguard or strengthen the overall resilience and competitiveness of the Union’s energy system. It includes access to a safe and sustainable source of best in class fuels, as described in recital 8 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>154</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Susana Solís Pérez, Andreas Glueck, Nicola Beer, Morten Petersen, Emma Wiesner, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 9</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (9) Additional policy effort is necessary to support those technologies that are commercially available and have a good potential for rapid scale up to support the Union’s 2030 climate targets, improve the security of supply for net-zero technologies and their supply chains, and safeguard or strengthen the overall resilience and competitiveness of the Union’s energy system. It includes access to a safe and sustainable source of best in class fuels, as described in recital 8 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214. | (9) Additional policy effort is necessary to support those technologies that are commercially available and have a good potential for rapid scale up to support the Union’s 2030 ***and 2050*** climate targets, improve the security of supply for net-zero technologies and their supply chains, and safeguard or strengthen the overall resilience and competitiveness of the Union’s energy system. It includes access to a safe and sustainable source of best in class fuels, as described in recital 8 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>155</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tomas Tobé, Sara Skyttedal</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 9</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (9) ***Additional policy*** effort is necessary to ***support*** those technologies that are commercially available and have a good potential for rapid scale up to support the Union’s 2030 climate targets, improve the security of supply for net-zero technologies and their supply chains, and safeguard or strengthen the overall resilience and competitiveness of the Union’s energy system. It includes access to a safe and sustainable source of best in class fuels, as described in recital 8 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214. | (9) ***Increased*** effort is necessary to ***ramp up investments in*** those technologies that are commercially available and have a good potential for rapid scale up to support the Union’s 2030 climate targets, improve the security of supply for net-zero technologies and their supply chains, and safeguard or strengthen the overall resilience and competitiveness of the Union’s energy system. It includes access to a safe and sustainable source of best in class fuels, as described in recital 8 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>156</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Paolo Borchia, Matteo Adinolfi, Elena Lizzi, Angelo Ciocca, Gianna Gancia, Isabella Tovaglieri, Marie Dauchy, Thierry Mariani</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| ***(10)*** ***To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments.*** | ***deleted*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>157</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christian Ehler</Members>

<AuNomDe>{PPE}on behalf of the PPE Group</AuNomDe>

<Members>Pernille Weiss, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Ivan Štefanec, Eva Maydell, Marion Walsmann, Hildegard Bentele, Markus Pieper, Angelika Winzig, François-Xavier Bellamy, Angelika Niebler</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| ***(10)*** ***To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments.*** | ***deleted*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>158</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tomas Tobé, Sara Skyttedal</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on ***some of the*** net-zero technologies, ***also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies*** play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their ***role***, these technologies should benefit from ***even faster*** permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law ***and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments***. | (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on net-zero technologies, ***that*** play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their ***importance***, these technologies should benefit from ***fast*** permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>159</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Andris Ameriks</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. | (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. ***To ensure a supply chain approach, where needed, the upgrading and adaptation of transport connectivity infrastructure to and from manufacturing sites should also benefit from faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>160</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050***. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies***. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. | (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>161</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Josianne Cutajar</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. | (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable ***technologies, sustainable alternative fuels*** technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. ***Where necessary, the modernisation and adaptation of the relevant transport connectivity infrastructure, to and from manufacturing sites, should also benefit from the same favourable permitting and investment provisions.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>162</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marek Paweł Balt</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. | (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture***, utilization*** and storage technologies***, electricity and hydrogen -based technologies for low-carbon steel, both in primary and secondary steel production route, e.g. hydrogen based direct reduction, electric arc furnaces, electricity and hydrogen powered heating and reheating furnaces,*** and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

<TitreJust>Justification</TitreJust>

The steel industry is a strategic sector of the EU economy, providing a key material for many other strategic industries and net-zero technologies. At the same time, the steel industry is a major CO2 emitter, responsible for approximately 5% of all EU CO2 emissions. If the EU’s climate targets are to be met, a process transformation is mandatory. There are electricity and hydrogen-based technologies for the manufacturing capacity of low-carbon steel that are ready to be commercialized and rolled-out. Long permit-granting procedures risk delaying the roll-out of these technologies and undermine the achievement of the necessary CO2 abatement. A recent study of the JRC (1 “Supply chain analysis and material demand forecast in strategic technologies and sectors in the EU – A foresight study”, JRC study (2023)) has recognised such technologies as strategic and necessary for the achievement of EU targets, among other strategic technologies such as Li-ion batteries, Fuel Cells, Electrolysers, Wind Turbines, Solar Photovoltaic, and Heat-Pumps.

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>163</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Morten Petersen, Nicola Danti, Martin Hojsík</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. | (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, ***especially innovative applications of geothermal heating and cooling for public, private and industrial use,*** electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, ***facilitated access to data required for design, spatial planning and cost optimization, including subsurface data,*** obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

<TitreJust>Justification</TitreJust>

The reference to “geothermal energy technologies” was unclear and further explanation was needed. This is why the application of geothermal heating and cooling is added. Furthermore, it is specified that it is desirable to encourage its use for public, private and industrial purposes to maximise the benefits of geothermal.

In addition to the benefits of small heat pumps for individual end-consumers, especially in rural areas, the accelerated roll-out of large-scale geothermal heating and cooling can be especially impactful in urban and industrial areas by heating entire districts and industrial sites. Combined with modern district heating networks, geothermal can contribute to decarbonising the heating sector.

Indeed, as the recent studies commissioned by the European Commission (Study on advancing DHC solutions and uptake in European cities, Study on district heating and cooling and Study on a roadmap on policy support for heating and cooling decarbonisation) show, geothermal energy has large potential as a clean renewable energy source. Since heating consumption requires around 50% of the EU’s energy and causes the emission of 13% of the EU’s GHG emissions, the lever for decarbonisation is especially high. Therefore, a dedicated approach that explicitly puts geothermal on the same level as wind and solar will be needed to speed up the heating sector’s green transition.

Furthermore, since geothermal heating is a high-risk and low-profits business, the necessary first and most costly step of subsurface explorations needs to be facilitated. For instance, subsurface data could be made publicly available after its collection by actors with public, research and industry backgrounds

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>164</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Beatrice Covassi, Dan Nica, Romana Jerković</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. | (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, ***especially innovative applications of geothermal heating and cooling for public, private and industrial use,*** electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, ***facilitated access to data required for design, spatial planning and cost optimization, including subsurface data,*** obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>165</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>François-Xavier Bellamy</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. | (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells***, technologies to produce energies from nuclear processes and their related fuel cycle, sustainable alternative fuels technologies for all aviation sectors, low-carbon technologies***, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>166</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marc Botenga, Marisa Matias, Cornelia Ernst</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. | (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy ***and diversification of sources of supply***, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments***, without prejudice to sound impact and risk assessment on both social and environmental consequences***. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>167</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Martin Hojsík</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should ***benefit from even*** faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. | (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should ***enjoy easier access to data for their rollout, such as data needed for design, spatial planning and other data, including subsurface data,*** faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

<TitreJust>Justification</TitreJust>

Geothermal heating and cooling for public, private and industrial use should enjoy accelerated roll-out, which requires better access to data, including sub-surface data and other data necessary for design, cost optimization and spatial planning.

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>168</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marian-Jean Marinescu, Ioan-Rareş Bogdan, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Vasile Blaga, Gheorghe Falcă</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. | (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies***, including the upgrading and adaptation of transport connectivity infrastructure to and from manufacturing sites*** should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>169</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Evžen Tošenovský</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. | (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture***, utilisation*** and storage technologies***, electricity and hydrogen based technologies for low-carbon steel,*** and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>170</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tiziana Beghin</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and ***storage*** technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. | (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies ***including flywheels and gravity storage systems***, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and ***utilisation*** technologies***,*** and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>171</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, ***battery/storage*** technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, ***sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies*** and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from ***even*** faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. | (10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies ***that are "no-regret technologies" planned to be deployed throughout the entire Union***, also in view their significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, ***energy storage*** technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union’s open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>172</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Evžen Tošenovský</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10 a (new)</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(10a)*** ***In order to achieve Union's decarbonisation objectives, all clean technologies that do not emit CO2 should be taken into account. In this respect, nuclear power is an important source of energy that contibutes to reaching these objectives and therefore all nuclear technologies should be recognised among net-zero technologies such as existing and future technologies for energy generation (existing nuclear fleets, Gen III reactors, advanced technologies to produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, small modular reactors) and related best-in-class fuels.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>173</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica, Romana Jerković</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10 a (new)</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(10a)*** ***To achieve the 2050 decarbonization objectives, all clean technologies that do not emit CO2 must be taken into account. In this respect, nuclear power is an energy source whose contribution to these objectives is recognized and undeniable. Currently supplying 50% of the low-carbon electricity produced in the Union, it is the leading low-carbon energy source in the EU. It is a high-performance sector and a source of employment, representing 1 million jobs. It also contributes to the European strategic autonomy and resilience.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>174</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>François-Xavier Bellamy</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 10 a (new)</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(10a)*** ***sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) could contribute around 65% of the reduction in emissions needed by all aviation sectors to reach net-zero in 2050. This will require a massive increase in production in order to meet demand and become competitive with fossil kerosene.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>175</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 11</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (11) In order to ***ensure that*** the Union’s future energy system ***is resilient*** this scaling-up should be carried out across the whole supply chain of the technologies in question, in full complementarity with the Critical Raw Materials Act. | (11) In order to ***improve the resilience of*** the Union’s future energy system***,*** this scaling-up should be carried out across ***the key components along*** the whole supply chain of the technologies in question, in full complementarity with the Critical Raw Materials Act. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>176</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Andreas Glueck, Nicola Beer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 12</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (12) In 2020 the European Commission adopted an EU strategy for energy system integration. It set out a vision on how to accelerate the transition towards a more integrated energy system, one that supports a climate neutral economy at the least cost across sectors. It encompasses three complementary and mutually reinforcing concepts: first, a more ‘circular’ energy system, with energy efficiency at its core; second, a greater direct electrification of end-use sectors; third, the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels, including hydrogen***, for end-use applications where direct heating or electrification are not feasible, not efficient or have higher costs***. Considerations related to energy system integration refer to solutions for fully integrating all the electricity generated by renewable energy installations into the wider energy system. This means, for instance, adopting technical solutions that allow for the integration of surplus electricity generated by renewable electricity installations, including through storage in its various forms and demand-side management. | (12) In 2020 the European Commission adopted an EU strategy for energy system integration. It set out a vision on how to accelerate the transition towards a more integrated energy system, one that supports a climate neutral economy at the least cost across sectors. It encompasses three complementary and mutually reinforcing concepts: first, a more ‘circular’ energy system, with energy efficiency at its core; second, a greater direct electrification of end-use sectors; third, the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels, including hydrogen. Considerations related to energy system integration refer to solutions for fully integrating all the electricity generated by renewable energy installations into the wider energy system. This means, for instance, adopting technical solutions that allow for the integration of surplus electricity generated by renewable electricity installations, including through storage in its various forms and demand-side management. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>177</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tomas Tobé, Sara Skyttedal</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 12</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (12) In 2020 the European Commission adopted an EU strategy for energy system integration. It set out a vision on how to accelerate the transition towards a more integrated energy system, one that supports a climate neutral economy at the least cost across sectors. It encompasses three complementary and mutually reinforcing concepts: first, a more ‘circular’ energy system, with energy efficiency at its core; second, a greater direct electrification of end-use sectors; third, the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels, including hydrogen, for end-use applications where direct heating or electrification are not feasible, not efficient or have higher costs. Considerations related to energy system integration refer to solutions for fully integrating all the electricity generated by renewable energy installations into the wider energy system. This means, for instance, adopting technical solutions that allow for the integration of surplus electricity generated by renewable electricity installations, including through storage in its various forms and demand-side management. | (12) In 2020 the European Commission adopted an EU strategy for energy system integration. It set out a vision on how to accelerate the transition towards a more integrated energy system, one that supports a climate neutral economy at the least cost across sectors. It encompasses three complementary and mutually reinforcing concepts: first, a more ‘circular’ energy system, with energy efficiency at its core; second, a greater direct electrification of end-use sectors; third, the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels, including hydrogen, for end-use applications where direct heating or electrification are not feasible, not efficient or have higher costs. Considerations related to energy system integration refer to solutions for fully integrating all the electricity generated by renewable energy installations into the wider energy system. This means, for instance, adopting technical solutions that allow for the integration of surplus electricity generated by renewable electricity installations, including through storage ***and by expanding plannable fossil free power sources in the grid,*** in its various forms and demand-side management. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>178</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tiziana Beghin</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 12</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (12) In 2020 the European Commission adopted an EU strategy for energy system integration. It set out a vision on how to accelerate the transition towards a more integrated energy system, one that supports a climate neutral economy at the least cost across sectors. It encompasses three complementary and mutually reinforcing concepts: first, a more ‘circular’ energy system, with energy efficiency at its core; second, a greater direct electrification of end-use sectors; third, the use of renewable and ***low-carbon*** fuels, including hydrogen, for end-use applications where direct heating or electrification are not feasible, not efficient or have higher costs. Considerations related to energy system integration refer to solutions for fully integrating all the electricity generated by renewable energy installations into the wider energy system. This means, for instance, adopting technical solutions that allow for the integration of surplus electricity generated by renewable electricity installations, including through storage in its various forms and demand-side management. | (12) In 2020 the European Commission adopted an EU strategy for energy system integration. It set out a vision on how to accelerate the transition towards a more integrated energy system, one that supports a climate neutral economy at the least cost across sectors. It encompasses three complementary and mutually reinforcing concepts: first, a more ‘circular’ energy system, with energy efficiency at its core; second, a greater direct electrification of end-use sectors; third, the use of renewable and ***carbon neutral*** fuels, including hydrogen ***and e-fuels from power-to-gas (P2G) to power-to-liquid (PtL)***, for end-use applications where direct heating or electrification are not feasible, not efficient or have higher costs. Considerations related to energy system integration refer to solutions for fully integrating all the electricity generated by renewable energy installations into the wider energy system. This means, for instance, adopting technical solutions that allow for the integration of surplus electricity generated by renewable electricity installations, including through storage in its various forms and demand-side management. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>179</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 12</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (12) In 2020 the European Commission adopted an EU strategy for energy system integration. It set out a vision on how to accelerate the transition towards a more integrated energy system, one that supports a climate neutral economy at the least cost across sectors. It encompasses three complementary and mutually reinforcing concepts: first, a more ‘circular’ energy system, with energy efficiency at its core; second, a greater direct electrification of end-use sectors; third, the use of renewable ***and low-carbon*** fuels, including hydrogen, for end-use applications where direct heating or electrification are not feasible, not efficient or have ***higher*** costs. Considerations related to energy system integration refer to solutions for fully integrating all the electricity generated by renewable energy installations into the wider energy system. This means, for instance, adopting technical solutions that allow for the integration of surplus electricity generated by renewable electricity installations, including through storage in its various forms and demand-side management. | (12) In 2020 the European Commission adopted an EU strategy for energy system integration. It set out a vision on how to accelerate the transition towards a more integrated energy system, one that supports a climate neutral economy at the least cost across sectors. It encompasses three complementary and mutually reinforcing concepts: first, a more ‘circular’ energy system, with energy efficiency at its core; second, a greater direct electrification of end-use sectors; third, the use of renewable fuels, including ***renewable*** hydrogen, for end-use applications where direct heating or electrification are not feasible, not efficient or have ***disproportionate*** costs. Considerations related to energy system integration refer to solutions for fully integrating all the electricity generated by renewable energy installations into the wider energy system. This means, for instance, adopting technical solutions that allow for the integration of surplus electricity generated by renewable electricity installations, including through storage in its various forms and demand-side management. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>180</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Paolo Borchia, Matteo Adinolfi, Elena Lizzi, Angelo Ciocca, Gianna Gancia, Isabella Tovaglieri</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 12 a (new)</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(12a)*** ***Rec. 12 a (new): Carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS) is a technology that will contribute to mitigating climate change. It consists of the capture of carbon dioxide (CO2) from industrial installation, its transport to a storage site and its injection into a sitable underground geological formation for the purposes of permanent storage. In addition to CCS, negative emissions technologies such as bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS), direct air capture (DACCS) and other carbon dioxide removals (CDR) methods will play a key role to achieve the EU´s net-zero goals.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>181</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tiziana Beghin</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 13</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| ***(13)*** ***The development of carbon capture and storage solutions for industry is confronted with a coordination failure. On the one hand, despite the growing CO2 price incentive provided by the EU Emissions Trading System, for industry to invest into capturing CO2 emissions making such investments economically viable, they face a significant risk of not being able to access a permitted geological storage site. On the other hand, investors into first CO2 storage sites face upfront costs to identify develop and appraise them even before they can apply for a regulatory storage permit. Transparency about potential CO2 storage capacity in terms of the geological suitability of relevant areas and existing geological data, in particular from the exploration of hydrocarbon production sites, can support market operators to plan their investments. Member State should make such data publicly available and report regularly in a forward-looking perspective about progress in developing CO2 storage sites and the corresponding needs for injection and storage capacities above, in order to collectively reach the Union-wide target for CO2 injection capacity.*** | ***deleted*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>182</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 13</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (13) The development of carbon capture and storage solutions for ***industry*** is confronted with a coordination failure. On the one hand, ***despite the*** growing CO2 price incentive provided by the EU Emissions Trading System***, for industry to invest into capturing CO2*** ***emissions making*** such investments economically viable, ***they*** face a ***significant*** risk of not being able to access a permitted geological storage site. On the other hand, investors into first CO2 storage sites face upfront costs to identify develop and appraise them even before they can apply for a regulatory storage permit. Transparency about potential CO2 storage capacity in terms of the geological suitability of relevant areas and existing geological data, in particular from the exploration of hydrocarbon production sites, can support market operators to plan their investments. Member State should make such data publicly available and report regularly in a forward-looking perspective about progress in developing CO2 storage sites and the corresponding needs for injection and storage capacities above, in order to collectively ***reach*** the Union-wide ***target for*** CO2 injection capacity. | (13) The development of carbon capture and storage solutions for ***permanent storage of CO2*** ***emissions that are residual industrial emissions after implementation of all mitigation options have been exhausted,*** is confronted with a coordination failure. On the one hand, ***while the recently*** growing CO2 price incentive provided by the EU Emissions Trading System ***makes*** such investments economically viable, ***those industries may*** face a risk of not being able to access a permitted geological storage site. On the other hand, investors into first CO2 storage sites face upfront costs to identify develop and appraise them even before they can apply for a regulatory storage permit. Transparency about potential CO2 storage capacity in terms of the geological suitability of relevant areas and existing geological data, in particular from the exploration of hydrocarbon production sites, can support market operators to plan their investments. Member State should make such data publicly available and report regularly in a forward-looking perspective about progress in developing CO2 storage sites and the corresponding needs for injection and storage capacities above, in order to collectively ***ramp up*** the Union-wide CO2 injection capacity. ***At the same time, CO2 injection capacity sites must comply with the applicable environmental standards and ensure the safety of their operations, including the rules laid out in Directive 2009/31/EC and the ‘Do No Significant Harm’ principle within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>183</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Beatrice Covassi, Dan Nica, Romana Jerković</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 13</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (13) The development of carbon capture and storage solutions for industry is confronted with a coordination failure. On the one hand, despite the growing CO2 price incentive provided by the EU Emissions Trading System, for industry to invest into capturing CO2 emissions making such investments economically viable, they face a significant risk of not being able to access a permitted geological storage site. On the other hand, investors into first CO2 storage sites face upfront costs to identify develop and appraise them even before they can apply for a regulatory storage permit. Transparency about potential CO2 storage capacity in terms of the geological suitability of relevant areas and existing geological data, in particular from the exploration of hydrocarbon production sites, can support market operators to plan their investments. Member State should make such data publicly available and report regularly in a forward-looking perspective about progress in developing CO2 storage sites and the corresponding needs for injection and storage capacities above, in order to collectively reach the Union-wide target for CO2 injection capacity. | (13) The development of carbon capture and storage solutions for industry is confronted with a coordination failure. On the one hand, despite the growing CO2 price incentive provided by the EU Emissions Trading System, for industry to invest into capturing CO2 emissions making such investments economically viable, they face a significant risk of not being able to access a permitted geological storage site. On the other hand, investors into first CO2 storage sites face upfront costs to identify develop and appraise them even before they can apply for a regulatory storage permit. Transparency about potential CO2 storage capacity in terms of the geological suitability of relevant areas and existing geological data, in particular from the exploration of hydrocarbon production sites, can support market operators to plan their investments. Member State should make such data publicly available and report regularly in a forward-looking perspective about progress in developing CO2 storage sites and the corresponding needs for injection and storage capacities above, in order to collectively reach the Union-wide target for CO2 injection capacity. ***The development and use of the CO2 injection and storage capacity must be subject to strict environmental standards, and ethical safeguards, in line with Directive 2009/31/EC, while extending them beyond the storage process and apply across the whole value chain, including capture, removal and transport, as well as the development of such infrastructure.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>184</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Matthias Ecke</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 13</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (13) The development of carbon capture and storage solutions for industry is confronted with a coordination failure. On the one hand, despite the growing CO2 price incentive provided by the EU Emissions Trading System, for industry to invest into capturing CO2 emissions making such investments economically viable, they face a significant risk of not being able to access a permitted geological storage site. On the other hand, investors into first CO2 storage sites face upfront costs to identify develop and appraise them even before they can apply for a regulatory storage permit. Transparency about potential CO2 storage capacity in terms of the geological suitability of relevant areas and existing geological data, in particular from the exploration of hydrocarbon production sites, can support market operators to plan their investments. Member State should make such data publicly available and report regularly in a forward-looking perspective about progress in developing CO2 storage sites and the corresponding needs for injection and storage capacities above, in order to collectively reach the Union-wide target for CO2 injection capacity. | (13) The development of carbon capture and storage solutions for industry is confronted with a coordination failure. On the one hand, despite the growing CO2 price incentive provided by the EU Emissions Trading System, for industry to invest into capturing CO2 emissions making such investments economically viable, they face a significant risk of not being able to access a permitted geological storage site. On the other hand, investors into first CO2 storage sites face upfront costs to identify develop and appraise them even before they can apply for a regulatory storage permit. Transparency about potential CO2 storage capacity in terms of the geological suitability of relevant areas and existing geological data, in particular from the exploration of hydrocarbon production sites, can support market operators to plan their investments. Member State should make such data publicly available and report regularly in a forward-looking perspective about progress in developing CO2 storage sites and the corresponding needs for injection and storage capacities above, in order to collectively reach the Union-wide target for CO2 injection capacity. ***At the same time, CO2 injection capacity sites must comply with the applicable environmental standards and ensure the safety of their operations, including the rules laid down in Directive 2009/31/EC and the "Do No Significant Harm"-principle within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>185</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marc Botenga, Marisa Matias, Cornelia Ernst</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 13</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (13) The development of carbon capture and storage solutions for industry is confronted with ***a coordination failure***. On the one hand, despite the growing CO2 price incentive provided by the EU Emissions Trading System, for industry to invest into capturing CO2 emissions making such investments economically viable, they face a significant risk of not being able to access a permitted geological storage site. On the other hand, investors into first CO2 storage sites face upfront costs to identify develop and appraise them even before they can apply for a regulatory storage permit. Transparency about potential CO2 storage capacity in terms of the geological suitability of relevant areas and existing geological data, in particular from the exploration of hydrocarbon production sites, can support market operators to plan their investments. Member State should make such data publicly available and report regularly in a forward-looking perspective about progress in developing CO2 storage sites and the corresponding needs for injection and storage capacities above, in order to collectively reach the Union-wide target for CO2 injection capacity. | (13) The development of carbon capture and storage solutions for industry is confronted with***, unsustainable costs, long-term safety risks, as well as a risk of "carbon lock-in"***. On the one hand, despite the growing CO2 price incentive provided by the EU Emissions Trading System, for industry to invest into capturing CO2 emissions making such investments economically viable, they face a significant risk of not being able to access a permitted geological storage site. On the other hand, investors into first CO2 storage sites face upfront costs to identify develop and appraise them even before they can apply for a regulatory storage permit. Transparency about potential CO2 storage capacity in terms of the geological suitability of relevant areas and existing geological data, in particular from the exploration of hydrocarbon production sites, can support market operators to plan their investments. Member State should make such data publicly available and report regularly in a forward-looking perspective about progress in developing CO2 storage sites and the corresponding needs for injection and storage capacities above, in order to collectively reach the Union-wide target for CO2 injection capacity. ***When delivering a permit, authorities shall take into account the "do no significant harm" principle, and conduct sound impact and risk assessments.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>186</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Morten Petersen, Emma Wiesner, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 13</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (13) The development of carbon capture and storage solutions for industry is confronted with a coordination failure. On the one hand, despite the growing CO2 price incentive provided by the EU Emissions Trading System, for industry to invest into capturing CO2 emissions making such investments economically viable, they face a significant risk of not being able to access a permitted geological storage site. On the other hand, investors into first CO2 storage sites face upfront costs to identify develop and appraise them even before they can apply for a regulatory storage permit. Transparency about potential CO2 storage capacity in terms of the geological suitability of relevant areas and existing geological data, in particular from the exploration of hydrocarbon production sites, can support market operators to plan their investments. Member State should make such data publicly available and report regularly in a forward-looking perspective about progress in developing CO2 storage sites and the corresponding needs for injection and storage capacities above, in order to collectively reach the Union-wide target for CO2 ***injection capacity***. | (13) The development of carbon capture and storage solutions for industry is confronted with a coordination failure. On the one hand, despite the growing CO2 price incentive provided by the EU Emissions Trading System, for industry to invest into capturing CO2 emissions making such investments economically viable, they face a significant risk of not being able to access a permitted geological storage site. On the other hand, investors into first CO2 storage sites face upfront costs to identify develop and appraise them even before they can apply for a regulatory storage permit. Transparency about potential CO2 storage capacity in terms of the geological suitability of relevant areas and existing geological data, in particular from the exploration of hydrocarbon production sites, can support market operators to plan their investments. Member State should make such data publicly available and report regularly in a forward-looking perspective about progress in developing CO2 storage sites and the corresponding needs for injection and storage capacities above, in order to collectively reach the Union-wide target for CO2 ***storage***. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>187</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tiziana Beghin</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 13 a (new)</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(13a)*** ***While the development of net-zero strategic technologies is fundamental to achieve carbon neutrality, nature-based solutions for carbon sequestration, such as biological carbon sequestration through rewilding initiatives, also have great potential in helping the EU achieve its climate goals and should be supported and further researched.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>188</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marc Botenga, Marisa Matias</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 14</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| ***(14)*** ***A key bottleneck for carbon capture investments that are today increasingly economically viable is the availability of operating CO2 storage sites in Europe, which underpin the incentives from Directive 2003/87/EC. To scale up the technology and expand its leading manufacturing capacities, the EU needs to develop a forward-looking supply of permanent geological CO2 storage sites permitted in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EU36 . By defining a Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, in line with the expected capacities needed in 2030, the relevant sectors can coordinate their investments towards a European Net-Zero CO2 transport and storage value chain that industries can use to decarbonise their operations. This initial deployment will also support further CO2 storage in a 2050 perspective. According to the Commission’s estimates, the Union could need to capture up to 550 million tonnes of CO2 annually by 2050 to meet the net zero objective37 , including for carbon removals. Such a first industrial-scale storage capacity will de-risk investments into the capturing of CO2 emissions as important tool to reach climate neutrality. When this regulation is incorporated into the EEA Agreement, the Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030 will be adjusted accordingly.*** | ***deleted*** |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |  |
| ***36*** ***Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance), (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114).*** |  |
| ***37*** ***In depth analysis in support of the Commission Communication (2018/773) A Clean Planet for all. A European long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy.*** |  |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>189</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tiziana Beghin</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 14</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| ***(14)*** ***A key bottleneck for carbon capture investments that are today increasingly economically viable is the availability of operating CO2 storage sites in Europe, which underpin the incentives from Directive 2003/87/EC. To scale up the technology and expand its leading manufacturing capacities, the EU needs to develop a forward-looking supply of permanent geological CO2 storage sites permitted in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EU36 . By defining a Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, in line with the expected capacities needed in 2030, the relevant sectors can coordinate their investments towards a European Net-Zero CO2 transport and storage value chain that industries can use to decarbonise their operations. This initial deployment will also support further CO2 storage in a 2050 perspective. According to the Commission’s estimates, the Union could need to capture up to 550 million tonnes of CO2 annually by 2050 to meet the net zero objective37 , including for carbon removals. Such a first industrial-scale storage capacity will de-risk investments into the capturing of CO2 emissions as important tool to reach climate neutrality. When this regulation is incorporated into the EEA Agreement, the Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030 will be adjusted accordingly.*** | ***deleted*** |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |  |
| ***36*** ***Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance), (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114).*** |  |
| ***37*** ***In depth analysis in support of the Commission Communication (2018/773) A Clean Planet for all. A European long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy.*** |  |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>190</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 14</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (14) A key bottleneck for carbon capture investments that are today increasingly economically viable is the availability of operating CO2 storage sites in Europe, which underpin the incentives from Directive 2003/87/EC. To scale up the technology and expand its leading manufacturing capacities, the EU needs to develop a forward-looking supply of permanent geological CO2 storage sites permitted in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EU36 . By defining a Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, in line with the expected capacities needed in 2030, the relevant sectors can coordinate their investments towards a European Net-Zero CO2 transport and storage value chain that industries can use to decarbonise their operations. This initial deployment will also support further CO2 storage in a 2050 perspective. According to the Commission’s estimates, the Union could need to capture up to 550 million tonnes of CO2 annually by 2050 to meet the net zero objective37 , including for carbon removals. Such a first industrial-scale storage capacity will de-risk investments into the capturing of CO2 emissions as important tool to reach climate neutrality. When this regulation is incorporated into the EEA Agreement, the Union target of ***50 million tonnes of*** annual operational CO2 injection capacity ***by 2030 will*** be adjusted accordingly. | (14) A key bottleneck for carbon capture investments that are today increasingly economically viable is the availability of operating CO2 storage sites in Europe, which underpin the incentives from Directive 2003/87/EC. To scale up the technology and expand its leading manufacturing capacities, the EU needs to develop a forward-looking supply of permanent geological CO2 storage sites permitted in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EU36 . By defining a Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, in line with the expected capacities needed in 2030, the relevant sectors can coordinate their investments towards a European Net-Zero CO2 transport and storage value chain that industries can use to decarbonise their operations. This initial deployment will also support further CO2 storage in a 2050 perspective. According to the Commission’s estimates, the Union could need to capture up to 550 million tonnes of CO2 annually by 2050 to meet the net zero objective37 , including for carbon removals. Such a first industrial-scale storage capacity will de-risk investments into the capturing of CO2 emissions as important tool to reach climate neutrality. ***. In view of the expected storage requirements in 2050, the EU CO2*** ***storage market will have to be complemented by a market that covers third countries in Europe with large storage potential.*** When this regulation is incorporated into the EEA Agreement, the Union target of annual operational CO2 injection capacity ***shall*** be adjusted accordingly. ***To ensure the achievement of Union’s target Member States may take the necessary measures to facilitate and incentivize the deployment of carbon capture and storage projects. Such measures may include measures incentivizing emitters to capture emissions, funding support for investors for needed infrastructure to transport CO2 to the storage site and direct funding of CO2 storage projects.*** |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 36 Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance), (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114). | 36 Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance), (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114). |
| 37 In depth analysis in support of the Commission Communication (2018/773) A Clean Planet for all. A European long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy. | 37 In depth analysis in support of the Commission Communication (2018/773) A Clean Planet for all. A European long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

<TitreJust>Justification</TitreJust>

A significant amount of storage potential is available in the territory of the Union's neighbouring countries. This should be utilised in the long-term.

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>191</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Pietro Fiocchi, Nicola Procaccini</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 14</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (14) A key bottleneck for carbon capture investments that are today increasingly economically viable is the availability of operating CO2 storage sites in Europe, which underpin the incentives from Directive 2003/87/EC. To scale up the technology and expand its leading manufacturing capacities, the EU needs to develop a forward-looking supply of permanent geological CO2 storage sites permitted in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EU36 . By defining a Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, in line with the expected capacities needed in 2030, the relevant sectors can coordinate their investments towards a European Net-Zero CO2 transport and storage value chain that industries can use to decarbonise their operations. This initial deployment will also support further CO2 storage in a 2050 perspective. According to the Commission’s estimates, the Union could need to capture up to 550 million tonnes of CO2 annually by 2050 to meet the net zero objective37 , including for carbon removals. Such a first industrial-scale storage capacity will de-risk investments into the capturing of CO2 emissions as important tool to reach climate neutrality. When this regulation is incorporated into the EEA Agreement, the Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030 will be adjusted accordingly. | (14) A key bottleneck for carbon capture investments that are today increasingly economically viable is the availability of operating CO2 storage sites in Europe, which underpin the incentives from Directive 2003/87/EC. To scale up the technology and expand its leading manufacturing capacities, the EU needs to develop a forward-looking supply of permanent geological CO2 storage sites permitted in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EU36 . By defining a Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, in line with the expected capacities needed in 2030, the relevant sectors can coordinate their investments towards a European Net-Zero CO2 transport and storage value chain that industries can use to decarbonise their operations. This initial deployment will also support further CO2 storage in a 2050 perspective. According to the Commission’s estimates, the Union could need to capture up to 550 million tonnes of CO2 annually by 2050 to meet the net zero objective37 , including for carbon removals. Such a first industrial-scale storage capacity will de-risk investments into the capturing of CO2 emissions as important tool to reach climate neutrality. When this regulation is incorporated into the EEA Agreement, the Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030 will be adjusted accordingly. ***To ensure the achievement of Union’s target Member States shall take the necessary measures to facilitate and incentivize the deployment of carbon capture and storage projects. Such measures may include measures incentivizing emitters to capture emissions, funding support for investors for needed infrastructure to transport CO2 to the storage site and direct funding of CO2 storage projects.*** |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 36 Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance), (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114). | 36 Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance), (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114). |
| 37 In depth analysis in support of the Commission Communication (2018/773) A Clean Planet for all. A European long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy. | 37 In depth analysis in support of the Commission Communication (2018/773) A Clean Planet for all. A European long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>192</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Massimiliano Salini</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 14</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (14) A key bottleneck for carbon capture investments that are today increasingly economically viable is the availability of operating CO2 storage sites in Europe, which underpin the incentives from Directive 2003/87/EC. To scale up the technology and expand its leading manufacturing capacities, the EU needs to develop a forward-looking supply of permanent geological CO2 storage sites permitted in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EU36 . By defining a Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, in line with the expected capacities needed in 2030, the relevant sectors can coordinate their investments towards a European Net-Zero CO2 transport and storage value chain that industries can use to decarbonise their operations. This initial deployment will also support further CO2 storage in a 2050 perspective. According to the Commission’s estimates, the Union could need to capture up to 550 million tonnes of CO2 annually by 2050 to meet the net zero objective37 , including for carbon removals. Such a first industrial-scale storage capacity will de-risk investments into the capturing of CO2 emissions as important tool to reach climate neutrality. When this regulation is incorporated into the EEA Agreement, the Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030 will be adjusted accordingly. | (14) A key bottleneck for carbon capture investments that are today increasingly economically viable is the availability of operating CO2 storage sites in Europe, which underpin the incentives from Directive 2003/87/EC. To scale up the technology and expand its leading manufacturing capacities, the EU needs to develop a forward-looking supply of permanent geological CO2 storage sites permitted in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EU36 . By defining a Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, in line with the expected capacities needed in 2030, the relevant sectors can coordinate their investments towards a European Net-Zero CO2 transport and storage value chain that industries can use to decarbonise their operations. This initial deployment will also support further CO2 storage in a 2050 perspective. According to the Commission’s estimates, the Union could need to capture up to 550 million tonnes of CO2 annually by 2050 to meet the net zero objective37 , including for carbon removals. Such a first industrial-scale storage capacity will de-risk investments into the capturing of CO2 emissions as important tool to reach climate neutrality. When this regulation is incorporated into the EEA Agreement, the Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030 will be adjusted accordingly. ***To ensure the achievement of Union’s target, Member States shall take the necessary measures to facilitate and incentivize the deployment of carbon capture and storage projects. Such measures may include measures incentivizing emitters to capture emissions, funding support for investors for needed infrastructure to transport CO2 to the storage site and direct funding of CO2 storage projects.*** |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 36 Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance), (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114). | 36 Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance), (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114). |
| 37 In depth analysis in support of the Commission Communication (2018/773) A Clean Planet for all. A European long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy. | 37 In depth analysis in support of the Commission Communication (2018/773) A Clean Planet for all. A European long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>193</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Paolo Borchia, Matteo Adinolfi, Elena Lizzi, Angelo Ciocca, Gianna Gancia, Isabella Tovaglieri</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 14</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (14) A key bottleneck for carbon capture investments that are today increasingly economically viable is the availability of operating CO2 storage sites in Europe, which underpin the incentives from Directive 2003/87/EC. To scale up the technology and expand its leading manufacturing capacities, the EU needs to develop a forward-looking supply of permanent geological CO2 storage sites permitted in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EU36 . By defining a Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, in line with the expected capacities needed in 2030, the relevant sectors can coordinate their investments towards a European Net-Zero CO2 transport and storage value chain that industries can use to decarbonise their operations. This initial deployment will also support further CO2 storage in a 2050 perspective. According to the Commission’s estimates, the Union could need to capture up to 550 million tonnes of CO2 annually by 2050 to meet the net zero objective37 , including for carbon removals. Such a first industrial-scale storage capacity will de-risk investments into the capturing of CO2 emissions as important tool to reach climate neutrality. When this regulation is incorporated into the EEA Agreement, the Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030 will be adjusted accordingly. | (14) A key bottleneck for carbon capture investments that are today increasingly economically viable is the availability of operating CO2 storage sites in Europe, which underpin the incentives from Directive 2003/87/EC. To scale up the technology and expand its leading manufacturing capacities, the EU needs to develop a forward-looking supply of permanent geological CO2 storage sites permitted in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EU36 . By defining a Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, in line with the expected capacities needed in 2030, the relevant sectors can coordinate their investments towards a European Net-Zero CO2 transport and storage value chain that industries can use to decarbonise their operations. This initial deployment will also support further CO2 storage in a 2050 perspective. According to the Commission’s estimates, the Union could need to capture up to 550 million tonnes of CO2 annually by 2050 to meet the net zero objective37 , including for carbon removals. Such a first industrial-scale storage capacity will de-risk investments into the capturing of CO2 emissions as important tool to reach climate neutrality. When this regulation is incorporated into the EEA Agreement, the Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030 will be adjusted accordingly. ***To ensure the achievement of union´s target Member States shall take the necessary measures to facilitate and incentivize the deployment of carbon capture and storage projects. Such measures may include measures incentivizing emitters to capture emissions, funding support for investors for needed infrastructure to transport CO2 to the storage site and direct funding of CO2 storage projects.*** |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 36 Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance), (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114). | 36 Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance), (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114). |
| 37 In depth analysis in support of the Commission Communication (2018/773) A Clean Planet for all. A European long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy. | 37 In depth analysis in support of the Commission Communication (2018/773) A Clean Planet for all. A European long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>194</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 14</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (14) ***A key*** bottleneck for carbon capture investments ***that are today increasingly economically viable*** is the availability of operating CO2 storage sites in Europe, which underpin the incentives from Directive 2003/87/EC. ***To scale up the technology and expand its leading manufacturing capacities***, the EU needs to develop a forward-looking ***supply*** of permanent geological CO2 storage sites permitted in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EU36 ***. By defining a*** Union ***target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2injection capacity by 2030, in line with the expected capacities needed in 2030,***the relevant sectors***can***coordinate their investments towards a European Net-Zero CO2transport and storage value chain***that industries can use to decarbonise their operations. This initial deployment will also support further CO2storage in a 2050 perspective***. According to the Commission’s estimates, the Union could need to***capture up to 550***million tonnes of***CO2***annually by 2050 to meet the net zero objective37, including for carbon removals. Such a first industrial-scale storage capacity will***de-risk investments into the capturing of CO2emissions as***important tool to reach climate neutrality.***When this regulation is incorporated into the EEA Agreement, the Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030 will be adjusted accordingly.*** | (14) ***One potential*** bottleneck for carbon capture investments is the availability of operating CO2 storage sites in Europe, which underpin the incentives from Directive 2003/87/EC. ***Therefore***, the EU needs to develop a forward-looking ***adequacy assessment*** of permanent geological ***CO2*** ***storage sites within the Union. This adequacy assessment should provide a detailed analysis of the geographical and temporal adequacies between the existing and planned*** CO2 storage sites permitted in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EU36 ***and the CO2capture projects for unavoidable industrial emissions within the***Union***. This would allow***the relevant sectors***to***coordinate their investments towards a European Net-Zero CO2transport and storage value chain***for the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective by 2050, as enshrined into the Climate Law***. According to the Commission’s estimates, the Union could need to***permanently store in geological storage sites between around 80 and 298***million tonnes of***CO2*** annually by 2050 to meet the net zero objective37, including for carbon removals. Such a first industrial-scale storage capacity will***represent the first building block of an***important tool to***enable the full decarbonisation of unavoidable industrial emissions, and thus***reach climate neutrality. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 36 Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance), (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114). | 36 Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance), (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114). |
| 37 In depth analysis in support of the Commission Communication (2018/773) A Clean Planet for all. A European long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy. | 37 In depth analysis in support of the Commission Communication (2018/773) A Clean Planet for all. A European long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>195</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Morten Petersen, Emma Wiesner, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 14</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (14) A key bottleneck for carbon capture investments that are today increasingly economically viable is the availability of operating CO2 storage sites in Europe, which underpin the incentives from Directive 2003/87/EC. To scale up the technology and expand its leading manufacturing capacities, the EU needs to develop a forward-looking supply of permanent geological CO2 storage sites permitted in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EU36 . By defining a Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 ***injection capacity*** by 2030, in line with the expected capacities needed in 2030, the relevant sectors can coordinate their investments towards a European Net-Zero CO2 transport and storage value chain that industries can use to decarbonise their operations. This initial deployment will also support further CO2 storage in a 2050 perspective. According to the Commission’s estimates, the Union could need to capture up to 550 million tonnes of CO2 annually by 2050 to meet the net zero objective37 , including for carbon removals. Such a first industrial-scale storage capacity will de-risk investments into the capturing of CO2 emissions as important tool to reach climate neutrality. When this regulation is incorporated into the EEA Agreement, the Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 ***injection capacity*** by 2030 will be adjusted accordingly. | (14) A key bottleneck for carbon capture investments that are today increasingly economically viable is the availability of operating CO2 storage sites in Europe, which underpin the incentives from Directive 2003/87/EC. To scale up the technology and expand its leading manufacturing capacities, the EU needs to develop a forward-looking supply of permanent geological CO2 storage sites permitted in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EU36 . By defining a Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 ***storage*** by 2030, in line with the expected capacities needed in 2030, the relevant sectors can coordinate their investments towards a European Net-Zero CO2 transport and storage value chain that industries can use to decarbonise their operations. This initial deployment will also support further CO2 storage in a 2050 perspective. According to the Commission’s estimates, the Union could need to capture up to 550 million tonnes of CO2 annually by 2050 to meet the net zero objective37 , including for carbon removals. Such a first industrial-scale storage capacity will de-risk investments into the capturing of CO2 emissions as important tool to reach climate neutrality. When this regulation is incorporated into the EEA Agreement, the Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 ***storage*** by 2030 will be adjusted accordingly. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 36 Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance), (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114). | 36 Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance), (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114). |
| 37 In depth analysis in support of the Commission Communication (2018/773) A Clean Planet for all. A European long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy. | 37 In depth analysis in support of the Commission Communication (2018/773) A Clean Planet for all. A European long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>196</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tiziana Beghin</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 15</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| ***(15)*** ***By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero strategic projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that carbon capture and storage as a climate solution is available ahead of demand. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties.*** | ***deleted*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>197</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Vasile Blaga</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 15</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero strategic projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that carbon capture and storage as a climate solution is available ahead of demand. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. | (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero strategic projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that carbon capture and storage as a climate solution is available ahead of demand. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. ***Licensees of oil and gas production within the EU shall make every effort within their authority to undertake the requisite investments in order to meet their respective contribution towards the 2030 objective of achieving 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity. However, these efforts shall be subject to objective commercial, financial, technical, legal, and environmental limitations beyond the control of these companies, which may lead to individual storage projects, despite reasonable and commercially prudent efforts, being objectively unable to be completed by the 2030 deadline.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>198</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 15</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero strategic projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that carbon capture and storage as a climate solution is available ahead of demand. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. | (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero strategic projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that carbon capture and storage as a climate solution is available ahead of demand. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. ***Licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should take the measures within their power to undertake the necessary investments to achieve their respective contribution to the 2030 objective of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity. This must take into account objective commercial, financial, technical, legal, and environmental limitations outside the control of these companies.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>199</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 15</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (15) ***By defining CO2*** ***storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero strategic projects, the development of CO2*** ***storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites.*** An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted ***in safe*** CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry ***has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses*** the assets, skills and knowledge needed to ***explore and develop additional*** storage sites. To ***reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual*** operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that carbon ***capture and*** storage ***as a climate solution*** is available ahead of demand. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, ***licensees of oil and gas production in the EU*** should contribute to this ***target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity***, while providing ***flexibilities*** to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. | (15) An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted ***into safe, sustainable and permanent*** CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry ***affirms to possess*** the assets, skills and knowledge needed to ***transform those fields into safe, sustainable and permanent CO2*** storage sites. To ***provide*** operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that carbon storage is available ahead of demand. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, ***all companies offering to sell fossil fuels on the Union market*** should contribute to this ***effort***, while providing ***flexibility*** to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>200</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Pietro Fiocchi, Nicola Procaccini</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 15</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero strategic projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, ***the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that*** carbon capture and storage ***as a climate solution is available ahead of demand***. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. | (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero strategic projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, ***a value-chain approach should be fostered by actions taken both at EU and national level in order for licensees of oil and gas production in the EU to take the measures within their power to undertake the necessary investments in*** carbon capture and storage ***and in order to develop a viable business model for the entire carbon dioxide value chain***. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>201</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Massimiliano Salini</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 15</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero strategic projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, ***the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that*** carbon capture and storage ***as a climate solution is available ahead of demand***. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. | (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero strategic projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, ***a value-chain approach should be fostered by actions taken both at EU and national level in order for licensees of oil and gas production in the EU to take the measures within their power to undertake the necessary investments in*** carbon capture and storage ***and in order to develop a viable business model for the entire carbon dioxide value chain***. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>202</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Paolo Borchia, Matteo Adinolfi, Elena Lizzi, Angelo Ciocca, Gianna Gancia, Isabella Tovaglieri, Marie Dauchy, Thierry Mariani</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 15</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero strategic projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, ***the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that*** carbon capture and storage ***as a climate solution is available ahead of demand***. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. | (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero strategic projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, ***a value-chain approach shoul be fostered by actions taken both at EU and national level in order for licensees of oil and gas production in the EU to take the measures within their power to undertake the necessary investments in*** carbon capture and storage ***and inorder to develop a viable business model for the entire carbon dioxide value chain***. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>203</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marc Botenga, Marisa Matias, Cornelia Ernst</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 15</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (15) ***By defining CO2*** ***storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero strategic projects, the development of*** CO2 storage sites can be ***accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing*** industrial ***demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites***. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the ***oil and gas*** industry has ***affirmed its determination*** to embark on an energy transition ***and*** possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to ***explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2*** ***injection capacity by 2030, the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that carbon capture and*** storage ***as a climate solution is available ahead of demand***. In order to ensure a ***timely, Union-wide and cost-effective*** development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of ***oil and gas*** production in the EU ***should*** contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity***, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties***. | (15) CO2 storage sites can be ***defined as net-zero projects for the mitigation of emissions from*** industrial ***processes for which electrification is not currently or in the foreseeable future technically feasible***. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the ***fossil fuel*** industry has ***shown little enthusiasm*** to embark on an energy transition***, although it*** possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to ***do contribute. Companies and industrial activities are in large part responsible for emissions, and citizens should not pay the price of environmental destruction. Therefore, all investments in CO2*** storage ***capacities designed to mitigate the emissions of private corporations shall be supported by private capital***. In order to ensure a development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity ***and the environmental challenges***, licensees of ***fossil fuel*** production in the EU ***must*** contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>204</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Bart Groothuis, Morten Petersen, Emma Wiesner, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 15</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero strategic projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that carbon capture and storage as a climate solution is available ahead of demand. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. | (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero strategic projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that carbon capture and storage as a climate solution is available ahead of demand. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production***, refining and supply*** in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>205</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Sara Skyttedal, Tomas Tobé</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 15</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero ***strategic*** projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that carbon capture and storage as a climate solution is available ahead of demand. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. | (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero ***technology*** projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that carbon capture and storage as a climate solution is available ahead of demand. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>206</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 15</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero ***strategic*** projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that carbon capture and storage as a climate solution is available ahead of demand. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. | (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that carbon capture and storage as a climate solution is available ahead of demand. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>207</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Evžen Tošenovský</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 15</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero ***strategic*** projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that carbon capture and storage as a climate solution is available ahead of demand. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. | (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 injection capacity by 2030, the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that carbon capture and storage as a climate solution is available ahead of demand. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>208</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Morten Petersen, Emma Wiesner, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 15</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero strategic projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 ***injection capacity*** by 2030, the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that carbon capture and storage as a climate solution is available ahead of demand. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. | (15) By defining CO2 storage sites that contribute to the Union’s 2030 target as net-zero strategic projects, the development of CO2 storage sites can be accelerated and facilitated, and the increasing industrial demand for storage sites can be channelled towards the most-cost-effective storage sites. An increasing volume of depleting gas and oil fields that could be converted in safe CO2 storage sites are at the end of their useful production lifetime. In addition, the oil and gas industry has affirmed its determination to embark on an energy transition and possesses the assets, skills and knowledge needed to explore and develop additional storage sites. To reach the Union’s target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO2 ***storage*** by 2030, the sector needs to pool its contributions to ensure that carbon capture and storage as a climate solution is available ahead of demand. In order to ensure a timely, Union-wide and cost-effective development of CO2 storage sites in line with the EU objective for injection capacity, licensees of oil and gas production in the EU should contribute to this target pro rata of their oil and gas manufacturing capacity, while providing flexibilities to cooperate and take into account other contributions of third parties. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>209</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 15 a (new)</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(15a)*** ***The Commission will ensure a continuous revision and extension of the CO2 injection capacity and storage target for the period post-2030 to reflect the needs of the Union to reach its 2040 climate target and climate neutrality by 2050 in synergy with other related EU legislation.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>210</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Susana Solís Pérez, Bart Groothuis, Morten Petersen, Emma Wiesner, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 15 a (new)</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(15a)*** ***Considering the need for periodic evaluation and potential adjustments, the Commission should conduct assessments every five years to assess targets for CO2 storage. Should the need arise, the Commission shall propose updates through delegated acts.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>211</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Nicolás González Casares, Marcos Ros Sempere, Beatrice Covassi</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 16</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (16) The Union ***has helped build*** a global economic system based on open and rules-based trade, pushed for respecting and advancing social and environmental sustainability standards***, and is fully committed to those values***. | (16) The Union ***should promote*** a global economic system based on open and rules-based trade***, providing quality jobs, including a living wage, job security and access to social protection, lifelong learning opportunities, good working conditions in safe and healthy workplaces, reasonable working time with a good work-life balance, as well as trade union representation and bargaining rights***, pushed for respecting and advancing social and environmental sustainability standards. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>212</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Bart Groothuis, Morten Petersen, Emma Wiesner, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 16</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (16) The Union has helped build a global economic system based on open and rules-based trade, pushed for respecting and advancing social and environmental sustainability standards, and is fully committed to those values. | (16) The Union has helped build a global economic system based on open***, transparent*** and rules-based trade, pushed for respecting and advancing social and environmental sustainability standards, and is fully committed to those values. ***The Union aims to level the playing field and fight against unfair trading practices and production overcapacity to secure a fair competitive environment for EU industry, including through Net-Zero Industry Partnerships.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>213</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Nicolás González Casares, Jens Geier, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Adriana Maldonado López, Beatrice Covassi, Dan Nica</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 16</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (16) The Union has helped build a global economic system based on open and rules-based trade, pushed for respecting and advancing social and environmental sustainability standards, and is fully committed to those values. | (16) The Union has helped build a global economic system based on open and rules-based trade, pushed for respecting and advancing social and environmental sustainability ***and climate transition*** standards, and is fully committed to those values. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>214</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 17</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (17) To address security of supply issues and contribute to supporting the resilience of Union’s energy ***system and decarbonisation and modernisation efforts***, the net-zero technology manufacturing capacity in the Union needs to expand. Union ***manufacturers*** of solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies need to increase ***their competitive edge and*** improve security of supply perspectives, by aiming to reach at least 30 gigawatt of operational solar PV manufacturing capacity by 2030 across the full PV value chain, in line with the goals set out in the European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance, which is supported under the Union’s Solar Energy Strategy.38 Union ***manufacturers*** of wind and heat pump technologies need to ***consolidate their competitive edge and maintain or expand their current market shares*** throughout this decade, in line with the Union’s technology deployment projections that meet its 2030 energy and climate targets.39 This translates into a Union manufacturing capacity for wind of at least 36 GW and, respectively, for heat pumps of at least 31 GW in 2030. Union ***manufacturers*** of batteries ***and electrolysers need to consolidate their technology leadership and actively contribute to shaping these markets***. ***For battery technologies this would mean contributing to the objectives of*** the European Battery Alliance ***and aim*** at almost 90% of the Union’s battery annual demand being met by ***the Union’s battery manufacturers***, translating into a Union manufacturing capacity of at least 550 GWh in 2030. For ***EU*** electrolyser ***manufacturers***, the REPowerEU plan projects 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production and a further up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030. ***To ensure EU’s technological leadership translates into commercial leadership,*** as supported under the Electrolyser Joint Declaration of the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, EU electrolyser ***manufacturers should further boost their*** capacity, such that the overall installed electrolyser capacity being deployed reaches at least 100 GW hydrogen by 2030. | (17) To address security of supply issues and contribute to supporting the resilience of Union’s ***industry related to 2030 climate and*** energy ***targets***, the net-zero technology manufacturing capacity in the Union needs to expand. Union ***manufacturing*** of solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies need to increase ***to*** improve security of supply perspectives, by aiming to reach at least 30 gigawatt of operational solar PV manufacturing capacity by 2030 across the full PV value chain, in line with the goals set out in the European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance, which is supported under the Union’s Solar Energy Strategy.38 Union ***manufacturing capacity*** of wind and heat pump technologies need to ***be maintained or expanded*** throughout this decade, in line with the Union’s technology deployment projections that meet its 2030 energy and climate targets.39 This translates into a Union manufacturing capacity for wind of at least 36 GW and, respectively, for heat pumps of at least 31 GW in 2030. Union ***manufacturing capacity*** of batteries ***also needs to be expanded***. The European Battery Alliance ***aims*** at almost 90% of the Union’s battery annual demand being met by ***manufacturing capacity in the Union***, translating into a Union manufacturing capacity of at least 550 GWh in 2030. For electrolyser ***manufacturing***, the REPowerEU plan projects 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production and a further up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030. As supported under the Electrolyser Joint Declaration of the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, EU electrolyser ***manufacturing*** capacity ***should be expanded***, such that the overall installed electrolyser capacity being deployed reaches at least 100 GW hydrogen by 2030. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 38 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Solar Energy Strategy, SWD(2022) 148 final, 18.05.2022. | 38 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Solar Energy Strategy, SWD(2022) 148 final, 18.05.2022. |
| 39 As per REPowerEU objectives set out in the REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, and accompanying Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the Repower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and achieving the Bio-Methane Targets Accompanying the Document : 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 REPowerEU Plan, SWD/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022 | 39 As per REPowerEU objectives set out in the REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, and accompanying Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the Repower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and achieving the Bio-Methane Targets Accompanying the Document : 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 REPowerEU Plan, SWD/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022 |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>215</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Nicolás González Casares, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Dan Nica, Romana Jerković</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 17</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (17) To address security of supply issues and contribute to supporting the resilience of Union’s energy system and decarbonisation and modernisation efforts, the net-zero technology manufacturing capacity in the Union needs to expand. Union manufacturers of solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies need to increase their competitive edge and improve security of supply perspectives, by aiming to reach at least 30 gigawatt of operational solar PV manufacturing capacity by 2030 across the full PV value chain, in line with the goals set out in the European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance, which is supported under the Union’s Solar Energy Strategy.38 Union manufacturers of wind and heat pump technologies need to consolidate their competitive edge and maintain or expand their current market shares throughout this decade, in line with the Union’s technology deployment projections that meet its 2030 energy and climate targets.39 This translates into a Union manufacturing capacity for wind of at least 36 GW and, respectively, for heat pumps of at least 31 GW in 2030. Union manufacturers of batteries and electrolysers need to consolidate their technology leadership and actively contribute to shaping these markets. For battery technologies this would mean contributing to the objectives of the European Battery Alliance and aim at almost 90% of the Union’s battery annual demand being met by the Union’s battery manufacturers, translating into a Union manufacturing capacity of at least 550 GWh in 2030. For EU electrolyser manufacturers, the REPowerEU plan projects 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production and a further up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030. To ensure EU’s technological leadership translates into commercial leadership, as supported under the Electrolyser Joint Declaration of the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, EU electrolyser manufacturers should further boost their capacity, such that the overall installed electrolyser capacity being deployed reaches at least 100 GW hydrogen by 2030. | (17) To address security of supply issues and contribute to supporting the resilience of Union’s energy system and decarbonisation and modernisation efforts, the net-zero technology manufacturing capacity in the Union needs to expand. Union manufacturers of solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies need to increase their competitive edge and improve security of supply perspectives, by aiming to reach at least 30 gigawatt of operational solar PV manufacturing capacity by 2030 across the full PV value chain, in line with the goals set out in the European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance, which is supported under the Union’s Solar Energy Strategy. 38 Union manufacturers of wind and heat pump technologies need to consolidate their competitive edge and maintain or expand their current market shares throughout this decade, in line with the Union’s technology deployment projections that meet its 2030 energy and climate targets. 39 This translates into a Union manufacturing capacity for wind of at least 36 GW and, respectively, for heat pumps of at least 31 GW in 2030. Union manufacturers of batteries and electrolysers need to consolidate their technology leadership and actively contribute to shaping these markets. For battery technologies this would mean contributing to the objectives of the European Battery Alliance and aim at almost 90% of the Union’s battery annual demand being met by the Union’s battery manufacturers, translating into a Union manufacturing capacity of at least 550 GWh in 2030. For EU electrolyser manufacturers, the REPowerEU plan projects 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production and a further up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030. To ensure EU’s technological leadership translates into commercial leadership, as supported under the Electrolyser Joint Declaration of the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, EU electrolyser manufacturers should further boost their capacity, such that the overall installed electrolyser capacity being deployed reaches at least 100 GW hydrogen by 2030. ***To improve EU’s strategic autonomy and lessen its dependencies, the biomethane production should be scaled up in line with the RePowerEU target to 35 bcm of by 2030. As a domestically available and stable energy source, it contributes to EU’s security of supply. The focus should be in sustainable production.*** |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |  |
| 38 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Solar Energy Strategy, SWD(2022) 148 final, 18.05.2022. |  |
| 39 As per REPowerEU objectives set out in the REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, and accompanying Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the Repower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and achieving the Bio-Methane Targets Accompanying the Document : 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 REPowerEU Plan, SWD/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022 |  |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>216</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christian Ehler</Members>

<AuNomDe>{PPE}on behalf of the PPE Group</AuNomDe>

<Members>Pernille Weiss, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Gheorghe Falcă, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Ivan Štefanec, Eva Maydell, Marion Walsmann, Hildegard Bentele, Markus Pieper, Seán Kelly, Henna Virkkunen, Angelika Winzig, Angelika Niebler, Jerzy Buzek</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 17</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (17) To address security of supply issues and contribute to supporting the resilience of Union’s energy system and decarbonisation and modernisation efforts, the net-zero technology manufacturing capacity in the Union needs to expand. Union manufacturers of solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies need to increase their competitive edge and improve security of supply perspectives, by aiming to reach at least 30 gigawatt of operational solar PV manufacturing capacity by 2030 across the full PV value chain, in line with the goals set out in the European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance, which is supported under the Union’s Solar Energy Strategy.38 Union manufacturers of wind and heat pump technologies need to consolidate their competitive edge and maintain or expand their current market shares throughout this decade, in line with the Union’s technology deployment projections that meet its 2030 energy and climate targets.39 This translates into a Union manufacturing capacity for wind of at least 36 GW and, respectively, for heat pumps of at least 31 GW in 2030. Union manufacturers of batteries and electrolysers need to consolidate their technology leadership and actively contribute to shaping these markets. For battery technologies this would mean contributing to the objectives of the European Battery Alliance and aim at almost 90% of the Union’s battery annual demand being met by the Union’s battery manufacturers, translating into a Union manufacturing capacity of at least 550 GWh in 2030. For EU electrolyser manufacturers, the REPowerEU plan projects 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production and a further up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030. To ensure EU’s technological leadership translates into commercial leadership, as supported under the Electrolyser Joint Declaration of the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, EU electrolyser manufacturers should further boost their capacity, such that the overall installed electrolyser capacity being deployed reaches at least 100 GW hydrogen by 2030. | (17) To address security of supply issues and contribute to supporting the resilience of Union’s energy system and decarbonisation and modernisation efforts, the net-zero technology manufacturing capacity in the Union needs to expand. Union manufacturers of solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies need to increase their competitive edge and improve security of supply perspectives, by aiming to reach at least 30 gigawatt of operational solar PV manufacturing capacity by 2030 across the full PV value chain, in line with the goals set out in the European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance, which is supported under the Union’s Solar Energy Strategy.38 Union manufacturers of wind and heat pump technologies need to consolidate their competitive edge and maintain or expand their current market shares throughout this decade, in line with the Union’s technology deployment projections that meet its 2030 energy and climate targets.39 This translates into a Union manufacturing capacity for wind of at least 36 GW and, respectively, for heat pumps of at least 31 GW in 2030. Union manufacturers of batteries and electrolysers need to consolidate their technology leadership and actively contribute to shaping these markets. For battery technologies this would mean contributing to the objectives of the European Battery Alliance and aim at almost 90% of the Union’s battery annual demand being met by the Union’s battery manufacturers, translating into a Union manufacturing capacity of at least 550 GWh in 2030. For EU electrolyser manufacturers, the REPowerEU plan projects 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production and a further up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030. To ensure EU’s technological leadership translates into commercial leadership, as supported under the Electrolyser Joint Declaration of the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, EU electrolyser manufacturers should further boost their capacity, such that the overall installed electrolyser capacity being deployed reaches at least 100 GW hydrogen by 2030. ***The RePowerEU plan sets forthermore an objective of boosting sustainable biomethane production to 35 bcm by 2030. With its supply chain largely based in Europe today, biomethane already makes a contribution to Europe's resilience which should be further promoted.*** |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 38 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Solar Energy Strategy, SWD(2022) 148 final, 18.05.2022. | 38 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Solar Energy Strategy, SWD(2022) 148 final, 18.05.2022. |
| 39 As per REPowerEU objectives set out in the REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, and accompanying Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the Repower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and achieving the Bio-Methane Targets Accompanying the Document : 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 REPowerEU Plan, SWD/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022 | 39 As per REPowerEU objectives set out in the REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, and accompanying Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the Repower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and achieving the Bio-Methane Targets Accompanying the Document : 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 REPowerEU Plan, SWD/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022 |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>217</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Susana Solís Pérez, Bart Groothuis, Andreas Glueck, Nicola Beer, Emma Wiesner, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 17</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (17) To address security of supply issues and contribute to supporting the resilience of Union’s energy system and decarbonisation and modernisation efforts, the net-zero technology manufacturing capacity in the Union needs to expand. Union manufacturers of solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies need to increase their competitive edge and improve security of supply perspectives, by aiming to reach at least 30 gigawatt of operational solar PV manufacturing capacity by 2030 across the full PV value chain, in line with the goals set out in the European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance, which is supported under the Union’s Solar Energy Strategy.38 Union manufacturers of wind and heat pump technologies need to consolidate their competitive edge and maintain or expand their current market shares throughout this decade, in line with the Union’s technology deployment projections that meet its 2030 energy and climate targets.39 This translates into a Union manufacturing capacity for wind of at least 36 GW and, respectively, for heat pumps of at least 31 GW in 2030. Union manufacturers of batteries and electrolysers need to consolidate their technology leadership and actively contribute to shaping these markets. For battery technologies this would mean contributing to the objectives of the European Battery Alliance and aim at almost 90% of the Union’s battery annual demand being met by the Union’s battery manufacturers, translating into a Union manufacturing capacity of at least 550 GWh in 2030. For EU electrolyser manufacturers, the REPowerEU plan projects 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production and a further up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030. To ensure EU’s technological leadership translates into commercial leadership, as supported under the Electrolyser Joint Declaration of the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, EU electrolyser manufacturers should further boost their capacity, such that the overall installed electrolyser capacity being deployed reaches at least 100 GW hydrogen by 2030. | (17) To address security of supply issues and contribute to supporting the resilience of Union’s energy system and decarbonisation and modernisation efforts, the net-zero technology manufacturing capacity in the Union needs to expand. Union manufacturers of solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies need to increase their competitive edge and improve security of supply perspectives, by aiming to reach at least 30 gigawatt of operational solar PV manufacturing capacity by 2030 across the full PV value chain, in line with the goals set out in the European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance, which is supported under the Union’s Solar Energy Strategy.38 Union manufacturers of wind and heat pump technologies need to consolidate their competitive edge and maintain or expand their current market shares throughout this decade, in line with the Union’s technology deployment projections that meet its 2030 energy and climate targets.39 This translates into a Union manufacturing capacity for wind of at least 36 GW and, respectively, for heat pumps of at least 31 GW in 2030. Union manufacturers of batteries and electrolysers need to consolidate their technology leadership and actively contribute to shaping these markets. For battery technologies this would mean contributing to the objectives of the European Battery Alliance and aim at almost 90% of the Union’s battery annual demand being met by the Union’s battery manufacturers, translating into a Union manufacturing capacity of at least 550 GWh in 2030. For EU electrolyser manufacturers, the REPowerEU plan projects 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production and a further up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030. To ensure EU’s technological leadership translates into commercial leadership, as supported under the Electrolyser Joint Declaration of the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, EU electrolyser manufacturers should further boost their capacity, such that the overall installed electrolyser capacity being deployed reaches at least 100 GW hydrogen by 2030. ***Furthermore, the RePowerEU Plan sets an objective of boosting biomethane production to 35 bcm by 2030. Biomethane, with its supply chain largely based in Europe today, already contributes to Europe’s resilience—a contribution that should be further promoted.*** |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 38 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Solar Energy Strategy, SWD(2022) 148 final, 18.05.2022. | 38 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Solar Energy Strategy, SWD(2022) 148 final, 18.05.2022. |
| 39 As per REPowerEU objectives set out in the REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, and accompanying Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the Repower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and achieving the Bio-Methane Targets Accompanying the Document : 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 REPowerEU Plan, SWD/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022 | 39 As per REPowerEU objectives set out in the REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, and accompanying Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the Repower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and achieving the Bio-Methane Targets Accompanying the Document : 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 REPowerEU Plan, SWD/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022 |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>218</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Martin Hojsík</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 17</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (17) To address security of supply issues and contribute to supporting the resilience of Union’s energy system and decarbonisation and modernisation efforts, the net-zero technology manufacturing capacity in the Union needs to expand. Union manufacturers of solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies need to increase their competitive edge and improve security of supply perspectives, by aiming to reach at least 30 gigawatt of operational solar PV manufacturing capacity by 2030 across the full PV value chain, in line with the goals set out in the European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance, which is supported under the Union’s Solar Energy Strategy.38 Union manufacturers of wind and heat pump technologies need to consolidate their competitive edge and maintain or expand their current market shares throughout this decade, in line with the Union’s technology deployment projections that meet its 2030 energy and climate targets.39 This translates into a Union manufacturing capacity for wind of at least 36 GW and, respectively, for heat pumps of at least 31 GW in 2030. Union manufacturers of batteries and electrolysers need to consolidate their technology leadership and actively contribute to shaping these markets. For battery technologies this would mean contributing to the objectives of the European Battery Alliance and aim at almost 90% of the Union’s battery annual demand being met by the Union’s battery manufacturers, translating into a Union manufacturing capacity of at least 550 GWh in 2030. For EU electrolyser manufacturers, the REPowerEU plan projects 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production and a further up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030. To ensure EU’s technological leadership translates into commercial leadership, as supported under the Electrolyser Joint Declaration of the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, EU electrolyser manufacturers should further boost their capacity, such that the overall installed electrolyser capacity being deployed reaches at least 100 GW hydrogen by 2030. | (17) To address security of supply issues and contribute to supporting the resilience of Union’s energy system and decarbonisation and modernisation efforts, the net-zero technology manufacturing capacity in the Union needs to expand. Union manufacturers of solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies need to increase their competitive edge and improve security of supply perspectives, by aiming to reach at least 30 gigawatt of operational solar PV manufacturing capacity by 2030 across the full PV value chain, in line with the goals set out in the European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance, which is supported under the Union’s Solar Energy Strategy.38 Union manufacturers of wind and heat pump technologies need to consolidate their competitive edge and maintain or expand their current market shares throughout this decade, in line with the Union’s technology deployment projections that meet its 2030 energy and climate targets.39 This translates into a Union manufacturing capacity for wind of at least 36 GW and, respectively, for heat pumps of at least 31 GW in 2030. ***Geothermal and other industrial alliances should be set up by 2025 in order stimulate innovation, define necessary supporting measures, strategies and boost sustainable value chains in the Union.*** Union manufacturers of batteries and electrolysers need to consolidate their technology leadership and actively contribute to shaping these markets. For battery technologies this would mean contributing to the objectives of the European Battery Alliance and aim at almost 90% of the Union’s battery annual demand being met by the Union’s battery manufacturers, translating into a Union manufacturing capacity of at least 550 GWh in 2030. For EU electrolyser manufacturers, the REPowerEU plan projects 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production and a further up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030. To ensure EU’s technological leadership translates into commercial leadership, as supported under the Electrolyser Joint Declaration of the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, EU electrolyser manufacturers should further boost their capacity, such that the overall installed electrolyser capacity being deployed reaches at least 100 GW hydrogen by 2030. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 38 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Solar Energy Strategy, SWD(2022) 148 final, 18.05.2022. | 38 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Solar Energy Strategy, SWD(2022) 148 final, 18.05.2022. |
| 39 As per REPowerEU objectives set out in the REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, and accompanying Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the Repower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and achieving the Bio-Methane Targets Accompanying the Document : 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 REPowerEU Plan, SWD/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022 | 39 As per REPowerEU objectives set out in the REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, and accompanying Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the Repower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and achieving the Bio-Methane Targets Accompanying the Document : 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 REPowerEU Plan, SWD/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022 |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

<TitreJust>Justification</TitreJust>

The EU Battery Alliance. which bring together EU national authorities, regions, industry research institutes and other stakeholders in the value chain, should serve as example to set up new successful alliances, including on the geothermal energy and technologies.

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>219</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Morten Petersen, Nicola Danti, Martin Hojsík</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 17</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (17) To address security of supply issues and contribute to supporting the resilience of Union’s energy system and decarbonisation and modernisation efforts, the net-zero technology manufacturing capacity in the Union needs to expand. Union manufacturers of solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies need to increase their competitive edge and improve security of supply perspectives, by aiming to reach at least 30 gigawatt of operational solar PV manufacturing capacity by 2030 across the full PV value chain, in line with the goals set out in the European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance, which is supported under the Union’s Solar Energy Strategy.38 Union manufacturers of wind and heat pump ***technologies*** need to consolidate their competitive edge and maintain or expand their current market shares throughout this decade, in line with the Union’s technology deployment projections that meet its 2030 ***energy and climate*** targets.39 This translates into a Union manufacturing capacity for wind of at least 36 GW and, respectively, for heat pumps of at least 31 GW in 2030. Union manufacturers of batteries and electrolysers need to consolidate their technology leadership and actively contribute to shaping these markets. For battery technologies this would mean contributing to the objectives of the European Battery Alliance and aim at almost 90% of the Union’s battery annual demand being met by the Union’s battery manufacturers, translating into a Union manufacturing capacity of at least 550 GWh in 2030. For EU electrolyser manufacturers, the REPowerEU plan projects 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production and a further up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030. To ensure EU’s technological leadership translates into commercial leadership, as supported under the Electrolyser Joint Declaration of the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, EU electrolyser manufacturers should further boost their capacity, such that the overall installed electrolyser capacity being deployed reaches at least 100 GW hydrogen by 2030. | (17) To address security of supply issues and contribute to supporting the resilience of Union’s energy system and decarbonisation and modernisation efforts, the net-zero technology manufacturing capacity in the Union needs to expand. Union manufacturers of solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies need to increase their competitive edge and improve security of supply perspectives, by aiming to reach at least 30 gigawatt of operational solar PV manufacturing capacity by 2030 across the full PV value chain, in line with the goals set out in the European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance, which is supported under the Union’s Solar Energy Strategy.38 Union manufacturers of wind and heat pump***, as well as Union geothermal energy value chains,*** need to consolidate their competitive edge and maintain or expand their current market shares throughout this decade, in line with the Union’s technology deployment projections that meet its 2030 targets ***for renewables***.39 This translates into a Union manufacturing capacity for wind of at least 36 GW and, respectively, for heat pumps of at least 31 GW in 2030. Union manufacturers of batteries and electrolysers need to consolidate their technology leadership and actively contribute to shaping these markets. For battery technologies this would mean contributing to the objectives of the European Battery Alliance and aim at almost 90% of the Union’s battery annual demand being met by the Union’s battery manufacturers, translating into a Union manufacturing capacity of at least 550 GWh in 2030. For EU electrolyser manufacturers, the REPowerEU plan projects 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production and a further up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030. To ensure EU’s technological leadership translates into commercial leadership, as supported under the Electrolyser Joint Declaration of the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, EU electrolyser manufacturers should further boost their capacity, such that the overall installed electrolyser capacity being deployed reaches at least 100 GW hydrogen by 2030 ***and a target for installed geothermal energy capacity of at least 10 GW in 2030***. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 38 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Solar Energy Strategy, SWD(2022) 148 final, 18.05.2022. | 38 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Solar Energy Strategy, SWD(2022) 148 final, 18.05.2022. |
| 39 As per REPowerEU objectives set out in the REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, and accompanying Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the Repower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and achieving the Bio-Methane Targets Accompanying the Document : 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 REPowerEU Plan, SWD/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022 | 39 As per REPowerEU objectives set out in the REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, and accompanying Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the Repower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and achieving the Bio-Methane Targets Accompanying the Document : 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 REPowerEU Plan, SWD/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022 |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

<TitreJust>Justification</TitreJust>

The objective of REPowerEU was to enable the EU’s reliance on Russian fossils fuels will require a massive scale-up of renewables as well as faster electrification and replacement of fossil-based heat and fuel industry, buildings and the transport sector. The clean energy transition would help over time lower energy prices and reduce import dependency. The Commission proposed to increase the EU’s 2030 target for renewables from the current 40% to 45%. The REPowerEU Plan would bring the total renewable energy generation capacities to 1236 GW by 2030, in comparison to 1067 GW by 2030 envisaged under Fit for 55 for 2030.

In the continuity of REPowerEU, the NZIA should consider the EC’s goal stated in the first sentence of Recital 1 and is “deployment of renewable energy sources”. Heat pumps manufacturing is therefore only the first important and necessary step to secure energy supply, which needs to be followed by the roll-out and implementation of the technologies to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources.

In this recital, it seemed that as ‘geothermal energy technologies’ were added at the last minute in the scope (see Annex), the European Commission forgot to add specific goals and expected targets for them when it does it for the other net-zero technologies in the scope.

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>220</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Martin Hojsík</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 17</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (17) To address security of supply issues and contribute to supporting the resilience of Union’s energy system and decarbonisation and modernisation efforts, the net-zero technology manufacturing capacity in the Union needs to expand. Union manufacturers of solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies need to increase their competitive edge and improve security of supply perspectives, by aiming to reach at least 30 gigawatt of operational solar PV manufacturing capacity by 2030 across the full PV value chain, in line with the goals set out in the European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance, which is supported under the Union’s Solar Energy Strategy.38 Union manufacturers of wind and heat pump technologies need to consolidate their competitive edge and maintain or expand their current market shares throughout this decade, in line with the Union’s technology deployment projections that meet its 2030 energy and climate targets.39 This translates into a Union manufacturing capacity for wind of at least 36 GW and, respectively, for heat pumps of at least 31 GW in 2030. Union manufacturers of batteries and electrolysers need to consolidate their technology leadership and actively contribute to shaping these markets. For battery technologies this would mean contributing to the objectives of the European Battery Alliance and aim at ***almost 90%*** of the Union’s battery annual demand being met by the Union’s battery manufacturers***, translating into a Union manufacturing capacity of at least 550 GWh*** in 2030. For EU electrolyser manufacturers, the REPowerEU plan projects 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production and a further up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030. To ensure EU’s technological leadership translates into commercial leadership, as supported under the Electrolyser Joint Declaration of the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, EU electrolyser manufacturers should further boost their capacity, such that the overall installed electrolyser capacity being deployed reaches at least 100 GW hydrogen by 2030. | (17) To address security of supply issues and contribute to supporting the resilience of Union’s energy system and decarbonisation and modernisation efforts, the net-zero technology manufacturing capacity in the Union needs to expand. Union manufacturers of solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies need to increase their competitive edge and improve security of supply perspectives, by aiming to reach at least 30 gigawatt of operational solar PV manufacturing capacity by 2030 across the full PV value chain, in line with the goals set out in the European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance, which is supported under the Union’s Solar Energy Strategy.38 Union manufacturers of wind and heat pump technologies need to consolidate their competitive edge and maintain or expand their current market shares throughout this decade, in line with the Union’s technology deployment projections that meet its 2030 energy and climate targets.39 This translates into a Union manufacturing capacity for wind of at least 36 GW and, respectively, for heat pumps of at least 31 GW in 2030. Union manufacturers of batteries and electrolysers need to consolidate their technology leadership and actively contribute to shaping these markets. For battery technologies this would mean contributing to the objectives of the European Battery Alliance and aim at ***80%*** of the Union’s battery annual demand being met by the Union’s battery manufacturers in 2030. For EU electrolyser manufacturers, the REPowerEU plan projects 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production and a further up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030. To ensure EU’s technological leadership translates into commercial leadership, as supported under the Electrolyser Joint Declaration of the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, EU electrolyser manufacturers should further boost their capacity, such that the overall installed electrolyser capacity being deployed reaches at least 100 GW hydrogen by 2030. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 38 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Solar Energy Strategy, SWD(2022) 148 final, 18.05.2022. | 38 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Solar Energy Strategy, SWD(2022) 148 final, 18.05.2022. |
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Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>221</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 17</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (17) To address security of supply issues and contribute to supporting the resilience of Union’s energy system and decarbonisation and modernisation efforts, the net-zero technology manufacturing capacity in the Union needs to expand. Union manufacturers of solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies need to increase their competitive edge and improve security of supply perspectives, by aiming to reach at least 30 gigawatt of operational solar PV manufacturing capacity by 2030 across the full PV value chain, in line with the goals set out in the European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance, which is supported under the Union’s Solar Energy Strategy.38 Union manufacturers of wind and heat pump technologies need to consolidate their competitive edge and maintain or expand their current market shares throughout this decade, in line with the Union’s technology deployment projections that meet its 2030 energy and climate targets.39 This translates into a Union manufacturing capacity for wind of at least 36 GW and, respectively, for heat pumps of at least 31 GW in 2030. Union manufacturers of batteries and electrolysers need to consolidate their technology leadership and actively contribute to shaping these markets. For battery technologies this would mean contributing to the objectives of the European Battery Alliance and aim at almost 90% of the Union’s battery annual demand being met by the Union’s battery manufacturers, translating into a Union manufacturing capacity of at least 550 GWh in 2030. For EU electrolyser manufacturers, the REPowerEU plan projects 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production and a further up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030. To ensure EU’s technological leadership translates into commercial leadership, as supported under the Electrolyser Joint Declaration of the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, EU electrolyser manufacturers should further boost their capacity, such that the overall installed electrolyser capacity being deployed reaches at least 100 GW hydrogen by 2030. | (17) To address security of supply issues and contribute to supporting the resilience of Union’s energy system and decarbonisation and modernisation efforts, the net-zero***, as well as low-carbon*** technology manufacturing capacity in the Union needs to expand. Union manufacturers of solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies need to increase their competitive edge and improve security of supply perspectives, by aiming to reach at least 30 gigawatt of operational solar PV manufacturing capacity by 2030 across the full PV value chain, in line with the goals set out in the European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance, which is supported under the Union’s Solar Energy Strategy.38 Union manufacturers of wind and heat pump technologies need to consolidate their competitive edge and maintain or expand their current market shares throughout this decade, in line with the Union’s technology deployment projections that meet its 2030 energy and climate targets.39 This translates into a Union manufacturing capacity for wind of at least 36 GW and, respectively, for heat pumps of at least 31 GW in 2030. Union manufacturers of batteries and electrolysers need to consolidate their technology leadership and actively contribute to shaping these markets. For battery technologies this would mean contributing to the objectives of the European Battery Alliance and aim at almost 90% of the Union’s battery annual demand being met by the Union’s battery manufacturers, translating into a Union manufacturing capacity of at least 550 GWh in 2030. For EU electrolyser manufacturers, the REPowerEU plan projects 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production and a further up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030. To ensure EU’s technological leadership translates into commercial leadership, as supported under the Electrolyser Joint Declaration of the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, EU electrolyser manufacturers should further boost their capacity, such that the overall installed electrolyser capacity being deployed reaches at least 100 GW hydrogen by 2030. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 38 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Solar Energy Strategy, SWD(2022) 148 final, 18.05.2022. | 38 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Solar Energy Strategy, SWD(2022) 148 final, 18.05.2022. |
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Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>222</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Sara Skyttedal, Tomas Tobé</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 18</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| ***(18)*** ***Considering these objectives together, while also taking into account that for certain elements of the supply chain (such as inverters, as well as solar cells, wafers, and ingots for solar PV or cathodes and anodes for batteries) the Union manufacturing capacity is low, the Union net-zero technologies annual capacity should aim at approaching or reaching an overall annual manufacturing benchmark of at least 40% of annual deployment needs by 2030 for the technologies listed in the Annex .*** | ***deleted*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>223</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 18</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (18) Considering these objectives together, while also taking into account that for certain elements of the supply chain (such as inverters, as well as solar cells, wafers, and ingots for solar PV or cathodes and anodes for batteries) the Union manufacturing capacity is low, the Union net-zero technologies annual capacity should ***aim at approaching or reaching an overall annual manufacturing benchmark of*** at least ***40%*** of annual deployment needs by 2030 for the technologies listed in the Annex . | (18) Considering these objectives together, while also taking into account that for certain elements of the supply chain (such as inverters, as well as solar cells, wafers, and ingots for solar PV or cathodes and anodes for batteries) the Union manufacturing capacity is low, the Union net-zero technologies annual ***manufacturing*** capacity should ***cover*** at least ***50%*** of annual deployment needs by 2030 for the technologies listed in the Annex. ***In addition to this general objective, specific objectives for each technology should be established. Moreover, the Union net-zero technologies annual manufacturing capacity should cover at least 25% of global demand for the corresponding technologies.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>224</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 18</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (18) Considering these objectives together, while also taking into account that for certain elements of the supply ***chain*** (such as inverters, as well as solar cells, wafers, and ingots for solar PV or cathodes and anodes for batteries) the Union ***manufacturing capacity is low, the Union*** net-zero technologies annual capacity ***should*** aim at approaching or reaching an overall annual manufacturing benchmark of at least 40% of annual deployment needs by 2030 for the technologies listed in the Annex . | (18) Considering these objectives together, while also taking into account that for certain elements of the ***respective*** supply ***chains*** (such as inverters, as well as solar cells, wafers, and ingots for solar PV or cathodes and anodes for batteries) the Union ***should closely monitor the resilience of*** net-zero technologies***’ deployment, reinforce the corresponding*** annual ***manufacturing*** capacity***, and*** aim at approaching or reaching an overall annual manufacturing benchmark of at least 40% of annual deployment needs by 2030 for ***each of*** the technologies listed in the Annex . |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>225</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marian-Jean Marinescu, Ioan-Rareş Bogdan, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Vasile Blaga, Gheorghe Falcă</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 18</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (18) Considering these objectives together, while also taking into account that for certain elements of the supply chain (such as inverters, as well as solar cells, wafers, and ingots for solar PV or cathodes and anodes for batteries) the Union manufacturing capacity is low, ***the*** Union ***net-zero technologies annual capacity should aim at approaching or reaching an overall annual*** manufacturing ***benchmark of at least 40% of annual deployment needs by 2030 for*** the technologies listed in the Annex . | (18) Considering these objectives together, while also taking into account that for certain elements of the supply chain (such as inverters, as well as solar cells, wafers, and ingots for solar PV or cathodes and anodes for batteries) the Union manufacturing capacity is low, Union manufacturing ***capacity of*** the ***net-zero techologies, including strategic net-zero*** technologies listed in the Annex***, should aim at, by 2030, approaching or reaching the levels requiered to fulfill the benchmarks and the targets imposed by the EU legislation in the corresponding areas***. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>226</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 18</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (18) Considering these objectives together, while also taking into account that for certain elements of the supply chain (such as inverters, as well as solar cells, wafers, and ingots for solar PV or cathodes and anodes for batteries) the Union manufacturing capacity is low, the Union net-zero technologies annual capacity should aim at approaching or reaching an overall annual manufacturing benchmark of at least 40% of annual deployment needs by 2030 for the technologies ***listed in the Annex*** . | (18) Considering these objectives together, while also taking into account that for certain elements of the supply chain (such as inverters, as well as solar cells, wafers, and ingots for solar PV or cathodes and anodes for batteries) the Union manufacturing capacity is low, the Union net-zero technologies annual capacity should aim at approaching or reaching an overall annual manufacturing benchmark of at least 40% of annual deployment needs by 2030 for the ***net-zero*** technologies ***defined in article 3***. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>227</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Klemen Grošelj</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 19</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (19) Increasing the manufacturing capacity of net-zero technologies in the European Union will also facilitate the global supply of net-zero technologies and the transition towards clean energy sources globally. | (19) ***The Union needs to ensure a geographically balanced distribution of net-zero technology-related value chains and manufacturing capacities.*** Increasing the manufacturing capacity of net-zero technologies in the European Union will also facilitate the global supply of net-zero technologies and the transition towards clean energy sources globally. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>228</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 20</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| ***(20)*** ***At the same time, net-zero technology products will contribute to the Union’s resilience and security of supply of clean energy. A secure supply of clean energy is a prerequisite for economic development, as well as for public order and security. Net-zero technology products will also yield benefits to other strategically important economic sectors, such as farming and food production by securing access to clean energy and machinery at competitive prices, thus contributing sustainably to EU food security and to providing an increasing outlet for bio-based alternatives through circular economy. In the same way, the fulfilment of the Union’s climate ambitions will translate both into economic growth and social well-being.*** | ***deleted*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>229</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tiziana Beghin</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 20</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (20) At the same time, net-zero technology products will contribute to the Union’s resilience and security of supply of clean ***energy. A secure supply of clean*** energy is a prerequisite for economic development, ***as well as for*** public order and security. Net-zero technology products will also yield benefits to other strategically important economic sectors, such as farming and food production by securing access to clean energy and machinery at competitive prices, thus contributing sustainably to EU food security and to providing an increasing outlet for bio-based alternatives through circular economy. In the same way, the fulfilment of the Union’s climate ambitions will translate both into economic growth and social well-being. | (20) At the same time, net-zero technology products will contribute to the Union’s resilience and security of supply of clean ***and affordable*** energy ***which*** is a prerequisite for economic development, public order and security ***while safeguarding the economic sustainability of welfare systems and improving citizens’ health especially through better air quality***. Net-zero technology products will also yield benefits to other strategically important economic sectors, such as farming and food production by securing access to clean energy and machinery at competitive prices, thus contributing sustainably to EU food security and to providing an increasing outlet for bio-based alternatives through circular economy. In the same way, the fulfilment of the Union’s climate ambitions will translate both into economic growth and social well-being. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>230</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marc Botenga, Marisa Matias, Cornelia Ernst</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 20</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (20) At the same time, net-zero technology products will contribute to the Union’s resilience and security of supply of clean energy. A secure supply of clean energy is a prerequisite for economic development, as well as for public order and security. Net-zero technology products will also yield benefits to other strategically important economic sectors, such as farming and food production by securing access to clean energy and machinery at competitive prices, thus contributing sustainably to EU food security and to providing an increasing outlet for bio-based alternatives through circular economy. In the same way, the fulfilment of the Union’s climate ambitions will translate ***both into economic growth and*** social well-being. | (20) At the same time, net-zero technology products will contribute to the Union’s resilience and security of supply of clean energy. A secure supply of clean energy is a prerequisite for ***society, just*** economic development, as well as for public ***health,*** order and security. Net-zero technology products will also yield benefits to other strategically important economic sectors, such as farming and food production by securing access to clean energy and machinery at competitive prices, thus contributing sustainably to EU food security and to providing an increasing outlet for bio-based alternatives through circular economy. In the same way, the fulfilment of the Union’s climate ambitions will translate ***into increased*** social well-being***, an improvement of public health and long-term safety for all***. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>231</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 20</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (20) At the same time, net-zero technology products will contribute to the Union’s resilience and security of supply of clean energy. A secure supply of clean energy is a prerequisite for economic development, as well as for public order and security. Net-zero technology products will also yield benefits to other strategically important economic sectors, such as farming and food production by securing access to clean energy and machinery at competitive prices, thus contributing sustainably to EU food security and to providing an increasing outlet for bio-based alternatives through circular economy. In the same way, the fulfilment of the Union’s climate ambitions will translate both into economic growth and social well-being. | (20) At the same time, net-zero technology products will contribute to the Union’s resilience and security of supply of clean ***and low-carbon*** energy. A secure supply of clean ***and low-carbon*** energy is a prerequisite for economic development, as well as for public order and security. Net-zero technology products will also yield benefits to other strategically important economic sectors, such as farming and food production by securing access to clean ***and low-carbon*** energy and machinery at competitive prices, thus contributing sustainably to EU food security and to providing an increasing outlet for bio-based alternatives through circular economy. In the same way, the fulfilment of the Union’s climate ambitions will translate both into economic growth and social well-being. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>232</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Klemen Grošelj</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 20 a (new)</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(20a)*** ***The Union needs to achieve its strategic autonomy in crucial nuclear manufacturing capacities, including Small Modular Reactors, by ensuring a predictable legal framework and a positive business environment that can favour the creation an EU-wide cross-border nuclear consortium.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>233</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Klemen Grošelj</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 21</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (21) In order to maintain competitiveness and reduce current strategic import dependencies in key net-zero technology products and their supply chains, while avoiding the formation of new ones, the Union needs to continue strengthening its net zero industrial base and become more competitive and innovation friendly. The Union needs to enable the development of manufacturing capacity faster, simpler and in a more predictable way. | (21) In order to maintain competitiveness and reduce current strategic import dependencies in key net-zero technology products and their supply chains, while avoiding the formation of new ones, ***the Union should enhance the resilience of energy production-related net-zero technologies in particular, by fostering the creation and development of industrial clusters and value chains throughout the EU.*** The Union needs to continue strengthening its net zero industrial base and become more competitive and innovation friendly. The Union needs to enable the development of manufacturing capacity faster, simpler and in a more predictable way. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>234</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Nicolás González Casares, Marcos Ros Sempere, Beatrice Covassi</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 21</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (21) In order to maintain competitiveness and reduce current strategic import dependencies in key net-zero technology products and their supply chains, while avoiding the formation of new ones, the Union needs to continue strengthening its net zero industrial base and become more competitive and innovation friendly. The Union needs to enable the development of manufacturing capacity faster, simpler and in a more predictable way. | (21) In order to maintain competitiveness and reduce current strategic import dependencies in key net-zero technology products and their supply chains, while avoiding the formation of new ones, the Union needs to continue strengthening its net zero industrial base and become more competitive and innovation friendly. The Union needs to enable the development of manufacturing capacity faster, simpler and in a more predictable way. ***Union policies should ensure regional and social cohesion in view of overcoming structural differences between regions as well as social inequalities, including inequalities between women and men.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>235</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Andris Ameriks</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 21</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (21) In order to maintain competitiveness and reduce current strategic import dependencies in key net-zero technology products and their supply chains, while avoiding the formation of new ones, the Union needs to continue strengthening its net zero industrial base and become more competitive and innovation friendly. The Union needs to enable the development of manufacturing capacity faster, simpler and in a more predictable way. | (21) In order to maintain competitiveness and reduce current strategic import dependencies in key net-zero technology products and their supply chains, while avoiding the formation of new ones, the Union needs to continue strengthening its net zero industrial base and become more competitive and innovation friendly. The Union needs to enable the development of manufacturing capacity faster, simpler and in a more predictable way. ***This also implies an efficient connectivity between EU manufacturing sites and all EU markets to ensure a supply chain approach.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>236</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Josianne Cutajar, Adriana Maldonado López, Beatrice Covassi, Dan Nica</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 21</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (21) In order to maintain competitiveness and reduce current strategic import dependencies in key net-zero technology products and their supply chains, while avoiding the formation of new ones, the Union needs to continue strengthening its net zero industrial base and become more competitive and innovation friendly. The Union needs to enable the development of manufacturing capacity faster, simpler and in a more predictable way. | (21) In order to maintain competitiveness and reduce current strategic import dependencies in key net-zero technology products and their supply chains, while avoiding the formation of new ones, the Union needs to continue strengthening its net zero industrial base and become more competitive and innovation friendly. The Union needs to enable the development of manufacturing capacity faster, simpler and in a more predictable way***, reducing administrative burden and levelling the playing field with international competitors***. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>237</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Susana Solís Pérez, Bart Groothuis, Andreas Glueck, Nicola Beer, Morten Petersen, Martina Dlabajová, Emma Wiesner, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 21</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (21) In order to maintain competitiveness and reduce current strategic import dependencies in key net-zero technology products and their supply chains, while avoiding the formation of new ones, the Union needs to continue strengthening its net zero industrial base and become more competitive and innovation friendly. The Union needs to enable the development of manufacturing capacity faster, simpler and in a more predictable way. | (21) In order to maintain competitiveness and reduce current strategic import dependencies in key net-zero technology products and their supply chains, while avoiding the formation of new ones, the Union needs to continue strengthening its net zero industrial base and become more competitive and innovation friendly. The Union needs to enable the development of manufacturing capacity faster, simpler and in a more predictable way ***and to reduce administrative burden and level the playing field with international competitors***. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>238</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marc Botenga, Marisa Matias, Cornelia Ernst</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 21</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (21) In order to ***maintain competitiveness and*** reduce ***current strategic import*** dependencies ***in key net-zero technology products and their*** supply ***chains***, ***while avoiding the formation of new ones, the Union needs to continue strengthening its net zero industrial base and become more competitive and innovation friendly.*** The Union needs to enable the development of manufacturing capacity faster, simpler and in a more predictable way. | (21) In order to reduce dependencies ***and ensure the diversification of*** supply ***sources***, the Union needs to enable the development of manufacturing capacity faster, simpler and in a more predictable way***, through public initiative and planning based on scientifically sound recommendations and people’s needs***. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>239</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 21</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (21) In order to ***maintain competitiveness and*** reduce current strategic import dependencies in ***key*** net-zero technology products and their supply chains, while avoiding the formation of new ones, the Union needs to continue strengthening its ***net zero*** industrial base ***and become more competitive and innovation friendly.*** The Union needs to enable the development of manufacturing capacity faster, simpler and in a more predictable way. | (21) In order to reduce current strategic import dependencies in ***strategic*** net-zero technology products and their supply chains, while avoiding the formation of new ones, the Union needs to continue strengthening its industrial base ***of strategic net-zero technologies. To assert its sustainable competitiveness,*** the Union needs to enable the development of manufacturing capacity faster, simpler and in a more predictable way***, without compromising on its high environmental and social standards and values***. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>240</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Josianne Cutajar</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 21 a (new)</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(21a)*** ***In order to achieve the Union’s climate targets for 2030 and to create stability and trust in the long-term benefits of investments in clean energy and fuels, sustainable alternative fuels technologies, including sustainable aviation and maritime fuels, should be considered a strategic net-zero technology.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>241</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tomas Tobé, Sara Skyttedal</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 22</Article>

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (22) Member States should submit updated drafts of their 2021-2030 National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) in June 202340 . As emphasised in the Commission’s Guidance to Member States for the update of the 2021-2030 national energy and climate plans41 , the updated plans should describe Member States’ objectives and policies to facilitate the scale-up of manufacturing projects of commercially available energy efficient and low-carbon technologies, equipment and key components within their territory. Those plans should also describe Member States’ objectives and policies to achieve such scale-up through diversification efforts in third countries, and to enable their industries to capture and store CO2 emissions permanently in geological storage sites. | (22) Member States should submit updated drafts of their 2021-2030 National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) in June 202340 . As emphasised in the Commission’s Guidance to Member States for the update of the 2021-2030 national energy and climate plans41 , the updated plans should describe Member States’ objectives and policies to facilitate the scale-up of manufacturing projects of commercially available energy efficient and low-carbon technologies, equipment and key components within their territory. Those plans should also describe Member States’ objectives and policies to achieve such scale-up through diversification efforts in third countries, and to enable their industries to capture and store CO2 emissions permanently in geological storage sites. ***These national energy and climate plans should form the basis upon which the need for net-zero technologies are determined.*** |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 40 Member States shall update their national plans for 2021-2030 by June 2023 (draft plans) and June 2024 (final plans). See Article 14 and requirements of Chapter 2 and Annex I of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. | 40 Member States shall update their national plans for 2021-2030 by June 2023 (draft plans) and June 2024 (final plans). See Article 14 and requirements of Chapter 2 and Annex I of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. |
| 41 Commission Notice on the Guidance to Member States for the update of the 2021-2030 national energy and climate plans 2022/C 495/02, (OJ C 495, 29.12.2022, p. 24). | 41 Commission Notice on the Guidance to Member States for the update of the 2021-2030 national energy and climate plans 2022/C 495/02, (OJ C 495, 29.12.2022, p. 24). |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>242</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marc Botenga, Marisa Matias, Cornelia Ernst</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 22</Article>

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (22) Member States should submit updated drafts of their 2021-2030 National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) in June 202340 . As emphasised in the Commission’s Guidance to Member States for the update of the 2021-2030 national energy and climate plans41 , the updated plans should describe Member States’ objectives and policies to facilitate the scale-up of manufacturing projects of commercially available energy efficient and low-carbon technologies, equipment and key components within their territory. Those plans should also describe Member States’ objectives and policies to achieve such scale-up through diversification efforts in third countries***, and to enable their industries to capture and store CO2emissions permanently in geological storage sites***. | (22) Member States should submit updated drafts of their 2021-2030 National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) in June 202340 . As emphasised in the Commission’s Guidance to Member States for the update of the 2021-2030 national energy and climate plans41 , the updated plans should describe Member States’ objectives and policies to facilitate the scale-up of manufacturing projects of commercially available energy efficient and low-carbon technologies, equipment and key components within their territory. Those plans should also describe Member States’ objectives and policies to achieve such scale-up through diversification efforts in third countries ***through win-win partnerships***. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 40 Member States shall update their national plans for 2021-2030 by June 2023 (draft plans) and June 2024 (final plans). See Article 14 and requirements of Chapter 2 and Annex I of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. | 40 Member States shall update their national plans for 2021-2030 by June 2023 (draft plans) and June 2024 (final plans). See Article 14 and requirements of Chapter 2 and Annex I of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. |
| 41 Commission Notice on the Guidance to Member States for the update of the 2021-2030 national energy and climate plans 2022/C 495/02, (OJ C 495, 29.12.2022, p. 24). | 41 Commission Notice on the Guidance to Member States for the update of the 2021-2030 national energy and climate plans 2022/C 495/02, (OJ C 495, 29.12.2022, p. 24). |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>243</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 22</Article>

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (22) Member States should submit updated drafts of their 2021-2030 National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) in June 202340 . As emphasised in the Commission’s Guidance to Member States for the update of the 2021-2030 national energy and climate plans41 , the updated plans should describe Member States’ objectives and policies to facilitate the ***scale-up of*** manufacturing ***projects*** of commercially available ***energy efficient and low-carbon*** technologies, equipment and ***key*** components within their territory. Those plans should also describe Member States’ objectives and policies to achieve such scale-up through diversification efforts in third countries, and to enable ***their industries to capture and store CO2***emissions permanently in geological storage sites. | (22) Member States should submit updated drafts of their 2021-2030 National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) in June 202340 . As emphasised in the Commission’s Guidance to Member States for the update of the 2021-2030 national energy and climate plans41 , the updated plans should describe Member States’ objectives and policies to facilitate the manufacturing ***scale-up*** of commercially available technologies, equipment and components within their territory. Those plans should also describe Member States’ objectives and policies to achieve such scale-up through diversification efforts in third countries, and to enable ***unavoidable industrial*** emissions ***for which no direct emission reduction options are available, to be captured and*** permanently ***stored*** in geological storage sites. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 40 Member States shall update their national plans for 2021-2030 by June 2023 (draft plans) and June 2024 (final plans). See Article 14 and requirements of Chapter 2 and Annex I of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. | 40 Member States shall update their national plans for 2021-2030 by June 2023 (draft plans) and June 2024 (final plans). See Article 14 and requirements of Chapter 2 and Annex I of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. |
| 41 Commission Notice on the Guidance to Member States for the update of the 2021-2030 national energy and climate plans 2022/C 495/02, (OJ C 495, 29.12.2022, p. 24). | 41 Commission Notice on the Guidance to Member States for the update of the 2021-2030 national energy and climate plans 2022/C 495/02, (OJ C 495, 29.12.2022, p. 24). |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>244</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Sara Skyttedal, Tomas Tobé</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 23</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| ***(23)*** ***In addition, the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age42 sets out a comprehensive approach to support a clean energy technology scale up based on four pillars. The first pillar aims at creating a regulatory environment that simplifies and fast-tracks permitting for new net-zero technology manufacturing and assembly sites and facilitates the scaling up of the net-zero industry of the Union. The second pillar of the plan is to boost investment in and financing of net-zero technology production, through the revised Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework adopted in March 2023 and the creation of a European Sovereignty fund to preserve the European edge on critical and emerging technologies relevant to the green and digital transitions. The third pillar relates to developing the skills needed to make the transition happen and increase the number of skilled workers in the clean energy technology sector. The fourth pillar focuses on trade and the diversification of the supply chain of critical raw materials. That includes creating a critical raw materials club, working with like-minded partners to collectively strengthen supply chains and diversifying away from single suppliers for critical input.*** | ***deleted*** |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |  |
| ***42*** ***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 Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, COM/2023/62 final, 01.02.2023.*** |  |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>245</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Josianne Cutajar, Adriana Maldonado López, Dan Nica</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 23</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (23) In addition, the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age42 sets out a comprehensive approach to support a clean energy technology scale up based on four pillars. The first pillar aims at creating a regulatory environment that simplifies and fast-tracks permitting for new net-zero technology manufacturing and assembly sites and facilitates the scaling up of the net-zero industry of the Union. The second pillar of the plan is to boost investment in and financing of net-zero technology production, through the revised Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework adopted in March 2023 and the creation of a European Sovereignty fund to preserve the European edge on critical and emerging technologies relevant to the green and digital transitions. The third pillar relates to developing the skills needed to make the transition happen and increase the number of skilled workers in the clean energy technology sector. The fourth pillar focuses on trade and the diversification of the supply chain of critical raw materials. That includes creating a critical raw materials club, working with like-minded partners to collectively strengthen supply chains and diversifying away from single suppliers for critical input. | (23) In addition, the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age 42 sets out a comprehensive approach to support a clean energy technology scale up based on four pillars. The first pillar aims at creating a regulatory environment that simplifies and fast-tracks permitting for new net-zero technology manufacturing and assembly sites and facilitates the scaling up of the net-zero industry of the Union. The second pillar of the plan is to boost investment in and financing of net-zero technology production, through the revised Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework adopted in March 2023 and the creation of a European Sovereignty fund to preserve the European edge on critical and emerging technologies relevant to the green and digital transitions***, in particular to provide resources for upstream research and innovation for strategic industrial projects to decarbonise hard to abate sectors in particular energy intensive industries supplying key raw materials and components for net zero technologies. The funding accessibility should be predictable, provided that clear predefined criteria are met, making both the development and implementation of new technologies and CCS, in combination with Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS), eligible for achieving net-zero at the installation level***. The third pillar relates to developing the skills needed to make the transition happen and increase the number of skilled workers in the clean energy technology sector. The fourth pillar focuses on trade and the diversification of the supply chain of critical raw materials. That includes creating a critical raw materials club, working with like-minded partners to collectively strengthen supply chains and diversifying away from single suppliers for critical input. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |  |
| 42 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 Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, COM/2023/62 final, 01.02.2023. |  |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>246</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 23</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (23) In addition, the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age42 sets out a comprehensive approach to support a clean energy technology scale up based on four pillars. The first pillar aims at creating a regulatory environment ***that simplifies and fast-tracks permitting*** for new net-zero technology manufacturing and assembly sites and facilitates the scaling up of the net-zero industry of the Union. The second pillar of the plan is to boost investment in and financing of net-zero technology production, through the revised Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework adopted in March 2023 and the creation of a European Sovereignty fund ***to preserve the European edge on critical and emerging technologies relevant to the green and digital transitions***. The third pillar relates to developing the skills needed to make the transition happen and increase the number of skilled workers in the clean energy technology sector. The fourth pillar focuses on trade and ***the diversification of the*** supply ***chain of*** critical raw materials. ***That includes creating a critical raw materials club, working with like-minded partners to collectively strengthen supply chains and diversifying away from single suppliers for critical input.*** | (23) In addition, the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age42 sets out a comprehensive approach to support a clean energy technology scale up based on four pillars. The first pillar aims at creating a ***predictable, coherent and simplified*** regulatory environment for new net-zero technology manufacturing and assembly sites and facilitates the scaling up of the net-zero industry of the Union. The second pillar of the plan is to boost investment in and financing of net-zero technology production, through the revised Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework adopted in March 2023 and the creation of a European Sovereignty fund. The third pillar relates to developing the skills needed to make the transition happen and increase the number of skilled workers in the clean energy technology sector. The fourth pillar focuses on trade and ***resilient*** supply ***chains, including on*** critical raw materials. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 42 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 Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, COM/2023/62 final, 01.02.2023. | 42 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 Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, COM/2023/62 final, 01.02.2023. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>247</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Nicola Beer, Andreas Glueck</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 23</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (23) In addition, the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age42 sets out a comprehensive approach to support a clean energy technology scale up based on four pillars. The first pillar aims at creating a regulatory environment that simplifies and fast-tracks permitting for new net-zero technology manufacturing and assembly sites and facilitates the scaling up of the net-zero industry of the Union. The second pillar of the plan is to boost investment in and financing of net-zero technology production, through the revised Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework adopted in March 2023 ***and the creation of a European Sovereignty fund to preserve the European edge on critical and emerging technologies relevant to the green and digital transitions***. The third pillar relates to developing the skills needed to make the transition happen and increase the number of skilled workers in the clean energy technology sector. The fourth pillar focuses on trade and the diversification of the supply chain of critical raw materials. That includes creating a critical raw materials club, working with like-minded partners to collectively strengthen supply chains and diversifying away from single suppliers for critical input. | (23) In addition, the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age42 sets out a comprehensive approach to support a clean energy technology scale up based on four pillars. The first pillar aims at creating a regulatory environment that simplifies and fast-tracks permitting for new net-zero technology manufacturing and assembly sites and facilitates the scaling up of the net-zero industry of the Union. The second pillar of the plan is to boost investment in and financing of net-zero technology production, through the revised Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework adopted in March 2023. The third pillar relates to developing the skills needed to make the transition happen and increase the number of skilled workers in the clean energy technology sector. The fourth pillar focuses on trade and the diversification of the supply chain of critical raw materials. That includes creating a critical raw materials club, working with like-minded partners to collectively strengthen supply chains and diversifying away from single suppliers for critical input. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 42 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 Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, COM/2023/62 final, 01.02.2023. | 42 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 Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, COM/2023/62 final, 01.02.2023. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>248</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Mauri Pekkarinen, Andreas Glueck, Nicola Beer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 23</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (23) In addition, the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age42 sets out a comprehensive approach to support a clean energy technology scale up based on four pillars. The first pillar aims at creating a regulatory environment that simplifies and fast-tracks permitting for new net-zero technology manufacturing and assembly sites and facilitates the scaling up of the net-zero industry of the Union. The second pillar of the plan is to boost investment in and financing of net-zero technology production, through the revised Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework adopted in March 2023 ***and the creation of a European Sovereignty fund to preserve the European edge on critical and emerging technologies relevant to the green and digital transitions***. The third pillar relates to developing the skills needed to make the transition happen and increase the number of skilled workers in the clean energy technology sector. The fourth pillar focuses on trade and the diversification of the supply chain of critical raw materials. That includes creating a critical raw materials club, working with like-minded partners to collectively strengthen supply chains and diversifying away from single suppliers for critical input. | (23) In addition, the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age42 sets out a comprehensive approach to support a clean energy technology scale up based on four pillars. The first pillar aims at creating a regulatory environment that simplifies and fast-tracks permitting for new net-zero technology manufacturing and assembly sites and facilitates the scaling up of the net-zero industry of the Union. The second pillar of the plan is to boost investment in and financing of net-zero technology production, through the revised Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework adopted in March 2023. The third pillar relates to developing the skills needed to make the transition happen and increase the number of skilled workers in the clean energy technology sector. The fourth pillar focuses on trade and the diversification of the supply chain of critical raw materials. That includes creating a critical raw materials club, working with like-minded partners to collectively strengthen supply chains and diversifying away from single suppliers for critical input. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 42 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 Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, COM/2023/62 final, 01.02.2023. | 42 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 Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, COM/2023/62 final, 01.02.2023. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

<TitreJust>Justification</TitreJust>

European Union has established countless funding instruments, for instance InvestEU, Innovation Fund and NextGenEU. EU needs to streamline the use of current instruments for more effective transmission and targeting of public funding.

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>249</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tiziana Beghin</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 23</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (23) In addition, the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age42 sets out a comprehensive approach to support a clean energy technology scale up based on four pillars. The first pillar aims at creating a regulatory environment that simplifies and fast-tracks permitting for new net-zero technology manufacturing and assembly sites and facilitates the scaling up of the net-zero industry of the Union. The second pillar of the plan is to boost investment in and financing of net-zero technology production, through the revised Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework adopted in March 2023 and the creation of a European Sovereignty fund to preserve the European edge on critical and emerging technologies relevant to the green and digital transitions. The third pillar relates to developing the skills needed to make the transition happen and increase the number of skilled workers in the clean energy technology sector. The fourth pillar focuses on trade and the diversification of the supply chain of critical raw materials. That includes creating a critical raw materials club, working with like-minded partners to collectively strengthen supply chains and diversifying away from single suppliers for critical input. | (23) In addition, the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age42 sets out a comprehensive approach to support a clean energy technology scale up based on four pillars. The first pillar aims at creating a regulatory environment that simplifies and fast-tracks permitting for new net-zero technology manufacturing and assembly sites and facilitates the scaling up of the net-zero industry of the Union. The second pillar of the plan is to boost investment in and financing of net-zero technology production, through the revised Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework adopted in March 2023 and the creation of a European Sovereignty fund to preserve the European edge on critical and emerging technologies relevant to the green and digital transitions. The third pillar relates to developing the skills needed to make the transition happen and increase the number of skilled workers in the clean energy technology sector. The fourth pillar focuses on trade and the diversification of the supply chain of critical raw materials. That includes creating a critical raw materials club, working with like-minded partners to collectively strengthen supply chains and diversifying away from single suppliers for critical input***, , in accordance to Regulation (EU) … / … [add footnote with publication references of the Critical Raw Materials Regulation]***. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 42 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 Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, COM/2023/62 final, 01.02.2023. | 42 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 Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, COM/2023/62 final, 01.02.2023. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>250</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Nicolás González Casares, Marcos Ros Sempere, Beatrice Covassi</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 23</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (23) In addition, the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age42 sets out a comprehensive approach to support a clean energy technology scale up based on four pillars. The first pillar aims at creating a regulatory environment that simplifies and fast-tracks permitting for new net-zero technology manufacturing and assembly sites and facilitates the scaling up of the net-zero industry of the Union. The second pillar of the plan is to boost investment in and financing of net-zero technology production, through the revised Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework adopted in March 2023 and the creation of a European Sovereignty fund to preserve the European edge on critical and emerging technologies relevant to the green and digital transitions. The third pillar relates to developing the skills needed to make the transition happen and increase the number of skilled workers in the clean energy technology sector. The fourth pillar focuses on trade and the diversification of the supply chain of critical raw materials. That includes creating a critical raw materials club, working with like-minded partners to collectively strengthen supply chains and diversifying away from single suppliers for critical input. | (23) In addition, the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age42 sets out a comprehensive approach to support a clean energy technology scale up based on four pillars. The first pillar aims at creating a regulatory environment that simplifies and fast-tracks permitting for new net-zero technology manufacturing and assembly sites and facilitates the scaling up of the net-zero industry of the Union. The second pillar of the plan is to boost investment in and financing of net-zero technology production, through the revised Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework adopted in March 2023 and the creation of a European Sovereignty fund to preserve the European edge on critical and emerging technologies relevant to the green and digital transitions. The third pillar relates to developing the skills ***and quality jobs*** needed to make the transition happen and increase the number of skilled workers in the clean energy technology sector. The fourth pillar focuses on trade and the diversification of the supply chain of critical raw materials. That includes creating a critical raw materials club, working with like-minded partners***, in full compliance with social and labour standards,*** to collectively strengthen supply chains and diversifying away from single suppliers for critical input. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 42 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 Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, COM/2023/62 final, 01.02.2023. | 42 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 Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, COM/2023/62 final, 01.02.2023. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>251</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marc Botenga, Marisa Matias, Cornelia Ernst</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 23</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (23) In addition, the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age42 sets out a comprehensive approach to support a clean energy technology scale up based on four pillars. The first pillar aims at creating a regulatory environment that simplifies and fast-tracks permitting for new net-zero technology manufacturing and assembly sites and facilitates the scaling up of the net-zero industry of the Union. The second pillar of the plan is to boost investment in and financing of net-zero technology production, through the revised Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework adopted in March 2023 and the creation of a European Sovereignty fund to preserve the European edge on critical and emerging technologies relevant to the green and digital transitions. The third pillar relates to developing the skills needed to make the transition happen and increase the number of skilled workers in the clean energy technology sector. The fourth pillar focuses on trade and the diversification of the supply chain of critical raw materials. That includes creating a critical raw materials club, working with ***like-minded*** partners to collectively strengthen supply chains and diversifying away from single suppliers for critical input. | (23) In addition, the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age42 sets out a comprehensive approach to support a clean energy technology scale up based on four pillars. The first pillar aims at creating a regulatory environment that simplifies and fast-tracks permitting for new net-zero technology manufacturing and assembly sites and facilitates the scaling up of the net-zero industry of the Union. The second pillar of the plan is to boost investment in and financing of net-zero technology production, through the revised Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework adopted in March 2023 and the creation of a European Sovereignty fund to preserve the European edge on critical and emerging technologies relevant to the green and digital transitions. The third pillar relates to developing the skills ***and quality jobs*** needed to make the transition happen and increase the number of skilled workers in the clean energy technology sector. The fourth pillar focuses on trade and the diversification of the supply chain of critical raw materials. That includes creating a critical raw materials club, working with partners to collectively strengthen supply chains and diversifying away from single suppliers for critical input. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 42 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 Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, COM/2023/62 final, 01.02.2023. | 42 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 Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, COM/2023/62 final, 01.02.2023. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>252</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 24</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (24) ***Under the first pillar, the Union should develop and maintain an industrial basis for the provision of net-zero technology solutions to secure its energy supply, while also living up to its ambitions on climate neutrality.*** To support that goal and to ***avoid*** dependencies for the supply of net-zero technologies that ***would delay the*** Union’s ***greenhouse gas emission reductions efforts or put at risk the security of supply of*** energy, this Regulation ***shall*** set out provisions to encourage demand for sustainable and resilient net-zero technologies. | (24) To support that goal and to ***reduce*** dependencies for the supply of net-zero technologies that ***could jeopardise the achievement of*** Union’s ***climate and*** energy ***objectives***, this Regulation ***should*** set out provisions to encourage demand for sustainable and resilient net-zero technologies ***in the Union***. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>253</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marc Botenga, Marisa Matias, Cornelia Ernst</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 24</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (24) Under the first pillar, the Union should develop and maintain an industrial basis for the provision of net-zero technology solutions to secure its energy supply, while also living up to its ambitions on climate neutrality. To support that goal and to avoid dependencies for the supply of net-zero technologies that would delay the Union’s greenhouse gas emission reductions efforts or put at risk the security of supply of energy, this Regulation shall set out provisions to encourage ***demand for*** sustainable and resilient net-zero technologies. | (24) Under the first pillar, the Union should develop and maintain an industrial basis for the provision of net-zero technology solutions to secure its energy supply, while also living up to its ambitions on climate neutrality ***and emissions reduction***. To support that goal and to avoid dependencies for the supply of net-zero technologies that would delay the Union’s greenhouse gas emission reductions efforts or put at risk the security of supply of energy, this Regulation shall set out provisions to encourage ***public production of*** sustainable and resilient net-zero technologies ***and transformation of existing infrastructures***. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>254</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Jerzy Buzek</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 24 a (new)</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(24a)*** ***Leading globally on product sustainability is central to the Union’s industrial strategy and a decisive element of the Union’s competitiveness. To ensure a level-playing field for all suppliers of net-zero technologies, products placed on the internal market shall be subject to sustainability requirements, including but not limited to carbon footprint requirements, traceability, recyclability and recycled content requirements.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

<TitreJust>Justification</TitreJust>

To ensure a level-playing field between domestic and non-European manufacturers, it is key that mandatory sustainability requirements be in place, complementary to the applicable horizontal legislation. The comprehensive requirements laid out in the Regulation on batteries and waste batteries could serve as a blueprint for other net-zero technologies.

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>255</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marc Botenga, Marisa Matias, Cornelia Ernst</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 25</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (25) Directives 2014/23/EU, 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU already allow contracting authorities and entities awarding contracts through public procurement procedures to rely, in addition to price or cost, on additional criteria for identifying the most economically advantageous tender. Such criteria concern for instance the quality of the tender including social, environmental and innovative characteristics. When awarding contracts for net-zero technology through public procurement, contracting authorities and contracting entities should duly assess the tenders’ contribution to sustainability and resilience in relation to a series of criteria relating to the tender’s environmental sustainability, innovation, system integration and to resilience. | (25) Directives 2014/23/EU, 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU already allow contracting authorities and entities awarding contracts through public procurement procedures to rely, in addition to price or cost, on additional criteria for identifying the most economically advantageous tender. Such criteria concern for instance the quality of the tender including social, environmental and innovative characteristics. When awarding contracts for net-zero technology through public procurement, contracting authorities and contracting entities should duly assess the tenders’ contribution to sustainability and resilience in relation to a series of criteria relating to the tender’s environmental sustainability, innovation, system integration and to resilience. ***The tenders should present how they intend to ensure workers’ participation to the decision taking processes, as well as their commitment to respect collective bargaining.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>256</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Susana Solís Pérez, Bart Groothuis, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 25</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (25) Directives 2014/23/EU, 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU already allow contracting authorities and entities awarding contracts through public procurement procedures to rely, in addition to price or cost, on additional criteria for identifying the most economically advantageous tender. Such criteria concern for instance the quality of the tender including social, environmental and innovative characteristics. When awarding contracts for net-zero technology through public procurement, contracting authorities and contracting entities should duly assess the tenders’ contribution to sustainability and resilience in relation to a series of criteria relating to the tender’s environmental sustainability, innovation, system integration and to resilience. | (25) Directives 2014/23/EU, 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU already allow contracting authorities and entities awarding contracts through public procurement procedures to rely, in addition to price or cost, on additional criteria for identifying the most economically advantageous tender. Such criteria concern for instance the quality of the tender including social, environmental***, governance*** and innovative characteristics. When awarding contracts for net-zero technology through public procurement, contracting authorities and contracting entities should duly assess the tenders’ contribution to sustainability and resilience in relation to a series of criteria relating to the tender’s environmental sustainability, ***compliance with human rights laws, adherence to EU governance rules and reporting obligations*** innovation, system integration and to resilience. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>257</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Adriana Maldonado López, Beatrice Covassi, Dan Nica</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 25</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (25) Directives 2014/23/EU, 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU already allow contracting authorities and entities awarding contracts through ***public*** procurement procedures to rely, in addition to price or cost, on additional criteria for identifying the most economically advantageous tender. Such criteria concern for instance the quality of the tender including social, environmental and innovative characteristics. When awarding contracts for net-zero technology through public procurement, contracting authorities and contracting entities should duly assess the tenders’ contribution to sustainability and resilience in relation to a series of criteria relating to the tender’s environmental sustainability, innovation, system integration and to resilience. | (25) Directives 2014/23/EU, 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU already allow contracting authorities and entities awarding contracts through procurement procedures to rely, in addition to price or cost, on additional criteria for identifying the most economically advantageous tender. Such criteria concern for instance the quality of the tender including social, environmental***, governance*** and innovative characteristics. When awarding contracts for net-zero technology through public procurement, contracting authorities and contracting entities should duly assess the tenders’ contribution to sustainability and resilience in relation to a series of criteria relating to the tender’s environmental sustainability, ***compliance with human rights laws, EU governance rules and reporting obligations,*** innovation, system integration and to resilience. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>258</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 25</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (25) Directives 2014/23/EU, 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU already allow contracting authorities and entities awarding contracts through public procurement procedures to rely, in addition to price or cost, on ***additional*** criteria for identifying the most economically advantageous tender. Such criteria concern for instance the quality of the tender including social, environmental and innovative characteristics. When awarding contracts for net-zero technology through public procurement, contracting authorities and contracting entities should duly assess the tenders’ contribution to sustainability and resilience in relation to a series of criteria relating to the tender’s environmental sustainability, innovation, system integration and to resilience. | (25) Directives 2014/23/EU, 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU already allow contracting authorities and entities awarding contracts through public procurement procedures to rely, in addition to price or cost, on ***qualitative*** criteria for identifying the most economically advantageous tender. Such criteria concern for instance the quality of the tender including social, environmental and innovative characteristics. When awarding contracts for net-zero technology through public procurement, contracting authorities and contracting entities should duly assess the tenders’ contribution to sustainability***,*** and resilience in relation to a series of criteria relating to the tender’s environmental ***and social*** sustainability, innovation, system integration and to resilience. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>259</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Adriana Maldonado López, Beatrice Covassi, Dan Nica</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 26</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (26) Social sustainability criteria can already be applied under existing legislation and can include working conditions and collective bargaining in line with the European Pillar of Social Rights in line with Articles, 30 (3) of Directive 2014/23/EU, 18 (2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and 36 (2) of Directive 2014/25/EU. Contracting authorities should contribute to social sustainability by taking the appropriate measures to ensure that in the performance of public contracts economic operators comply with applicable obligations in the fields of social and labour law established by Union law, national law, collective agreements or by the international environmental, social and labour law provisions listed in Annex X of Directive 2014/23/EU, Annex X of Directive 2014/24/EU and Annex XIV of Directive 2014/25/EU43 . | (26) ***(26)*** Social sustainability criteria can already be applied under existing legislation and can include working conditions and collective bargaining in line with the European Pillar of Social Rights in line with Articles, 30 (3) of Directive 2014/23/EU, 18 (2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and 36 (2) of Directive 2014/25/EU. Contracting authorities should contribute to social sustainability by taking the appropriate measures to ensure that in the performance of public contracts economic operators comply with applicable obligations in the fields of social and labour law established by Union law, national law, collective agreements or by the international environmental, social and labour law provisions listed in Annex X of Directive 2014/23/EU, Annex X of Directive 2014/24/EU and Annex XIV of Directive 2014/25/EU43. ***Public procurement contracts must include social clauses and where relevant apprenticeship clauses.*** |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 43 Commission Notice "Buying Social - a guide to taking account of social considerations in public procurement (2nd edition)", C(2021) 3573 final. | 43 Commission Notice "Buying Social - a guide to taking account of social considerations in public procurement (2nd edition)", C(2021) 3573 final. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>260</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Nicolás González Casares, Marcos Ros Sempere, Beatrice Covassi</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 26 a (new)</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(26a)*** ***Member States should use their purchasing power to promote Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP), including gender equality, in order to ensure a good balance between the three pillars of sustainable development - economic, social and environmental - when procuring goods, services or works.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>261</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Henna Virkkunen, Eva Maydell</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 27</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (27) Without prejudice to Union legislation applicable to a specific technology, including under the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products44 and the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning batteries and waste batteries45 , and unless otherwise indicated therein, when evaluating the environmental sustainability of the net-zero solutions procured on the basis of this Regulation, contracting authorities and contracting entities may take into account various elements with an impact on the climate and the environment. These may include, for instance, the durability and reliability of the solution; the ease of repair and maintenance; the ease of upgrading and refurbishment; the ease and quality of recycling; the use of substances; the consumption of energy, water and other resources in one or more life cycle stages of the product; the weight and volume of the product and its packaging; the incorporation of used components; the quantity, characteristics and availability of consumables needed for proper use and maintenance; the environmental footprint of the product and its life cycle environmental impacts; the carbon footprint of the product; the microplastic release; emissions to air, water or soil released in one or more life cycle stages of the product; the amounts of waste generated; the conditions for use. | (27) Without prejudice to Union legislation applicable to a specific technology, including under the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products44 and the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning batteries and waste batteries45 , and unless otherwise indicated therein, when evaluating the environmental sustainability of the net-zero solutions procured on the basis of this Regulation, contracting authorities and contracting entities may take into account various elements with an impact on the climate and the environment. These may include, for instance, the durability and reliability of the solution; the ease of repair and maintenance; the ease of upgrading and refurbishment; the ease and quality of recycling; the use of substances; the consumption of energy, water and other resources in one or more life cycle stages of the product; the weight and volume of the product and its packaging; the incorporation of ***renewable materials or*** used components; the quantity, characteristics and availability of consumables needed for proper use and maintenance; the environmental footprint of the product and its life cycle environmental impacts; the carbon footprint of the product; the microplastic release; emissions to air, water or soil released in one or more life cycle stages of the product; the amounts of waste generated; the conditions for use. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 44 Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products and repealing Directive 2009/125/EC, COM/2022/142 final, 30.03.2022. | 44 Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products and repealing Directive 2009/125/EC, COM/2022/142 final, 30.03.2022. |
| 45 Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020, COM/2020/798 final, 10.12.2020. | 45 Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020, COM/2020/798 final, 10.12.2020. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>262</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 27</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (27) Without prejudice to Union legislation applicable to a specific technology, including under the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products44 and the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning batteries and waste batteries45 , and unless otherwise indicated therein, when evaluating the environmental sustainability of ***the*** net-zero solutions procured on the basis of this Regulation, contracting authorities and contracting entities ***may*** take into account various elements with an impact on the climate and the environment. These may include, for instance, the durability and reliability of the solution; the ease of repair and maintenance; the ease of upgrading and refurbishment; the ease and quality of recycling; the use of substances; the consumption of energy, water and other resources in one or more life cycle stages of the product; the weight and volume of the product and its packaging; the incorporation of used components; the quantity, characteristics and availability of consumables needed for proper use and maintenance; the environmental footprint of the product and its life cycle environmental impacts; the carbon footprint of the product; the microplastic release; emissions to air, water or soil released in one or more life cycle stages of the product; the amounts of waste generated; the conditions for use. | (27) Without prejudice to Union legislation applicable to a specific technology, including under the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products44 and the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning batteries and waste batteries45 , and unless otherwise indicated therein, when evaluating the environmental sustainability of net-zero solutions procured on the basis of this Regulation, contracting authorities and contracting entities ***should*** take into account various elements with an impact on the climate and the environment. These may include, for instance, the durability and reliability of the solution; the ease of repair and maintenance; the ease of upgrading and refurbishment; the ease and quality of recycling; the use of ***certain*** substances; the consumption of energy, water and other resources in one or more life cycle stages of the product; the weight and volume of the product and its packaging; the incorporation of used components; the quantity, characteristics and availability of consumables needed for proper use and maintenance; the environmental footprint of the product and its life cycle environmental impacts; the carbon footprint of the product; the microplastic release; emissions to air, water or soil released in one or more life cycle stages of the product; the amounts of waste generated; the conditions for use. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 44 Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products and repealing Directive 2009/125/EC, COM/2022/142 final, 30.03.2022. | 44 Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products and repealing Directive 2009/125/EC, COM/2022/142 final, 30.03.2022. |
| 45 Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020, COM/2020/798 final, 10.12.2020. | 45 Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020, COM/2020/798 final, 10.12.2020. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>263</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Josianne Cutajar, Adriana Maldonado López, Dan Nica, Romana Jerković</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 27 a (new)</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(27a)*** ***In hard-to-abate sectors, including energy-intensive industries, the number of commercially available and scalable net zero technologies is currently limited. For those net zero technologies already in use or in the early stages of development, major reductions in cost and improvements in performance will be needed. Therefore, investments in research and innovation both at Union and national level continue to be important. Together with joint and coordinated efforts across the Member States notably through the Strategic Energy Technology Plan, research and innovation activities increase the resilience of the Union’s clean energy sector. Moreover, net zero technologies that are at demonstration or prototype stage today also make significant contributions in the long term to the achievement of net-zero industries in the Union and should be supported through the net zero industry act Financial support should be provided irrespective of the number of technologies implemented over time, as long as the costs associated with implementing these technologies remain additional and cannot be fully transferred to customers. Half of the greenhouse gas emissions reductions expected by 2050 will require technologies that are not yet ready for the market, so research and innovation activities are a crucial component to increase the EU’s technological sovereignty and global competitiveness.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>264</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 28</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (28) For the purposes of taking into account within a public procurement procedure of the need to diversify sources of supply of net-zero technologies away from single sources of supply within the meaning of Article 19 (2), and without prejudice to the Union’s international commitments, the supply should at least be deemed insufficiently diversified where a single source supplies for more than ***65%*** of the demand for a specific net-zero technology within the Union. | (28) For the purposes of taking into account within a public procurement procedure of the need to diversify sources of supply of net-zero technologies away from single sources of supply within the meaning of Article 19 (2), and without prejudice to the Union’s international commitments, the supply should at least be deemed insufficiently diversified where a single source supplies for more than ***50%*** of the demand for a specific net-zero technology within the Union. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>265</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christian Ehler</Members>

<AuNomDe>{PPE}on behalf of the PPE Group</AuNomDe>

<Members>Pernille Weiss, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Ivan Štefanec, Eva Maydell, Marion Walsmann, Hildegard Bentele, Markus Pieper, Henna Virkkunen, Angelika Winzig, François-Xavier Bellamy, Angelika Niebler, Jerzy Buzek</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 29</Article>

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (29) For the purposes of setting up schemes benefitting households or consumers which incentivise the purchase of net-zero technology final products, and without prejudice to the Union’s international commitments, the supply should be deemed insufficiently diversified where a single source supplies more than 65% of the total demand for a specific net-zero technology within the Union. To ensure a consistent application, the Commission should publish a yearly list starting on the date of application of this Regulation, of the distribution of the origin of net zero technology final products which fall under this category, broken down by the share of Union supply originating in different sources in the last year for which data is available. | (29) For the purposes of setting up schemes benefitting households***, businesses*** or consumers which incentivise the purchase of net-zero technology final products, and without prejudice to the Union’s international commitments, the supply should be deemed insufficiently diversified where a single source ***outside the European Economic Area*** supplies more than 65% of the total demand ***within the Union*** for a specific net-zero technology within the Union. To ensure a consistent application, the Commission should publish a yearly list starting on the date of application of this Regulation, of the distribution of the origin of net zero technology final products which fall under this category, broken down by the share of Union supply originating in different sources in the last year for which data is available. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>266</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 29</Article>

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (29) For the purposes of setting up schemes benefitting households or consumers which incentivise the purchase of net-zero technology final products, and without prejudice to the Union’s international commitments, the supply should be deemed insufficiently diversified where a single source supplies more than ***65%*** of the total demand for a specific net-zero technology within the Union. To ensure a consistent application, the Commission should publish a yearly list starting on the date of application of this Regulation, of the distribution of the origin of net zero technology final products which fall under this category, broken down by the share of Union supply originating in different sources in the last year for which data is available. | (29) For the purposes of setting up schemes benefitting households***, companies*** or consumers which incentivise the purchase of net-zero technology final products, and without prejudice to the Union’s international commitments, the supply should be deemed insufficiently diversified where a single source supplies more than ***50%*** of the total demand for a specific net-zero technology within the Union. To ensure a consistent application, the Commission should publish a yearly list starting on the date of application of this Regulation, of the distribution of the origin of net zero technology final products which fall under this category, broken down by the share of Union supply originating in different sources in the last year for which data is available. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>267</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Susana Solís Pérez, Morten Petersen, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 30</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (30) Council Decision 2014/115/EU approved in particular the amendment to the World Trade Organisation Agreement on Government Procurement (the ‘GPA’)46 . The aim of the GPA is to establish a multilateral framework of balanced rights and obligations relating to public contracts with a view to achieving the liberalisation and expansion of world trade. For contracts covered by the European Union’s Appendix I to the GPA, as well as by other relevant international agreements by which the Union is bound, including free trade agreements and the Article III:8(a) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of 1994 for procurement by governmental agencies of products purchased with a view to commercial resale or with a view to use in the production of goods for commercial sale, contracting authorities and contracting entities should not apply the requirements of Article 19 (1) point (d) to economic operators of sources of supply that are signatories to the agreements. | (30) Council Decision 2014/115/EU approved in particular the amendment to the World Trade Organisation Agreement on Government Procurement (the ‘GPA’)46 . The aim of the GPA is to establish a multilateral framework of balanced rights and obligations relating to public contracts with a view to achieving the liberalisation and expansion of world trade. For contracts covered by the European Union’s Appendix I to the GPA, as well as by other relevant international agreements by which the Union is bound, including free trade agreements and the Article III:8(a) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of 1994 for procurement by governmental agencies of products purchased with a view to commercial resale or with a view to use in the production of goods for commercial sale, contracting authorities and contracting entities should not apply the requirements of Article 19 (1) point (d) to economic operators of sources of supply that are signatories to the agreements. ***In view of safeguarding a level playing field and reciprocity between European and third country entities and given the importance of ensuring an economically efficient green transition, the Commission should make sure that the relevant provisions of the International Procurement Instrument, Regulation (EU) 2022/103145a, are applied when awarding contracts to third country entities in international public procurement procedures.*** |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
|  | ***45a*** ***Regulation (EU) 2022/1031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 June 2022 on the access of third-country economic operators, goods and services to the Union’s public procurement and concession markets and procedures supporting negotiations on access of Union economic operators, goods and services to the public procurement and concession markets of third countries (OJ L 173, 30.6.2022, p. 1–16)*** |
| 46 Council decision 2014/115/EU of 2 December 2013 on the conclusion of the Protocol Amending the Agreement on Government Procurement, (OJ L68, 7.3.2014, p. 1). | 46 Council decision 2014/115/EU of 2 December 2013 on the conclusion of the Protocol Amending the Agreement on Government Procurement, (OJ L68, 7.3.2014, p. 1). |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>268</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tiziana Beghin</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 30</Article>

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (30) Council Decision 2014/115/EU approved in particular the amendment to the World Trade Organisation Agreement on Government Procurement (the ‘GPA’)***46*** . The aim of the GPA is to establish a multilateral framework of balanced rights and obligations relating to public contracts with a view to achieving the liberalisation and expansion of world trade. For contracts covered by the European Union’s Appendix I to the GPA, as well as by other relevant international agreements by which the Union is bound, including free trade agreements and the Article III:8(a) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of 1994 for procurement by governmental agencies of products purchased with a view to commercial resale or with a view to use in the production of goods for commercial sale, contracting authorities and contracting entities should not apply the requirements of Article 19 (1) point (d) to economic operators of sources of supply that are signatories to the agreements. | (30) Council Decision 2014/115/EU approved in particular the amendment to the World Trade Organisation Agreement on Government Procurement (the ‘GPA’)***[1]***. The aim of the GPA is to establish a multilateral framework of balanced rights and obligations relating to public contracts with a view to achieving the liberalisation and expansion of world trade ***and to encourage its member countries to adopt green procurement policies that prioritize sustainable and environmentally frienly goods and services***. For contracts covered by the European Union’s Appendix I to the GPA, as well as by other relevant international agreements by which the Union is bound, including free trade agreements and the Article III:8(a) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of 1994 for procurement by governmental agencies of products purchased with a view to commercial resale or with a view to use in the production of goods for commercial sale, contracting authorities and contracting entities should not apply the requirements of Article 19 (1) point (d) to economic operators of sources of supply that are signatories to the agreements. ***[1] Council decision 2014/115/EU of 2 December 2013 on the conclusion of the Protocol Amending the Agreement on Government Procurement, (OJ L68, 7.3.2014, p. 1).*** |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |  |
| ***46*** ***Council decision 2014/115/EU of 2 December 2013 on the conclusion of the Protocol Amending the Agreement on Government Procurement, (OJ L68, 7.3.2014, p. 1).*** |  |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>269</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tiziana Beghin</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 30 a (new)</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
|  | ***(30a)*** ***The WTO GPA promotes the use of international standards and guidelines in government procurement. By aligning procurement practices with internationally recognized standards, such as those related to greenhouse gas emissions or sustainable product certifications, governments could drive the adoption of net-zero industry solutions and create a level playing field for suppliers.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>270</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christian Ehler</Members>

<AuNomDe>{PPE}on behalf of the PPE Group</AuNomDe>

<Members>Pernille Weiss, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Gheorghe Falcă, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Ivan Štefanec, Eva Maydell, Marion Walsmann, Hildegard Bentele, Markus Pieper, Seán Kelly, Henna Virkkunen, Angelika Winzig, Angelika Niebler</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 31</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (31) The application of the provisions on resilience in public procurement procedures set out in Article 19 should be without prejudice to the application of Article 25 of Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council47 , and Articles 43 and 85 of Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council48 , as according with the Commission’s guidance of 201949 . The same way, public procurement provisions should continue to apply to works, supplies and services subject to Article 19, including article 67 (4) of Directive 2014/24/EU and any implementing measures resulting from the Proposal for a Regulation establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products. | (31) The application of the provisions on resilience in public procurement procedures set out in Article 19 should be without prejudice to the application of Article 25 of Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council47 , and Articles 43 and 85 of Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council48 , as according with the Commission’s guidance of 201949 . The same way, public procurement provisions should continue to apply to works, supplies and services subject to Article 19, including article 67 (4) of Directive 2014/24/EU and any implementing measures resulting from the Proposal for a Regulation establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products ***and the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning batteries and waste batteries***. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 47 Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65). | 47 Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65). |
| 48 Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors and repealing Directive 2004/17/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 243). | 48 Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors and repealing Directive 2004/17/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 243). |
| 49 Communication from the Commission: Guidance on the participation of third country bidders and goods in the EU procurement market, Brussels, 24.7.2019, C(2019) 5494 final. | 49 Communication from the Commission: Guidance on the participation of third country bidders and goods in the EU procurement market, Brussels, 24.7.2019, C(2019) 5494 final. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>271</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Susana Solís Pérez, Morten Petersen, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 31</Article>

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| --- |
|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (31) The application of the provisions on resilience in public procurement procedures set out in Article 19 should be without prejudice to the application of Article 25 of Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council47 , and Articles 43 and 85 of Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council48 , as according with the Commission’s guidance of 201949 . The same way, public procurement provisions should continue to apply to works, supplies and services subject to Article 19, including article 67 (4) of Directive 2014/24/EU and any implementing measures resulting from the Proposal for a Regulation establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products. | (31) The application of the provisions on resilience in public procurement procedures set out in Article 19 should be without prejudice to the application of ***Regulation 2022/1031/EU of the European Parliament and the Council46a,*** Article 25 of Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council47 , and Articles 43 and 85 of Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council48 , as according with the Commission’s guidance of 201949 . The same way, public procurement provisions should continue to apply to works, supplies and services subject to Article 19, including article 67 (4) of Directive 2014/24/EU and any implementing measures resulting from the Proposal for a Regulation establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
|  | ***46a*** ***Regulation (EU) 2022/1031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 June 2022 on the access of third-country economic operators, goods and services to the Union’s public procurement and concession markets and procedures supporting negotiations on access of Union economic operators, goods and services to the public procurement and concession markets of third countries (OJ L 173, 30.6.2022, p. 1–16)*** |
| 47 Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65). | 47 Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65). |
| 48 Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors and repealing Directive 2004/17/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 243). | 48 Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors and repealing Directive 2004/17/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 243). |
| 49 Communication from the Commission: Guidance on the participation of third country bidders and goods in the EU procurement market, Brussels, 24.7.2019, C(2019) 5494 final. | 49 Communication from the Commission: Guidance on the participation of third country bidders and goods in the EU procurement market, Brussels, 24.7.2019, C(2019) 5494 final. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>272</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 31</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (31) The application of the provisions on resilience in public procurement procedures set out in Article 19 should be without prejudice to the application of Article 25 of Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council47 , and Articles 43 and 85 of Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council48 , as according with the Commission’s guidance of 201949 . The same way, public procurement provisions should continue to apply to works, supplies and services subject to Article 19, including article 67 (4) of Directive 2014/24/EU and any implementing measures resulting from the Proposal for a Regulation establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products. | (31) The application of the provisions on resilience in public procurement procedures set out in Article 19 ***of this Regulation*** should be without prejudice to the application of Article 25 of Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council47 , and Articles 43 and 85 of Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council48 , as according with the Commission’s guidance of 201949 . The same way, public procurement provisions should continue to apply to works, supplies and services subject to Article 19, including article 67 (4) of Directive 2014/24/EU and any implementing measures resulting from the Proposal for a Regulation establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 47 Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65). | 47 Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65). |
| 48 Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors and repealing Directive 2004/17/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 243). | 48 Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors and repealing Directive 2004/17/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 243). |
| 49 Communication from the Commission: Guidance on the participation of third country bidders and goods in the EU procurement market, Brussels, 24.7.2019, C(2019) 5494 final. | 49 Communication from the Commission: Guidance on the participation of third country bidders and goods in the EU procurement market, Brussels, 24.7.2019, C(2019) 5494 final. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>273</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christian Ehler, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Gheorghe Falcă, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Ivan Štefanec, Eva Maydell, Marion Walsmann, Hildegard Bentele, Markus Pieper, Seán Kelly, Angelika Winzig, Angelika Niebler</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 32</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (32) The weighting of criteria on the sustainability and resilience contribution of the tender in relation to public procurement procedures is ***without prejudice to the possibility for*** contracting authorities and contracting entities ***to*** set a higher threshold for ***the*** criteria ***relating to environmental*** sustainability and ***innovation, in line with Article 41 (3) and Recital 64 of Directive 2014/23/EU*** of the ***European Parliament and of the Council50*** ***, Article 67 (5) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 82 (5) of Directive 2014/25/EU***. | (32) The weighting of criteria on the sustainability and resilience contribution of the tender in relation to public procurement procedures is ***a minimum threshold. Within this minimum threshold, the*** contracting authorities and contracting entities ***may freely differentiate the weighting of the individual criteria, without ignoring one completely. Contracting authorities and contracting entities may always*** set a higher threshold for ***one or several relevant*** criteria ***on the*** sustainability and ***resilience contribution. Given the importance of increasing the resilience*** of the ***Union’s energy system, the contracting authorities and contracting entities should pay significant attention to the resilience contribution***. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |  |
| ***50*** ***Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the award of concession contracts (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 1).*** |  |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>274</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 32</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (32) The weighting of criteria on the sustainability and resilience contribution of the tender in relation to public procurement procedures is without prejudice to the possibility for contracting authorities and contracting entities to set a higher threshold for the criteria relating to environmental sustainability and innovation, in line with Article 41 (3) and Recital 64 of Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council50 , Article 67 (5) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 82 (5) of Directive 2014/25/EU. | (32) The weighting of criteria on the sustainability and resilience contribution of the tender in relation to public procurement procedures is without prejudice to the possibility for contracting authorities and contracting entities to set a higher threshold for the criteria relating to environmental ***and social*** sustainability and innovation, in line with Article 41 (3) and Recital 64 of Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council50 , Article 67 (5) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 82 (5) of Directive 2014/25/EU. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 50 Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the award of concession contracts (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 1). | 50 Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the award of concession contracts (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 1). |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>275</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marc Botenga, Marisa Matias</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 33</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| ***(33)*** ***In order to limit administrative burden resulting from the need to take into account criteria relating to the sustainability and resilience contribution of the tender, in particular for smaller public buyers and for contracts of lower value which do not have an important impact on the market, the application of the relevant provisions of this Regulation should be deferred for two years for public buyers which are not central purchasing bodies and for contracts of a value below EUR 25 million.*** | ***deleted*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>276</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 34</Article>

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| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (34) For the purposes of the application of the provisions on public procurement according to Article 19, where a product is covered by a delegated act adopted under Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council51 , contracting authorities or contracting entities should purchase only the products that comply with the obligation laid down in Article 7 (2) of that Regulation. | (34) For the purposes of the application of the provisions on public procurement according to Article 19 ***of this Regulation***, where a product is covered by a delegated act adopted under Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council51 , contracting authorities or contracting entities should purchase only the products that comply with the obligation laid down in Article 7 (2) of that Regulation. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 51 Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1). | 51 Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1). |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>277</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Morten Petersen, Nicola Danti, Martin Hojsík</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 35</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (35) Households and final consumers are an essential part of the Union’s demand for net-zero technologies final products and public support schemes to incentivize the purchase of such product by households, in particular for vulnerable low- and lower middle-class income households and consumers, are important tools to accelerate the green transition. Under the solar rooftop initiative announced in the EU solar strategy52 , Member States should for instance set-up national programmes to support the massive deployment of rooftop solar energy. In the REPowerEU plan, the Commission called Member States to make full use of supporting measures which encourage switching to heat pumps. Such support schemes set up nationally by Member States or locally by local or regional authorities should also contribute to improving the sustainability and resilience of the EU net-zero technologies. Public authorities should for instance provide higher financial compensation to beneficiaries for the purchase of net-zero technology final products that will make a higher contribution to resilience in the Union. Public authorities should ensure that their schemes are open, transparent and non-discriminatory, so that they contribute to increase demand for net-zero technology products in the Union. Public authorities should also limit the additional financial compensation for such products so as not to slow down the deployment of the net-zero technologies in the Union. To increase the efficiency of such schemes Member States should ensure that information is easily accessible both for consumers and for net-zero technology manufacturers on a free website. The use by public authorities of the sustainability and resilience contribution in schemes targeted at consumers or households should be without prejudice to State aid rules and to WTO rules on Subsidies. | (35) Households and final consumers are an essential part of the Union’s demand for net-zero technologies final products and public support schemes to incentivize the purchase of such product by households, in particular for vulnerable low- and lower middle-class income households and consumers, are important tools to accelerate the green transition. Under the solar rooftop initiative announced in the EU solar strategy52 , Member States should for instance set-up national programmes to support the massive deployment of rooftop solar energy. In the REPowerEU plan, the Commission called Member States to make full use of supporting measures which encourage switching to heat pumps***, deploying geothermal and solar thermal energy systems in a cost-effective way by developing and modernising district heating systems***. Such support schemes set up nationally by Member States or locally by local or regional authorities should also contribute to improving the sustainability and resilience of the EU net-zero technologies. Public authorities should for instance provide higher financial compensation to beneficiaries for the purchase of net-zero technology final products that will make a higher contribution to resilience in the Union. Public authorities ***on national, regional, and local levels*** should ensure that their schemes are open, transparent and non-discriminatory, so that they contribute to increase demand for net-zero technology products in the Union. Public authorities should also limit the additional financial compensation for such products so as not to slow down the deployment of the net-zero technologies in the Union. To increase the efficiency of such schemes Member States should ensure that information is easily accessible both for consumers and for net-zero technology manufacturers on a free website. The use by public authorities of the sustainability and resilience contribution in schemes targeted at consumers or households should be without prejudice to State aid rules and to WTO rules on Subsidies. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 52 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions : EU Solar Energy Strategy, COM(2022) 221 final, 18.05.2022. | 52 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions : EU Solar Energy Strategy, COM(2022) 221 final, 18.05.2022. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

<TitreJust>Justification</TitreJust>

Cities and regions are the drivers of the green just transition and ensure energy security for their citizens. The accelerated deployment of geothermal energy technologies, especially when coupled with district heating networks, can help cities and regions achieve both by providing a net-zero alternative for a more diversified heating mix while giving consumers stable and predictably affordable prices for heat. Thereby, the vast deployment of geothermal energy technology contributes also to the Union’s strategic autonomy and its resilience.

And since around 50% of energy in the EU is used for heating and cooling, there is a particularly effective lever to save energy and reduce emissions, when targeting the heating sector by increasing the share of renewables. Lastly, for consistency, it is important to always link heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies throughout this text, as it is done in the NZIA’s Annex definition of strategic net-zero technologies.

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>278</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marc Botenga, Marisa Matias, Cornelia Ernst</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 35</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (35) Households and final consumers are an essential part of the Union’s demand for net-zero technologies final products and public support schemes to ***incentivize the purchase of such product by*** households, in particular for vulnerable low- and lower middle-class income households and consumers, are important tools to accelerate the green transition. Under the solar rooftop initiative announced in the EU solar strategy52 , Member States should for instance set-up national programmes to support the massive deployment of rooftop solar energy. In the REPowerEU plan, the Commission called Member States to make full use of supporting measures which encourage switching to heat pumps. Such support schemes set up nationally by Member States or locally by local or regional authorities should ***also*** contribute to improving the sustainability and resilience of the EU net-zero technologies. Public authorities should for instance ***provide higher*** financial compensation to ***beneficiaries*** for the purchase of net-zero technology final products ***that will make a higher contribution to resilience in the Union***. Public authorities should ensure that their schemes are open, transparent and non-discriminatory***, so that they contribute to increase demand for net-zero technology products in the Union. Public authorities should also limit the additional financial compensation for such products so as not to slow down the deployment of the net-zero technologies in the Union***. To increase the efficiency of such schemes Member States should ensure that information is easily accessible both for consumers and for net-zero technology manufacturers on a free website. ***The use by public authorities of the sustainability and resilience contribution in schemes targeted at consumers or households should be without prejudice to State aid rules and to WTO rules on Subsidies.*** | (35) Households and final consumers are an essential part of the Union’s demand for net-zero technologies final products and public support schemes to ***guarantee access for*** households, in particular for ***workers,*** vulnerable low- and lower middle-class income households and consumers, are important tools to accelerate the green transition. ***Only ambitious public plans and initiatives will guarantee this accessibility.*** Under the solar rooftop initiative announced in the EU solar strategy52 , Member States should for instance set-up national ***public*** programmes to support the massive deployment of rooftop solar energy***, preferably by public companies***. In the REPowerEU plan, the Commission called Member States to make full use of supporting measures which encourage switching to heat pumps. Such support schemes set up nationally by Member States or locally by local or regional authorities should ***be part of a coherent publicly-led plan and*** contribute to improving the sustainability and resilience of the EU net-zero technologies. ***For the deployment of net-zero technologies and products in the framework of public planning and priorities,*** public authorities should for instance ***guarantee full*** financial ***coverage or*** compensation to ***families and households*** for the purchase of net-zero technology final products***, in particular through third-party payment mechanisms***. Public authorities should ensure that their schemes are open, transparent and non-discriminatory. To increase the efficiency of such schemes Member States should ensure that information is easily accessible both for consumers and for net-zero technology manufacturers on a free website. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 52 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions : EU Solar Energy Strategy, COM(2022) 221 final, 18.05.2022. | 52 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions : EU Solar Energy Strategy, COM(2022) 221 final, 18.05.2022. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>279</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tiziana Beghin</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 35</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (35) Households and final consumers are an essential part of the Union’s demand for net-zero technologies final products and public support schemes to incentivize the purchase of such product by households, in particular for vulnerable low- and lower middle-class income households and consumers, are important tools to accelerate the green transition. Under the solar rooftop initiative announced in the EU solar strategy52 , Member States should for instance set-up national programmes to support the massive deployment of rooftop solar energy. In the REPowerEU plan, the Commission called Member States to make full use of supporting measures which encourage switching to heat pumps. Such support schemes set up nationally by Member States or locally by local or regional authorities should also contribute to improving the sustainability and resilience of the EU net-zero technologies. Public authorities should for instance provide higher financial compensation to beneficiaries for the purchase of net-zero technology final products that will make a higher contribution to resilience in the Union. Public authorities should ensure that their schemes are open, transparent and non-discriminatory, so that they contribute to increase demand for net-zero technology products in the Union. Public authorities should also limit the additional financial compensation for such products so as not to slow down the deployment of the net-zero technologies in the Union. To increase the efficiency of such schemes Member States should ensure that information is easily accessible both for consumers and for net-zero technology manufacturers on a free website. The use by public authorities of the sustainability and resilience contribution in schemes targeted at consumers or households should be without prejudice to State aid rules and to WTO rules on Subsidies. | (35) Households and final consumers are an essential part of the Union’s demand for net-zero technologies final products and public support schemes to incentivize the purchase of such product by households, in particular for ***energy poor and*** vulnerable low- and lower middle-class income households and consumers, are important tools to accelerate the green transition. Under the solar rooftop initiative announced in the EU solar strategy52, Member States should for instance set-up national programmes to support the massive deployment of rooftop solar energy. In the REPowerEU plan, the Commission called Member States to make full use of supporting measures which encourage switching to heat pumps. Such support schemes set up nationally by Member States or locally by local or regional authorities should also contribute to improving the sustainability and resilience of the EU net-zero technologies. Public authorities should for instance provide higher financial compensation to beneficiaries for the purchase of net-zero technology final products that will make a higher contribution to resilience in the Union***, especially when used in energy communities and energy sharing initiatives promoted or participated in by public authorities*** . Public authorities should ensure that their schemes are open, transparent and non-discriminatory, so that they contribute to increase demand for net-zero technology products in the Union. Public authorities should also limit the additional financial compensation for such products so as not to slow down the deployment of the net-zero technologies in the Union. To increase the efficiency of such schemes Member States should ensure that information is easily accessible both for consumers and for net-zero technology manufacturers on a free website. The use by public authorities of the sustainability and resilience contribution in schemes targeted at consumers or households should be without prejudice to State aid rules and to WTO rules on Subsidies. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 52 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions : EU Solar Energy Strategy, COM(2022) 221 final, 18.05.2022. | 52 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions : EU Solar Energy Strategy, COM(2022) 221 final, 18.05.2022. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>280</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Martin Hojsík</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 35</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (35) Households and final consumers are an essential part of the Union’s demand for net-zero technologies final products and public support schemes to incentivize the purchase of such product by households, in particular for vulnerable low- and lower middle-class income households and consumers, are important tools to accelerate the green transition. Under the solar rooftop initiative announced in the EU solar strategy52 , Member States should for instance set-up national programmes to support the massive deployment of rooftop solar energy. In the REPowerEU plan, the Commission called Member States to make full use of supporting measures which encourage switching to heat pumps. Such support schemes set up nationally by Member States or locally by local or regional authorities should also contribute to improving the sustainability and resilience of the EU net-zero technologies. Public authorities should for instance provide higher financial compensation to beneficiaries for the purchase of net-zero technology final products that will make a higher contribution to resilience in the Union. Public authorities should ensure that their schemes are open, transparent and non-discriminatory, so that they contribute to increase demand for net-zero technology products in the Union. Public authorities should also limit the additional financial compensation for such products so as not to slow down the deployment of the net-zero technologies in the Union. To increase the efficiency of such schemes Member States should ensure that information is easily accessible both for consumers and for net-zero technology manufacturers on a free website. The use by public authorities of the sustainability and resilience contribution in schemes targeted at consumers or households should be without prejudice to State aid rules and to WTO rules on Subsidies. | (35) Households and final consumers are an essential part of the Union’s demand for net-zero technologies final products and public support schemes to incentivize the purchase of such product by households, in particular for vulnerable low- and lower middle-class income households and consumers, are important tools to accelerate the green transition. Under the solar rooftop initiative announced in the EU solar strategy52 , Member States should for instance set-up national programmes to support the massive deployment of rooftop solar energy. In the REPowerEU plan, the Commission called Member States to make full use of supporting measures which encourage switching to heat pumps ***and modernising district heating systems***. Such support schemes set up nationally by Member States or locally by local or regional authorities should also contribute to improving the sustainability and resilience of the EU net-zero technologies. Public authorities should for instance provide higher financial compensation to beneficiaries for the purchase of net-zero technology final products that will make a higher contribution to resilience in the Union. Public authorities ***on all governance levels*** should ensure that their schemes are open, transparent and non-discriminatory, so that they contribute to increase demand for net-zero technology products in the Union. Public authorities should also limit the additional financial compensation for such products so as not to slow down the deployment of the net-zero technologies in the Union. To increase the efficiency of such schemes Member States should ensure that information is easily accessible both for consumers and for net-zero technology manufacturers on a free website. The use by public authorities of the sustainability and resilience contribution in schemes targeted at consumers or households should be without prejudice to State aid rules and to WTO rules on Subsidies. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 52 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions : EU Solar Energy Strategy, COM(2022) 221 final, 18.05.2022. | 52 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions : EU Solar Energy Strategy, COM(2022) 221 final, 18.05.2022. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>281</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christian Ehler</Members>

<AuNomDe>{PPE}on behalf of the PPE Group</AuNomDe>

<Members>Pernille Weiss, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Gheorghe Falcă, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Ivan Štefanec, Eva Maydell, Marion Walsmann, Hildegard Bentele, Markus Pieper, Seán Kelly, Henna Virkkunen, Angelika Winzig, Angelika Niebler, Jerzy Buzek</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 35</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (35) Households and final consumers are an essential part of the Union’s demand for net-zero technologies final products and public support schemes to incentivize the purchase of such product by households, in particular for vulnerable low- and lower middle-class income households and consumers, are important tools to accelerate the green transition. Under the solar rooftop initiative announced in the EU solar strategy52 , Member States should for instance set-up national programmes to support the massive deployment of rooftop solar energy. In the REPowerEU plan, the Commission called Member States to make full use of supporting measures which encourage switching to heat pumps. Such support schemes set up nationally by Member States or locally by local or regional authorities should also contribute to improving the sustainability and resilience of the EU net-zero technologies. Public authorities should for instance provide higher financial compensation to beneficiaries for the purchase of net-zero technology final products that will make a higher contribution to resilience in the Union. Public authorities should ensure that their schemes are open, transparent and non-discriminatory, so that they contribute to increase demand for net-zero technology products in the Union. Public authorities should also limit the additional financial compensation for such products so as not to slow down the deployment of the net-zero technologies in the Union. To increase the efficiency of such schemes Member States should ensure that information is easily accessible both for consumers and for net-zero technology manufacturers on a free website. The use by public authorities of the sustainability and resilience contribution in schemes targeted at consumers or households should be without prejudice to State aid rules and to WTO rules on Subsidies. | (35) Households***, businesses*** and final consumers are an essential part of the Union’s demand for net-zero technologies final products and public support schemes to incentivize the purchase of such product by households, in particular for vulnerable low- and lower middle-class income households and consumers, are important tools to accelerate the green transition. Under the solar rooftop initiative announced in the EU solar strategy52 , Member States should for instance set-up national programmes to support the massive deployment of rooftop solar energy. In the REPowerEU plan, the Commission called Member States to make full use of supporting measures which encourage switching to heat pumps. Such support schemes set up nationally by Member States or locally by local or regional authorities should also contribute to improving the sustainability and resilience of the EU net-zero technologies. Public authorities should for instance provide higher financial compensation to beneficiaries for the purchase of net-zero technology final products that will make a higher contribution to resilience in the Union. Public authorities should ensure that their schemes are open, transparent and non-discriminatory, so that they contribute to increase demand for net-zero technology products in the Union. Public authorities should also limit the additional financial compensation for such products so as not to slow down the deployment of the net-zero technologies in the Union. To increase the efficiency of such schemes Member States should ensure that information is easily accessible both for consumers and for net-zero technology manufacturers on a free website. The use by public authorities of the sustainability and resilience contribution in schemes targeted at consumers or households should be without prejudice to State aid rules and to WTO rules on Subsidies. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 52 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions : EU Solar Energy Strategy, COM(2022) 221 final, 18.05.2022. | 52 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions : EU Solar Energy Strategy, COM(2022) 221 final, 18.05.2022. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>282</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Susana Solís Pérez, Bart Groothuis, Morten Petersen, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 35</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (35) Households and final consumers are an essential part of the Union’s demand for net-zero technologies final products and public support schemes to incentivize the purchase of such product by households, in particular for vulnerable low- and lower middle-class income households and consumers, are important tools to accelerate the green transition. Under the solar rooftop initiative announced in the EU solar strategy52 , Member States should for instance set-up national programmes to support the massive deployment of rooftop solar energy. In the REPowerEU plan, the Commission called Member States to make full use of supporting measures which encourage switching to heat pumps. Such support schemes set up nationally by Member States or locally by local or regional authorities should also contribute to improving the sustainability and resilience of the EU net-zero technologies. Public authorities should for instance provide higher financial compensation to beneficiaries for the purchase of net-zero technology final products that will make a higher contribution to resilience in the Union. Public authorities should ensure that their schemes are open, transparent and non-discriminatory, so that they contribute to increase demand for net-zero technology products in the Union. Public authorities should also limit the additional financial compensation for such products so as not to slow down the deployment of the net-zero technologies in the Union. To increase the efficiency of such schemes Member States should ensure that information is easily accessible both for consumers and for net-zero technology manufacturers on a free website. The use by public authorities of the sustainability and resilience contribution in schemes targeted at consumers or households should be without prejudice to State aid rules and to WTO rules on Subsidies. | (35) Households***, consumers*** and final consumers are an essential part of the Union’s demand for net-zero technologies final products and public support schemes to incentivize the purchase of such product by households, in particular for vulnerable low- and lower middle-class income households and consumers, are important tools to accelerate the green transition. Under the solar rooftop initiative announced in the EU solar strategy52 , Member States should for instance set-up national programmes to support the massive deployment of rooftop solar energy. In the REPowerEU plan, the Commission called Member States to make full use of supporting measures which encourage switching to heat pumps. Such support schemes set up nationally by Member States or locally by local or regional authorities should also contribute to improving the sustainability and resilience of the EU net-zero technologies. Public authorities should for instance provide higher financial compensation to beneficiaries for the purchase of net-zero technology final products that will make a higher contribution to resilience in the Union. Public authorities should ensure that their schemes are open, transparent and non-discriminatory, so that they contribute to increase demand for net-zero technology products in the Union. Public authorities should also limit the additional financial compensation for such products so as not to slow down the deployment of the net-zero technologies in the Union. To increase the efficiency of such schemes Member States should ensure that information is easily accessible both for consumers and for net-zero technology manufacturers on a free website. The use by public authorities of the sustainability and resilience contribution in schemes targeted at consumers or households should be without prejudice to State aid rules and to WTO rules on Subsidies. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 52 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions : EU Solar Energy Strategy, COM(2022) 221 final, 18.05.2022. | 52 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions : EU Solar Energy Strategy, COM(2022) 221 final, 18.05.2022. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>283</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 35</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (35) Households and final consumers are an essential part of the Union’s demand for net-zero technologies final products and public support schemes to ***incentivize*** the purchase of such product by households, in particular for vulnerable low- and lower middle-class income households and consumers, are important tools to accelerate the green transition. Under the solar rooftop initiative announced in the EU solar strategy52 , Member States should for instance set-up national programmes to support the massive deployment of rooftop solar energy. In the REPowerEU plan, the Commission called Member States to make full use of supporting measures which encourage switching to heat pumps. Such support schemes set up nationally by Member States or locally by local or regional authorities should also contribute to improving the sustainability and resilience of the EU net-zero technologies. Public authorities should for instance provide higher financial compensation to beneficiaries for the purchase of net-zero technology final products that will make a higher contribution to resilience in the Union. Public authorities should ensure that their schemes are open, transparent and non-discriminatory, so that they contribute to increase demand for net-zero technology products in the Union. Public authorities should also limit the additional financial compensation for such products so as not to slow down the deployment of the net-zero technologies in the Union. To increase the efficiency of such schemes Member States should ensure that information is easily accessible both for consumers and ***for net-zero technology*** manufacturers on a free website. The use by public authorities of the sustainability and resilience contribution in schemes targeted at consumers or households should be without prejudice to State aid rules and to WTO rules on Subsidies. | (35) Households and final consumers are an essential part of the Union’s demand for net-zero technologies final products and public support schemes to ***incentivise*** the purchase of such product by households, in particular for vulnerable low- and lower middle-class income households and consumers, are important tools to accelerate the green transition. Under the solar rooftop initiative announced in the EU solar strategy52 , Member States should for instance set-up national programmes to support the massive deployment of rooftop solar energy. In the REPowerEU plan, the Commission called Member States to make full use of supporting measures which encourage switching to heat pumps. Such support schemes set up nationally by Member States or locally by local or regional authorities should also contribute to improving the sustainability and resilience of the EU net-zero technologies***' industrial base***. Public authorities should for instance provide higher financial compensation to beneficiaries for the purchase of net-zero technology final products that will make a higher contribution to resilience in the Union. Public authorities should ensure that their schemes are open, transparent and non-discriminatory, so that they contribute to increase demand for net-zero technology products in the Union. Public authorities should also limit the additional financial compensation for such products so as not to slow down the deployment of the net-zero technologies in the Union. To increase the efficiency of such schemes Member States should ensure that information is easily accessible both for consumers and manufacturers on a free website. The use by public authorities of the sustainability and resilience contribution in schemes targeted at consumers or households should be without prejudice to State aid rules and to WTO rules on Subsidies. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 52 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions : EU Solar Energy Strategy, COM(2022) 221 final, 18.05.2022. | 52 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions : EU Solar Energy Strategy, COM(2022) 221 final, 18.05.2022. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>284</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 36</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (36) When designing schemes benefitting households or consumers which incentivise the purchase of net-zero technology final products listed in ***the Annex***, Member States, regional or local authorities, bodies governed by public law or associations formed by one or more such authorities or one or more such bodies governed by public law, should ensure the respect of the Union’s international commitments, including by ensuring that schemes do not reach a magnitude that causes serious prejudice to the interest of WTO members. | (36) When designing schemes benefitting households or consumers which incentivise the purchase of net-zero technology final products listed in ***Article 3 of this Regulation***, Member States, regional or local authorities, bodies governed by public law or associations formed by one or more such authorities or one or more such bodies governed by public law, should ensure the respect of the Union’s international commitments, including by ensuring that schemes do not reach a magnitude that causes serious prejudice to the interest of WTO members. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>285</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christian Ehler</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 36</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (36) When designing schemes benefitting households or consumers which incentivise the purchase of net-zero technology final products ***listed in the Annex***, Member States, regional or local authorities, bodies governed by public law or associations formed by one or more such authorities or one or more such bodies governed by public law, should ensure the respect of the Union’s international commitments, including by ensuring that schemes do not reach a magnitude that causes serious prejudice to the interest of WTO members. | (36) When designing schemes benefitting households***, businesses*** or consumers which incentivise the purchase of net-zero technology final products, Member States, regional or local authorities, bodies governed by public law or associations formed by one or more such authorities or one or more such bodies governed by public law, should ensure the respect of the Union’s international commitments, including by ensuring that schemes do not reach a magnitude that causes serious prejudice to the interest of WTO members. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>286</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Sara Skyttedal, Tomas Tobé</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 36</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (36) When designing schemes benefitting households or consumers which incentivise the purchase of net-zero technology final products ***listed in the Annex***, Member States, regional or local authorities, bodies governed by public law or associations formed by one or more such authorities or one or more such bodies governed by public law, should ensure the respect of the Union’s international commitments, including by ensuring that schemes do not reach a magnitude that causes serious prejudice to the interest of WTO members. | (36) When designing schemes benefitting households or consumers which incentivise the purchase of net-zero technology final products, Member States, regional or local authorities, bodies governed by public law or associations formed by one or more such authorities or one or more such bodies governed by public law, should ensure the respect of the Union’s international commitments, including by ensuring that schemes do not reach a magnitude that causes serious prejudice to the interest of WTO members. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>287</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christian Ehler</Members>

<AuNomDe>{PPE}on behalf of the PPE Group</AuNomDe>

<Members>Pernille Weiss, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Gheorghe Falcă, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Ivan Štefanec, Eva Maydell, Marion Walsmann, Hildegard Bentele, Markus Pieper, Seán Kelly, Henna Virkkunen, Angelika Winzig, Angelika Niebler, Jerzy Buzek</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 37</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (37) The Commission should also assist Member States in the design of schemes targeted at households and consumers to build synergies and exchange best practices. The Net-Zero Europe Platform should also play an important role in accelerating the implementation of the sustainability and resilience contribution by Member States and public authorities in their public procurement and auctioning practices. It should issue guidance ***and identify best practices*** on how to ***define the contribution and use it, providing*** concrete and specific examples. | (37) The Commission should also assist Member States in the design of schemes targeted at households and consumers to build synergies and exchange best practices. The Net-Zero Europe Platform should also play an important role in accelerating the implementation of the sustainability and resilience contribution by Member States and public authorities in their public procurement and auctioning practices. It ***is important that both the contracting authorities or contracting entities and the producing companies have a clear understanding of each of the sustainability and resilience criteria. Therefore, the Commission*** should***, in close collaboration with the Net-Zero Europe Platform adopt an implementing act specifying the criteria to assess the resilience and sustainability contribution, with a particular attention for small and medium-sized enterprises, who should have a fair chance to participate in the substantial market for public procurement. Coherence with all existing legislation will be key. Furthermore, this implementing act should clarify the derogations as provided in Article 19 (4). Besides, the Commission should, in close collaboration with the Net-Zero Europe Platform,*** issue guidance on how to ***link the sustainability and resilience criteria with upcoming legislation. This guidance can further provide*** concrete and specific examples ***and best practices***. ***In order to be coherent with all future legislation, the Commission should update this guidance at least every 6 months.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>288</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tiziana Beghin</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 37</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (37) The Commission should also assist Member States in the design of schemes targeted at households and consumers to build synergies and exchange best practices. The Net-Zero Europe Platform should also play an important role in accelerating the implementation of the sustainability and resilience contribution by Member States and public authorities in their public procurement and auctioning practices. It should issue guidance and identify best practices on how to define the contribution and use it, providing concrete and specific examples. | (37) The Commission should also assist Member States in the design of schemes targeted at households and consumers to build synergies and exchange best practices***, as well as to facilitate the diffusion of energy communities and energy sharing initiatives***. The Net-Zero Europe Platform should also play an important role in accelerating the implementation of the sustainability and resilience contribution by Member States and public authorities in their public procurement and auctioning practices. It should issue guidance and identify best practices on how to define the contribution and use it, providing concrete and specific examples. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>289</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 37</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (37) ***The Commission should also assist Member States in the design of schemes targeted at households and consumers to build synergies and exchange best practices.*** The Net-Zero Europe Platform should also play an important role in accelerating the implementation of the sustainability and resilience contribution by Member States and public authorities in their public procurement and auctioning practices. It should issue guidance and identify best practices on how to define the contribution and use it, providing concrete and specific examples. | (37) The Net-Zero Europe Platform should also play an important role in accelerating the implementation of the sustainability and resilience contribution by Member States and public authorities in their public procurement and auctioning practices ***and the Commission should assist Member States in the design of schemes targeted at households and consumers to build synergies and exchange best practices***. ***In this regard,*** it should ***notably*** issue guidance and identify best practices on how to define the contribution and use it, providing concrete and specific examples. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>290</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marc Botenga, Marisa Matias</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 37</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (37) ***The Commission should also assist*** Member States ***in the*** design ***of*** schemes targeted at households and consumers to build synergies and exchange best practices. The Net-Zero Europe Platform should also play an important role in accelerating the implementation of the sustainability and resilience contribution by Member States and public authorities in their public procurement and auctioning practices. It should issue guidance and identify best practices on how to define the contribution and use it, providing concrete and specific examples. | (37) Member States ***should*** design schemes targeted at households and consumers to build synergies and exchange best practices. The Net-Zero Europe Platform should also play an important role in accelerating the implementation of the sustainability and resilience contribution by Member States and public authorities in their public procurement and auctioning practices. It should issue guidance and identify best practices on how to define the contribution and use it, providing concrete and specific examples. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>291</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Susana Solís Pérez, Morten Petersen, Emma Wiesner, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 39</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (39) As indicated in the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, published on 1 February 2023, the Union’s industry’s market shares are under strong pressure, due to subsidies in third countries which undermine a level playing field. This translates in a need for a rapid and ambitious reaction from the Union in modernising its legal framework. | (39) As indicated in the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, published on 1 February 2023, the Union’s industry’s market shares are under strong pressure, due to subsidies in third countries which undermine a level playing field. ***Some third countries are rolling out support schemes that aim at anchoring and attracting clean tech industry. This situation presents a competitive challenge for the EU to maintain and develop its own industry.*** This translates in a need for a rapid and ambitious reaction from the Union in modernising its legal framework***, including its trade defence instruments in order to compete globally defending open and fair trade by making full and efficient use of all available tools, and promoting European standards for key net zero technologies***. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>292</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Marc Botenga, Marisa Matias, Cornelia Ernst</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 39</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (39) As indicated in the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, published on 1 February 2023, the Union’s industry’s market shares are under strong pressure, due to subsidies in third countries which undermine a level playing field. This translates in a need for a rapid and ambitious reaction from the Union in modernising its legal framework. | (39) As indicated in the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, published on 1 February 2023, the Union’s industry’s market shares are under strong pressure, due to subsidies in third countries which undermine a level playing field. This translates in a need for a rapid and ambitious reaction from the Union in modernising its legal framework. ***The Union cannot win a subsidy race with third countries, nor should it accept to enter a downward spiral on social and environmental legislation. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt an innovative European approach that replaces market-driven transitions with mission-oriented public-driven initiatives.*** |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>293</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Josianne Cutajar, Adriana Maldonado López, Beatrice Covassi, Dan Nica</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 39</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (39) As indicated in the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, published on 1 February 2023, the Union’s industry’s market shares are under strong pressure, due to subsidies in third countries which undermine a level playing field. This translates in a need for a rapid and ambitious reaction from the Union in modernising its legal framework. | (39) As indicated in the Communication on the Green Deal Industrial Plan for the Net-Zero Age, published on 1 February 2023, the Union’s industry’s market shares are under strong pressure, due to subsidies in third countries which undermine a level playing field. This translates in a need for a rapid and ambitious reaction from the Union in modernising its legal framework ***and promoting European standards for key net zero technologies***. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>294</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Valérie Hayer</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 40</Article>

|  |
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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (40) ***Access to*** finance is key for ensuring the Union’s open strategic autonomy and for establishing a solid manufacturing base for net-zero technologies and their supply chains across the Union. The majority of investments necessary to reach the Green Deal objectives will come from private capital53 attracted by the growth potential of the net-zero ecosystem. Well-functioning, deep and integrated capital markets will therefore be essential to raise and channel the funds needed for the green transition and net-zero manufacturing projects. Swift progress towards the Capital Markets Union is thus necessary for the EU to deliver on its net-zero objectives. The sustainable finance agenda (and blended finance) also plays a crucial role in scaling up investments into the net-zero technologies, while guaranteeing the competitiveness of the sector. | (40) ***Access to public and private*** finance is key for ensuring the Union’s open strategic autonomy and for establishing a solid ***and competitive*** manufacturing base for net-zero technologies and their supply chains across the Union. The majority of investments necessary to reach the Green Deal objectives will come from private capital53 attracted by the growth potential of the net-zero ecosystem. Well-functioning, deep and integrated capital markets will therefore be essential to raise and channel the funds needed for the green transition and net-zero manufacturing projects. Swift progress towards the Capital Markets Union is thus necessary for the EU to deliver on its net-zero objectives. The sustainable finance agenda (and blended finance) also plays a crucial role in scaling up investments into the net-zero technologies, while guaranteeing the competitiveness of the sector. ***As indicated in the Staff Working Document accompanying this Regulation53a, investment needs amount to around EUR 92 billion over the period 2023-2030, with a range between about EUR 52 billion to around EUR 119 billion depending on various scenarios, which would result in public funding requirements of EUR 16 – 18 billion.*** |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 53 Commission Staff Working Document Identifying Europe's recovery needs Accompanying the document 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 - Europe's moment: Repair and Prepare for the Next Generation, SWD(2020) 98 final, Identifying Europe's recovery needs, 27.05.2020. | 53 Commission Staff Working Document Identifying Europe's recovery needs Accompanying the document 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 - Europe's moment: Repair and Prepare for the Next Generation, SWD(2020) 98 final, Identifying Europe's recovery needs, 27.05.2020. |
|  | ***53a*** ***Commission Staff Working Document Investment Needs Assessment and Funding Availabilities to Strengthen EU's Net-Zero Technology Manufacturing Capacity Accompanying the document Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on establishing a framework of measures for strengthening Europe’s net-zero technology products manufacturing ecosystem (Net Zero Industry Act), SWD(2023) 68 final, Investment Needs Assessment and Funding Availabilities to Strengthen EU's Net-Zero Technology Manufacturing Capacity, 23.03.2023***  |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>295</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Tsvetelina Penkova, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Robert Hajšel, Adriana Maldonado López, Beatrice Covassi, Dan Nica</Members>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 40</Article>

|  |
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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (40) Access to finance is key for ensuring the Union’s open strategic autonomy and for establishing a solid manufacturing base for net-zero technologies and their supply chains across the Union. The majority of investments necessary to reach the Green Deal objectives will come from private capital53 attracted by the growth potential of the net-zero ecosystem. Well-functioning, deep and integrated capital markets will therefore be essential to raise and channel the funds needed for the green transition and net-zero manufacturing projects. Swift progress towards the Capital Markets Union is thus necessary for the EU to deliver on its net-zero objectives. The sustainable finance agenda (and blended finance) also plays a crucial role in scaling up investments into the net-zero technologies, while guaranteeing the competitiveness of the sector. | (40) Access to finance is key for ensuring the Union’s open strategic autonomy and for establishing a solid manufacturing base for net-zero technologies and their supply chains across the Union. The majority of investments necessary to reach the Green Deal objectives will come from private capital53 attracted by the growth potential of the net-zero ecosystem. Well-functioning, deep and integrated capital markets will therefore be essential to raise and channel the funds needed for the green transition and net-zero manufacturing projects. Swift progress towards the Capital Markets Union is thus necessary for the EU to deliver on its net-zero objectives. The sustainable finance agenda (and blended finance) also plays a crucial role in scaling up investments into the net-zero technologies, while guaranteeing the competitiveness of the sector ***by giving investors and investee companies more harmonised information on what investments qualify as sustainable under the Taxonomy Regulation and the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, and by requiring financial institutions to exercise due diligence over their value chain***. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** | ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |
| 53 Commission Staff Working Document Identifying Europe's recovery needs Accompanying the document 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 - Europe's moment: Repair and Prepare for the Next Generation, SWD(2020) 98 final, Identifying Europe's recovery needs, 27.05.2020. | 53 Commission Staff Working Document Identifying Europe's recovery needs Accompanying the document 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 - Europe's moment: Repair and Prepare for the Next Generation, SWD(2020) 98 final, Identifying Europe's recovery needs, 27.05.2020. |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

<Amend>Amendment <NumAm>296</NumAm>

<RepeatBlock-By><Members>Damien Carême</Members>

<AuNomDe>{Verts/ALE}on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group</AuNomDe>

</RepeatBlock-By>

<DocAmend>Proposal for a regulation</DocAmend>

<Article>Recital 40</Article>

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|  |
| Text proposed by the Commission | Amendment |
| (40) Access to finance is key for ensuring the Union’s open strategic autonomy and for establishing a solid manufacturing base for net-zero technologies and their supply chains across the Union***. The majority of investments necessary to reach the Green Deal objectives will come from private capital53*** ***attracted by the growth potential of the net-zero ecosystem***. Well-functioning, deep and integrated capital markets will therefore be essential to raise and channel the funds needed for the green transition and net-zero manufacturing projects. Swift progress towards the Capital Markets Union is thus necessary for the EU to deliver on its net-zero objectives. The sustainable finance agenda (and blended finance) also plays a crucial role in scaling up investments into the net-zero technologies, while guaranteeing the competitiveness of the sector. | (40) Access to finance is key for ensuring the Union’s open strategic autonomy and for establishing a solid manufacturing base for net-zero technologies and their supply chains across the Union. Well-functioning, deep and integrated capital markets will therefore be essential to raise and channel the funds needed for the green transition and net-zero manufacturing projects. Swift progress towards the Capital Markets Union is thus necessary for the EU to deliver on its net-zero objectives. The sustainable finance agenda (and blended finance) also plays a crucial role in scaling up investments into the net-zero technologies, while guaranteeing the competitiveness of the sector. |
| ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** |  |
| ***53*** ***Commission Staff Working Document Identifying Europe's recovery needs Accompanying the document 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 - Europe's moment: Repair and Prepare for the Next Generation, SWD(2020) 98 final, Identifying Europe's recovery needs, 27.05.2020.*** |  |

Or. <Original>{EN}en</Original>

</Amend>

</RepeatBlock-Amend>