



Plenary sitting

A9-0162/2020

22.9.2020

*****I**
REPORT

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (European Climate Law)
(COM(2020)0080 – C9-0077/2020 – 2020/0036(COD))

Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

Rapporteur: Jytte Guteland

Rapporteur for the opinion (*):
Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

(*) Associated committee – Rule 57 of the Rules of Procedure

Symbols for procedures

- * Consultation procedure
- *** Consent procedure
- ***I Ordinary legislative procedure (first reading)
- ***II Ordinary legislative procedure (second reading)
- ***III Ordinary legislative procedure (third reading)

(The type of procedure depends on the legal basis proposed by the draft act.)

Amendments to a draft act

Amendments by Parliament set out in two columns

Deletions are indicated in ***bold italics*** in the left-hand column. Replacements are indicated in ***bold italics*** in both columns. New text is indicated in ***bold italics*** in the right-hand column.

The first and second lines of the header of each amendment identify the relevant part of the draft act under consideration. If an amendment pertains to an existing act that the draft act is seeking to amend, the amendment heading includes a third line identifying the existing act and a fourth line identifying the provision in that act that Parliament wishes to amend.

Amendments by Parliament in the form of a consolidated text

New text is highlighted in ***bold italics***. Deletions are indicated using either the **■** symbol or strikeout. Replacements are indicated by highlighting the new text in ***bold italics*** and by deleting or striking out the text that has been replaced.

By way of exception, purely technical changes made by the drafting departments in preparing the final text are not highlighted.

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DRAFT EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (European Climate Law) (COM(2020)0080 – C9-0077/2020 – 2020/0036(COD))

(Ordinary legislative procedure: first reading)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2020)0080),
 - having regard to Article 294(2) and Article 192(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C9-0077/2020),
 - having regard to Article 294(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
 - having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee of 15 July 2020¹,
 - having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions of 2 July 2020²,
 - having regard to Rule 59 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the opinions of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, the Committee on Transport and Tourism, the Committee on Regional Development and the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (A9-0162/2020),
1. Adopts its position at first reading hereinafter set out;
 2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it replaces, substantially amends or intends to substantially amend its proposal;
 3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council, the Commission and the national parliaments.

Amendment 1

Draft legislative resolution
Citation 5 a (new)

¹ Not yet published in the Official Journal.

² Not yet published in the Official Journal.

Draft legislative resolution

Amendment

- ***having regard to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 3 “Global Health and Well-Being”,***

Amendment 2

**Draft legislative resolution
Citation 5 b (new)**

Draft legislative resolution

Amendment

- ***having regard to the dramatic consequences of air pollution on human health that causes, according to the European Environment Agency, 400 000 premature deaths per year ;***

Amendment 3

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital -1 (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- (-1) The existential threat posed by climate change requires enhanced ambition and increased climate action by the Union and Member States. The Union is committed to stepping up efforts to tackle climate change and to delivering on the implementation of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change following the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the ‘Paris Agreement’)^{1a} on the basis of equity and best available science, taking its fair share of the global effort to limiting the global temperature increase to 1, 5°C above pre-industrial levels.***

^{1a} OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4.

Amendment 4

Proposal for a regulation Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The Commission has, in its Communication of 11 December 2019 entitled ‘The European Green Deal’¹⁹, set out a new growth strategy that aims to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. It also aims to protect, conserve and enhance the Union’s natural capital, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. ***At the same time, this transition must be just and inclusive, leaving no one behind.***

¹⁹ Commission Communication - The European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640 final of 11 December 2019.

Amendment

(1) The Commission has, in its Communication of 11 December 2019 entitled ‘The European Green Deal’¹⁹, set out a new ***sustainable*** growth strategy that aims to transform the Union into a ***healthier***, fair and prosperous society, with a modern, ***sustainable***, resource-efficient and ***internationally*** competitive economy, ***and high-quality jobs***, where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. It also aims to protect, conserve, ***restore*** and enhance the Union’s natural capital, ***marine and terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity***, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. ***That*** transition must be ***based on the latest independent scientific evidence. At the same time, it must be socially*** just and inclusive, ***and be based on solidarity and collaborative effort at the Union level, ensuring that no one is left behind, while also aiming at creating economic growth, high-quality jobs, and a predictable environment for investment, and follow the ‘do no harm’ principle.***

¹⁹ Commission Communication - The European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640 final of 11 December 2019.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a regulation Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways²⁰ provides a strong scientific basis for tackling climate change and illustrates the need to ***step up climate action***. It confirms that greenhouse gas emissions need to be urgently reduced, and that climate change needs to be limited to 1.5 °C, in particular to reduce the likelihood of extreme weather events. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services' (IPBES) 2019 Global Assessment Report²¹ showed worldwide erosion of biodiversity, with climate change as the third most important driver of biodiversity loss.²²

²⁰ IPCC, 2018: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea,

Amendment

(2) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways²⁰ provides a strong scientific basis for tackling climate change and illustrates the need to ***rapidly step up climate action and for a transition to a climate-neutral economy***. It confirms that greenhouse gas emissions need to be urgently reduced, and that climate change needs to be limited to 1.5 °C, in particular to reduce the likelihood of extreme weather events ***and of reaching tipping points***. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services' (IPBES) 2019 Global Assessment Report²¹ showed worldwide erosion of biodiversity, with climate change as the third most important driver of biodiversity loss.²² ***It also showed that nature-based solutions are estimated to provide 37 % of climate change mitigation up to 2030. Climate change has a severe impact on marine and terrestrial ecosystems which act as essential sinks for anthropogenic carbon emissions with a gross absorption of about 60 % of global anthropogenic emissions per year.***

²⁰ IPCC, 2018: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea,

P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)].

²¹ IPBES 2019: Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

²² European Environment Agency's The European environment – state and outlook 2020 (Luxembourg: Publication Office of the EU, 2019).

P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)].

²¹ IPBES 2019: Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

²² European Environment Agency's The European environment – state and outlook 2020 (Luxembourg: Publication Office of the EU, 2019).

Amendment 6

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) A fixed long-term objective is crucial to contribute to economic and societal transformation, jobs, growth, and the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, as well as to **move in a fair and** cost-effective manner **towards** the temperature goal of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change following the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the 'Paris Agreement').

Amendment

(3) A fixed long-term objective is crucial to contribute to **a just** economic and societal transformation, **high-quality** jobs, **social welfare, sustainable** growth, and the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, as well as to **reach in a swift, fair, efficient, cost-effective, and socially just** manner **without leaving anyone behind** the temperature goal of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change following the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the 'Paris Agreement').

Amendment 7

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) Science has proved the interlinkage between health, environmental and climate crisis, notably linked to the consequences of climate change and the loss of biodiversity and

ecosystems. Health and sanitary crises such as COVID-19 might multiply in the decades to come and require the Union, as a global player, to implement a global strategy aimed at preventing the development of such episodes, by addressing issues at their root, and promoting an integrated approach based on the sustainable development goals.

Amendment 8

Proposal for a regulation Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3b) According to the WHO, climate change affects the social and environmental determinants of health - clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food and secure shelter - and 250 000 additional deaths, from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea and heat stress, are expected every year between 2030 and 2050, with extremely high air temperatures contributing directly to deaths, particularly amongst the elderly and vulnerable individuals. Through flood, heatwaves, drought and fires, climate change has a considerable impact on human health, including undernutrition, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, and vector-borne infections.

Amendment 9

Proposal for a regulation Recital 3 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3c) The preamble to the Paris Agreement acknowledges the right to health as a key right. According to the United Nations Framework Convention

on Climate Change, all Parties thereto are to employ appropriate methods, for example impacts assessments, formulated and determined nationally with a view to minimising adverse effects on the economy, on public health and on the quality of the environment, of projects or measures undertaken by them to mitigate or adapt climate change.

Amendment 10

Proposal for a regulation Recital 3 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3d) This Regulation contributes to protecting Union citizens' inalienable rights to life and a safe environment, as recognised in the European Convention on Human Rights and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, and requires the relevant Union institutions and Member States to take the measures necessary at Union or national level respectively to address the real and immediate risks, both to people's lives and welfare and to the natural world on which they depend, posed by the global climate emergency. This Regulation should be people centred and should aim to protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts.

Amendment 11

Proposal for a regulation Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4) The Paris Agreement sets out a long-term goal to **keep** the global temperature increase **to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to keep it** to 1.5 °C above pre-

(4) The Paris Agreement sets out a long-term goal to **pursue efforts to limit** the global temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels²³, **to increase the ability to adapt** to the adverse impacts

industrial levels²³, **and stresses the importance of adapting** to the adverse impacts of climate change²⁴ and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development²⁵.

²³ Article 2.1.a of the Paris Agreement.

²⁴ Article 2.1.b of the Paris Agreement

²⁵ Article 2.1.c of the Paris Agreement.

of climate change²⁴ and **to make** finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development²⁵. **As the overall framework for the Union's contribution to the Paris Agreement, this Regulation should ensure that both the Union and Member States fully contribute to the achievement of those three goals of the Paris Agreement.**

²³ Article 2.1.a of the Paris Agreement.

²⁴ Article 2.1.b of the Paris Agreement.

²⁵ Article 2.1.c of the Paris Agreement.

Amendment 12

Proposal for a regulation Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) The Union's and the Member States' climate action aims to protect people and the planet, welfare, prosperity, health, food systems, the integrity of eco-systems and biodiversity against the threat of climate change, in the context of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and in pursuit of the objectives of the Paris Agreement, and to maximize prosperity within the planetary boundaries and to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of society to climate change.

Amendment 13

Proposal for a regulation Recital 5 a (new)

Amendment

(5) The Union's and the Member States' climate action aims to protect people and the planet, welfare, prosperity, **the economy**, health, food systems, the integrity of eco-systems and biodiversity against the threat of climate change, in the context of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and in pursuit of the objectives of the Paris Agreement, and to maximize prosperity within the planetary boundaries and to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of society to climate change. **In this light, the Union and Member States' actions should be guided by the precautionary principle, the polluter pays principle, the energy efficiency first principle and the 'do no harm' principle.**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) Driven by the regulatory framework put in place by the Union and efforts taken by the European industries, Union greenhouse gas emissions were reduced by 23 % between 1990 and 2018, while the economy grew by 61 % over the same period, showing that it is possible to decouple economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions.

Amendment 14

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) Achieving climate neutrality **should require a contribution from** all economic sectors. In light of the importance of energy production and consumption on greenhouse gas emissions, the transition to a sustainable, affordable and secure energy system relying on a well-functioning internal energy market is essential. The digital transformation, technological innovation, **and** research and development are also important drivers for achieving the climate-neutrality objective.

Amendment

(6) Achieving climate neutrality **requires** all economic sectors, **including aviation and maritime transport, to swiftly reduce their emissions to close to zero. The polluter pays principle should be a key factor in that regard.** In light of the importance of energy production and consumption on greenhouse gas emissions, the transition to a **highly energy efficient and renewables-based** sustainable, affordable and secure energy system, **while reducing energy poverty**, relying on a well-functioning internal energy market is essential. **The contribution of the circular economy to climate neutrality should be expanded by improving resource efficiency and increasing the use of low-carbon materials while promoting waste prevention and recycling.** The digital transformation, technological innovation and research and development, **which will require additional funding**, are also important drivers for achieving the climate-neutrality objective. **The Union and Member States will need to adopt ambitious and coherent regulatory frameworks to ensure the contribution of all sectors of the economy to the Union**

climate objectives.

Amendment 15

Proposal for a regulation Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6a) Cumulative total anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions over time and the corresponding concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are in particular relevant for the climate system and temperature increases. The IPCC Special report on Global Warming of 1,5 °C and its underlying scenario database provide the best available and most recent scientific evidence on the remaining global greenhouse gas budget to limit the global temperature increase in the 21st century to 1,5 °C above pre-industrial levels. In order to be consistent with Union commitments of pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1,5 °C above pre-industrial levels, it is necessary to establish a Union fair share of the remaining global greenhouse gas budget. The greenhouse gas budget is also an important tool to increase transparency and accountability of the Union's climate policies. In its in-depth analysis in support of the Commission Communication of 28 November 2018 entitled 'A Clean Planet for all - A European long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy', the Commission indicates that a 1,5 °C compatible EU-28 carbon budget for 2018-2050 would amount to 48 Gt CO₂. The Commission should establish an EU-27 net greenhouse gas budget, expressed in CO₂ equivalent based on the latest scientific calculations used by the IPCC, which represents the Union's fair share of the remaining global emissions, in line with the Paris Agreement objectives. The Union's greenhouse gas budget should

guide the establishment of the Union trajectory towards net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, in particular its future 2030 and 2040 greenhouse gas targets.

Amendment 16

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) The Union ***has been pursuing an ambitious policy on climate action and*** has put in place a regulatory framework to achieve its 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target. The legislation implementing this target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁶, which establishes a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁷, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁸, which requires Member States to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry.

²⁶ Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (OJ L 275 of 25 October 2003, p. 32).

²⁷ Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by

Amendment

(7) The Union has put in place a regulatory framework to achieve its ***current*** 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target ***adopted before the entry into force of the Paris Agreement***. The legislation implementing this target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁶, which establishes a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁷, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁸, which requires Member States to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry.

²⁶ Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (OJ L 275 of 25 October 2003, p. 32).

²⁷ Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by

Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

²⁸ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

²⁸ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

Amendment 17

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) The Emissions Trading System is a cornerstone of the Union’s climate policy and its key tool for reducing emissions in a cost effective way.

Amendment 18

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9) The Union has, through the ‘Clean Energy for All Europeans’ package²⁹ been pursuing ***an ambitious*** decarbonisation agenda notably by constructing a robust Energy Union, which includes 2030 goals for energy efficiency and deployment of renewable energy in Directives 2012/27/EU³⁰ and (EU) 2018/2001³¹ of the European Parliament and of the Council, and by reinforcing relevant legislation, including Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council³².

(9) The Union has, through the ‘Clean Energy for All Europeans’ package²⁹ been pursuing ***a*** decarbonisation agenda notably by constructing a robust Energy Union, which includes 2030 goals for energy efficiency and deployment of renewable energy in Directives 2012/27/EU³⁰ and (EU) 2018/2001³¹ of the European Parliament and of the Council, and by reinforcing relevant legislation, including Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council³².

²⁹ COM(2016) 860 final of 30 November 2016.

³⁰ Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1)

³¹ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

³² Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).

Amendment 19

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

²⁹ COM(2016) 860 final of 30 November 2016.

³⁰ Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1)

³¹ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

³² Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).

Amendment

(9a) The Commission has developed and adopted several legislative initiatives in the energy sector, in particular with regard to renewable energy, energy efficiency, including on the energy performance of buildings. Those initiatives form a package under the overarching theme of energy efficiency first and the Union's global leadership in renewables. Those initiatives should be taken into account in the national long-term progress in the work towards the 2050 climate neutrality target to ensure a highly energy efficient, renewables-based energy system and development of renewables within the Union.

Amendment 20

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9b) The clean energy transition will result in an energy system in which the primary energy supply will mostly come from renewable energy sources, which will significantly improve security of supply, reduce energy dependency and promote domestic jobs.

Amendment 21

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9c) The energy transition improves the energy efficiency and reduces the energy dependency of the Union and Member States. That structural change towards a more efficient economy based on renewable energy in all sectors will not only benefit the trade balance but also strengthen energy security and fight energy poverty.

Amendment 22

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9d) In order to ensure solidarity and enable an effective energy transition, Union climate policy has to design a clear pathway to reach climate neutrality by 2050. The Union should remain realistic about cost-efficiency and technical challenges and ensure that dispatchable sources of energy to balance peak and minimal demand points in energy system, such as hydrogen technologies, are

available and affordable.

Amendment 23

Proposal for a regulation Recital 9 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9e) Climate protection provides an opportunity for the Union economy to step up its action and reap the benefits of the first-mover advantage by leading in clean technologies. It could help securing its industry leadership in global innovation. Sustainable production innovations can promote industrial strength of the Union in key market segments and thus protect and create jobs.

Amendment 24

Proposal for a regulation Recital 9 f (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9f) There is a need to set support for the necessary investments in new sustainable technologies that are essential to achieve the climate-neutrality objective. In that regard, it is important to respect technological neutrality while avoiding any lock-in effect. As stated in the Commission communication of 8 July 2020 entitled 'A hydrogen strategy for a climate-neutral Europe', hydrogen can also play a role in supporting the Union's commitment to reach carbon neutrality by 2050 at the latest, especially in energy-intensive sectors.

Amendment 25

Proposal for a regulation Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) The Union *is* a global leader in the transition towards climate neutrality, and is determined to help raise global ambition and to strengthen the global response to climate change, using all tools at its disposal, including climate diplomacy.

Amendment

(10) The Union *has both the responsibility and the means to continue being* a global leader in the transition towards climate neutrality, and is determined to *achieve it in a just, socially fair and inclusive way as well as* help raise global ambition and to strengthen the global response to climate change, using all tools at its disposal, including climate diplomacy, *trade, investment and industrial policies. The Union should reinforce its environmental diplomacy in all international fora relevant for reaching international climate goals, in line with the Paris Agreement.*

Amendment 26

Proposal for a regulation Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The European Parliament called for the necessary transition to a climate-neutral society by 2050 at the latest and for this to be made into a European success story³³ and has declared a climate and environment emergency³⁴. The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019³⁵, has agreed on the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, *while also* recognising that it is necessary to put in place an enabling framework and that the transition will require significant public and private investment. The European Council also invited the Commission to prepare a proposal for the Union's long-term strategy as early as possible in 2020 with a view to its adoption by the Council

Amendment

(11) The European Parliament called *on the Commission and Member States to increase climate action to facilitate* the necessary transition to a climate-neutral society *as soon as possible and* by 2050 at the latest and for this to be made into a European success story³³ and has declared a climate and environment emergency³⁴. *It also repeatedly called on the Union to increase its 2030 climate target, and for that increased target to be part of the European Climate Law^{34a}.* The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019³⁵, has agreed on the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, *whilst being based on fairness, a just transition, and taking into consideration the different starting*

and its submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

points of Member States, as well as recognising that it is necessary to put in place an enabling framework and that the transition will require significant public and private investment. The European Council also invited the Commission to prepare a proposal for the Union's long-term strategy as early as possible in 2020 with a view to its adoption by the Council and its submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

³³ European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal (2019/2956(RSP)).

³³ European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal (2019/2956(RSP)).

³⁴ European Parliament resolution of 28 November 2019 on the climate and environment emergency (2019/2930(RSP)).

³⁴ European Parliament resolution of 28 November 2019 on the climate and environment emergency (2019/2930(RSP)).

^{34a} European Parliament resolution of 28 November 2019 on the 2019 UN Climate Change Conference in Madrid, Spain (COP 25) (2019/2712(RSP)).

³⁵ Conclusions adopted by the European Council at its meeting on 12 December 2019, EUCO 29/19, CO EUR 31, CONCL 9.

³⁵ Conclusions adopted by the European Council at its meeting on 12 December 2019, EUCO 29/19, CO EUR 31, CONCL 9.

Amendment 27

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The Union should aim to achieve a balance between anthropogenic economy-wide emissions and removals, through natural and technological solutions, of greenhouse gases domestically within the Union by 2050. The Union-wide 2050 climate-neutrality objective should be **pursued** by all Member States **collectively**, and the Member States, the European

Amendment

(12) The Union **and Member States** should aim to achieve a balance between anthropogenic economy-wide emissions and removals, through natural and technological solutions, of greenhouse gases domestically within the Union **and at Member State level** by 2050 **at the latest**. The Union-wide 2050 climate-neutrality objective should be **achieved** by all

Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take the necessary measures to enable its achievement. Measures at Union level will constitute an important part of the measures needed to achieve the objective.

Member States, and the Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take the necessary measures to enable its achievement. Measures at Union level will constitute an important part of the measures needed to achieve the objective. ***After 2050, the Union and all Member States should continue to reduce emissions to ensure that removals of greenhouse gases exceed anthropogenic emissions.***

Amendment 28

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) Each Member State has the responsibility to individually achieve climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest. As a matter of justice and solidarity, and in order to assist the energy transformation of Member States with different starting points, sufficient Union support mechanisms and funding such as the Just Transition Fund provided for in Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a} and other relevant funding mechanisms are needed.

^{1a} Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council of... establishing the Just Transition Fund (OJ ...).

Amendment 29

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12b) The preamble to the Paris Agreement recognises the importance of

ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change stresses that the Parties thereto shall promote sustainable management, and the conservation and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of all greenhouse gases, including biomass, forests and oceans as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems. If the Paris agreement goals were to fail, the temperature could exceed the tipping point beyond which the ocean will no longer be able to absorb as much carbon and participate in climate mitigation.

Amendment 30

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12c) Natural carbon sinks play an important role in the transition to a climate-neutral society. The Commission is exploring the development of a regulatory framework for the certification of carbon removals in accordance with its Circular Economy Action Plan and the Farm to Fork Strategy. The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and initiatives therein will play an important role in restoring degraded ecosystems, in particular those with the most potential to capture and store carbon and to prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters. The restoration of ecosystems would assist in maintaining, managing and enhancing natural sinks and promote biodiversity while fighting climate change.

Amendment 31

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12d) *In order to provide more clarity, a definition of natural and other carbon sinks should be presented by the Commission.*

Amendment 32

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12e) *In its transition to climate neutrality, the Union must preserve the competitiveness of its industry, particularly its energy intensive industry, including by developing effective measures to tackle carbon leakage in a way compatible with WTO rules and to level the playing field between the Union and third countries to avoid unfair competition due to the non-implementation of climate policies consistent with the Paris Agreement.*

Amendment 33

Proposal for a regulation Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13) The Union should continue its climate action and international climate leadership after 2050, in order to protect people and the planet against the threat of dangerous climate change, in pursuit of the temperature goals set out in the Paris Agreement and following the scientific recommendations of the IPCC.

(13) The Union should continue its climate action and international climate leadership after 2050, ***in particular by helping the most vulnerable populations, through its external action and development policy***, in order to protect people and the planet against the threat of dangerous climate change, in pursuit of the temperature goals set out in the Paris Agreement and following the scientific recommendations of the IPCC, ***the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), IPBES and the European***

Amendment 34

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) Ecosystems, people and economies in the Union will face major impacts from climate change if greenhouse gas emissions are not urgently mitigated or there is no adaptation to climate change. Adaptation to climate change would further minimise unavoidable impacts in a cost-effective manner, with considerable co-benefits from the use of nature-based solutions.

Amendment 35

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13 b (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13b) The adverse effects of climate change can potentially exceed the adaptive capacities of Member States. Therefore, Member States and the Union should work together to avert, minimise and address loss and damage, as provided for in Article 8 of the Paris Agreement, including through the Warsaw International Mechanism.

Amendment 36

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14) Adaptation is a key component of the long-term global response to climate

(14) Adaptation is a key component of the long-term global response to climate

change. Therefore, Member States and the Union should enhance their adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, as provided for in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, as well as maximise the co-benefits with other environmental policies and legislation. Member States should adopt comprehensive national adaptation strategies and plans.

change. Therefore, Member States and the Union should enhance their adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, as provided for in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, as well as maximise the co-benefits with other environmental policies and legislation. Member States should adopt comprehensive national adaptation strategies and plans ***and the Commission should help in the monitoring of progress on adaptation by developing indicators.***

Amendment 37

Proposal for a regulation Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14a) When adopting their adaptation strategies and plans, Member States should pay special attention to the most impacted areas. In addition, it is essential to promote, conserve and restore biodiversity in order to tap its full potential for climate regulation and adaptation. Adaptation strategies and plans should therefore encourage nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation that contributes to restoring and preserving biodiversity, and take due account of the territorial specificities and local knowledge, as well as establish concrete measures to protect marine and coastal ecosystems. Furthermore, activities hindering ecosystem ability to adapt to climate change should be removed to ensure the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Amendment 38

Proposal for a regulation Recital 14 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14b) Adaptation strategies should also encourage a change of model in impacted areas, based on environmentally friendly and nature-based solutions. They should ensure sustainable livelihoods to ensure better living conditions, including sustainable and local agriculture, sustainable management of water, renewable energies, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, in order to foster their resilience and the protection of their ecosystems.

Amendment 39

Proposal for a regulation Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15) In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to achieve the climate-neutrality objective, Member States and the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take into account the contribution of the transition to climate neutrality to the well-being of citizens, the prosperity of society and the competitiveness of the economy; energy and food security and affordability; fairness and solidarity across and within Member States considering their economic capability, national circumstances and the need for convergence over time; the need to make the transition just and socially fair; best available scientific evidence, in particular the findings reported by the IPCC; the need to integrate ***climate change related*** risks into investment and planning decisions; cost-effectiveness and technological neutrality in achieving

(15) In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to achieve the climate-neutrality objective, Member States and the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take into account the contribution of the transition to climate neutrality to ***the health, quality of life and*** well-being of citizens, ***social fairness***, the prosperity of society and the competitiveness of the economy, ***including fair competition and a level playing field on a global level. Member States and the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should also take into account any red tape or other legislative barriers that possibly hinder economic actors or the sectors from fulfilling the climate goals; the social, economic and environmental costs of inaction or insufficient action; the fact that women***

greenhouse gas emissions reductions and removals and increasing resilience; progression over time in environmental integrity and level of ambition.

are disproportionately impacted by climate change and the need to strengthen gender equality; the need to promote sustainable ways of living; maximising energy and resource efficiency, energy and food security and affordability whilst particularly taking into account the need to combat energy poverty; fairness and solidarity and a level playing field across and within Member States considering their, economic capability, and national circumstances and different starting points, and the need for convergence over time; the need to make the transition just and socially fair in accordance with 2015 International Labour Organization's guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all; best available scientific evidence, in particular the findings reported by the IPCC and the IPBES; the need to integrate climate-change-related risks and climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessments into investment and planning decisions while ensuring that Union policies are climate proof; cost-effectiveness and technological neutrality in achieving greenhouse gas emissions reductions and removals and increasing resilience on the basis of equity; the need to manage, preserve and restore marine and terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity; the current infrastructure status and possible needs for updating of and investments in Union infrastructure; progression over time in environmental integrity and level of ambition; the capacity of the various stakeholders to invest in the transition in a socially viable manner; and the potential risk of carbon leakage and measures to prevent it.

Amendment 40

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) The transition to climate neutrality requires **changes** across the entire policy spectrum and a collective effort of all sectors of the economy and society, as illustrated by the Commission in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’. The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019, stated that all relevant Union legislation and policies need to be consistent with, and contribute to, the fulfilment of the climate-neutrality objective while respecting a level playing field, and invited the Commission to examine whether this requires an adjustment of the existing rules.

Amendment

(16) The transition to climate neutrality requires **a transformative change** across the entire policy spectrum, **ambitious and sustained financing** and a collective effort of all sectors of the economy and society, **including aviation and maritime transport**, as illustrated by the Commission in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’. The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019, stated that all relevant Union legislation and policies need to be consistent with, and contribute to, the fulfilment of the climate-neutrality objective while respecting a level playing field, and invited the Commission to examine whether this requires an adjustment of the existing rules.

Amendment 41

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16a) All key sectors of the economy will have to work together to deliver on climate neutrality, namely energy, industry, transport, the heating and cooling and building sector, agriculture, waste and land use, land-use change and forestry. All sectors, whether or not covered by the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union (EU ETS) should undertake comparable efforts to deliver on the Union’s climate-neutrality objective. In order to provide predictability, confidence and involvement of all economic actors, including businesses, workers, investors and consumers, the Commission should

establish guidance for the sectors of the economy that could contribute most to achieve the climate-neutrality objective. The guidance should contain indicative trajectories for greenhouse gases reduction in those sectors at Union level. That would provide them with the certainty to take the appropriate measures, to plan the necessary investments and therefore would assist in staying on the path of the transition. At the same time, it would also serve as a mechanism of sectors' engagement into the pursuit of climate-neutrality solutions.

Amendment 42

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16b) The transition to climate neutrality requires all sectors to do their part. The Union should continue its efforts to strengthen and promote the circular economy and further support renewable solutions and alternatives that can substitute fossil-fuel based products and materials. Further use of renewable products and material will have a large climate mitigation benefit and benefits many different sectors.

Amendment 43

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16c) Taking into account the risk of carbon leakage, the transition to and the continued work to maintain climate neutrality should be a true, green transition, lead to an actual decrease in emissions, and not create a false Union-

based result, given that production and emissions have relocated outside the Union. To achieve that, Union policies should be designed to minimise the risk of carbon leakage and explore technological solutions.

Amendment 44

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16d) The transition towards climate neutrality must not exclude the agricultural sector, the only productive sector capable of storing carbon dioxide. Long-term storage is guaranteed in particular by forestry, long-duration pastures and multiannual crops in general.

Amendment 45

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16e) In order to achieve climate neutrality, the special role of agriculture and forestry has to be taken into account, as only a vital and productive agriculture and forestry is able to supply the population with high-quality and safe food in sufficient quantities and at affordable prices, as well as with renewable raw materials for all purposes of the bio-economy.

Amendment 46

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16 f (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16f) Forests play a crucial role in the transition to climate neutrality. Sustainable and close-to-nature forest management is crucial for continuous greenhouse gas absorption from the atmosphere and also allows to provide renewable and climate-friendly raw materials for wood products, which store carbon and can act as a substitute to fossil-based materials and fuels. The "triple role" of forests (sink, storage and substitution) contributes to the reduction of carbon emissions release to the atmosphere, while ensuring that forests continue to grow and provide many other services.

Amendment 47

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16 g (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16g) Union law should promote afforestation and sustainable forest management in Member States that do not have significant forest resources, by means of sharing best practice and industrial know-how.

Amendment 48

Proposal for a regulation Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17) The Commission, in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’, announced its intention to assess and make proposals for increasing the Union’s greenhouse gas emission reduction target for 2030 to ensure its consistency with the climate-neutrality objective for 2050. In

(17) The Commission, in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’, announced its intention to assess and make proposals for increasing the Union’s greenhouse gas emission reduction target for 2030 to ensure its consistency with the climate-neutrality objective for 2050. In

that Communication, the Commission underlined that all Union policies should contribute to the climate-neutrality objective and that all sectors should play their part. **By September 2020, the Commission should, based on a comprehensive impact assessment and taking into account its analysis of the integrated national energy and climate plans submitted to the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁶, review the Union's 2030 target for climate and explore options for a new 2030 target of 50 to 55 % emission reductions compared with 1990 levels. Where it considers necessary to amend the Union's 2030 target, it should make proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council to amend this Regulation as appropriate. In addition, the Commission should, by 30 June 2021, assess how the Union legislation implementing that target would need to be amended in order to achieve emission reductions of 50 to 55 % compared to 1990.**

³⁶ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

that Communication, the Commission underlined that all Union policies should contribute to the climate-neutrality objective and that all sectors should play their part. **Given the Union goal of reaching climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest, it is essential that climate action is further strengthened and particularly that the Union 2030 climate target is raised to a reduction in emissions of 60 % compared with 1990 levels. Consequently, the Commission should, by 30 June 2021, assess how the Union legislation implementing that higher target and other relevant Union legislation contributing to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting the circular economy would need to be amended accordingly.**

Amendment 49

Proposal for a regulation Recital 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17a) To ensure that the Union and all Member States remain on track to reach the climate-neutrality objective, and to ensure the predictability and confidence for all economic actors, including businesses, workers and trade unions, investors and consumers, the Commission should explore options for setting a Union 2040 climate target and make legislative proposals to the European Parliament and the Council where appropriate.

Amendment 50

Proposal for a regulation Recital 17 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17b) By 30 June 2021, the Commission should review and propose to revise where necessary all policy and instruments relevant to the achievement of the Union's 2030 climate target and to achieve the climate neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1). In that regard, the Union's increased targets require the EU ETS to be fit for purpose. The Commission should therefore rapidly review Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a} and strengthen the Innovation Fund thereunder to further create financial incentives for new technology, boosting growth, competitiveness, support for clean technologies, while ensuring that the strengthening of the Innovation Fund contributes to the process of a Just Transition.

^{1a} Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 32).

Amendment 51

Proposal for a regulation Recital 17 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17c) To signal the importance and weight of climate policy and to give political actors the necessary information in the legislative process, the Commission should assess all future legislation through a new lens, in which climate and the consequences on climate are included, and determine the effect any proposed legislation will have on the climate and environment at the same level that it assesses legal basis, subsidiarity and proportionality.

Amendment 52

Proposal for a regulation Recital 17 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17d) The Commission should further make sure that the industry is sufficiently enabled to undergo the significant transition towards climate neutrality and the highly ambitious targets for 2030 and 2040 through a thorough regulatory framework and financial resources commensurate with the challenges. That regulatory and financial framework should be regularly assessed, and adapted if needed, to prevent carbon leakage, industrial closures, job losses and unfair

international competition.

Amendment 53

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 17 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17e) The Commission should assess employment needs, including education and training requirements, the development of the economy and the establishment of a fair and just transition.

Amendment 54

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 17 f (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17f) In order for the Union to reach the climate-neutrality objective by 2050 at the latest and the intermediate climate targets for 2030 and 2040, the Union institutions and all Member States should, as early as possible and by 2025 at the latest, have phased out all direct and indirect fossil subsidies. The phasing out of those subsidies should not impact on efforts to combat energy poverty.

Amendment 55

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(18) To ensure the Union and *the* Member States remain on track to achieve the *climate-neutrality objective* and progress on adaptation, the Commission should regularly assess progress. Should the collective progress made by Member

(18) To ensure the Union and *all* Member States remain on track to achieve the *Union climate objectives* and progress on adaptation, the Commission should regularly assess progress. Should the *progress made by each Member State and*

States towards the achievement of the ***climate-neutrality objective*** or on adaptation be insufficient or Union measures inconsistent with ***the climate-neutrality objective*** or inadequate to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience or reduce vulnerability, the Commission should take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties. The Commission should also regularly assess relevant national measures, and issue recommendations where it finds that a Member State's measures are inconsistent with the ***climate-neutrality objective*** or inadequate to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change.

the collective progress made by Member States towards the achievement of the ***Union climate objectives*** or on adaptation be insufficient or ***any*** Union measures inconsistent with ***the Union climate objectives*** or inadequate to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience or reduce vulnerability, the Commission should take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties. The Commission should also regularly assess relevant national measures, and issue recommendations where it finds that a Member State's measures are inconsistent with the ***Union climate objectives*** or inadequate to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change. ***The Commission should make public that assessment and its results at the time of its adoption.***

Amendment 56

Proposal for a regulation Recital 18 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(18a) Reaching climate neutrality is only possible if all Member States share the burden and commit fully to transitioning to climate neutrality. Each Member State has an obligation to meet the interim and end targets and if the Commission considers that these obligations have not been met, the Commission should be empowered to take measures against Member States. The measures should be proportionate, appropriate and in accordance with the Treaties.

Amendment 57

Proposal for a regulation Recital 18 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(18b) Scientific expertise and the best available, up-to-date evidence, together with information on climate change that is both factual and transparent is imperative and needs to underpin the Union's climate action and efforts to reach climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest. National independent climate advisory bodies play an important role in informing the public and contributing to the policy debate around climate change in those Member States where they exist. Therefore, Member States that have not already done so, are encouraged to establish a national climate advisory body, consisting of scientists selected on the basis of their expertise in the climate change field and other disciplines relevant for the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation. In cooperation with these national climate advisory bodies, the Commission should set up an independent scientific advisory panel on climate change, the European Climate Change Council (ECCC), which should complement the work of the European Environment Agency (EEA), and the Union's existing research institutions and agencies. Its missions should avoid any overlapping with the mission of the IPCC at international level. The ECCC should be composed of a scientific committee, consisting of selected senior experts, and supported by a management board that meets twice a year. The purpose of the ECCC is to provide Union institutions annually with assessments of the consistency of the Union measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions with the Union's climate objectives and its international climate commitments. The ECCC should also assess actions and

pathways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to identify carbon sequestration potential.

Amendment 58

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) The Commission should ensure a robust and objective assessment based on the most up to date scientific, technical and socio-economic findings, and representative of a broad range of independent expertise, and base its assessment on relevant information including information submitted and reported by Member States, reports of the European Environment Agency, best available scientific evidence, including the reports of the IPCC. Given that the Commission has committed to exploring how the EU taxonomy can be used in the context of the European Green Deal by the public sector, this should include information on environmentally sustainable investment, by the Union and Member States, consistent with Regulation (EU) 2020/... [Taxonomy Regulation] when such information becomes available. The Commission should use European statistics and data where available and seek expert scrutiny. The European Environment Agency should assist the Commission, as appropriate and in accordance with its annual work programme.

Amendment

(19) The Commission should ensure a robust and objective assessment based on the most up to date scientific, technical and socio-economic findings, and representative of a broad range of independent expertise, and base its assessment on relevant information including information submitted and reported by Member States, reports of the European Environment Agency, best available scientific evidence, including the reports of the IPCC, ***UNEP, IPBES, ECCC and, where possible, Member States national independent climate advisory bodies.*** Given that the Commission has committed to exploring how the EU taxonomy can be used in the context of the European Green Deal by the public sector, this should include information on environmentally sustainable investment, by the Union and Member States, consistent with Regulation (EU) 2020/... [Taxonomy Regulation] when such information becomes available. The Commission should use European statistics and data where available and seek expert scrutiny. The European Environment Agency should assist the Commission, as appropriate and in accordance with its annual work programme.

Amendment 59

Proposal for a regulation Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) As citizens **and** communities have a powerful role to play in driving the transformation towards climate neutrality forward, strong public and social engagement on climate action should be facilitated. The Commission should therefore engage with all parts of society to enable and empower them to take action towards a climate-neutral and climate-resilient society, including through launching a European Climate Pact.

Amendment

(20) As citizens, communities **and regions** have a powerful role to play in driving the transformation towards climate neutrality forward, strong public and social engagement on climate action should be **both encouraged and facilitated at local, regional and national level**. The Commission **and Member States** should therefore engage with all parts of society **in a fully transparent manner** to enable and empower them to take action towards a **socially just, gender-balanced**, climate-neutral and climate-resilient society, including through launching a European Climate Pact.

Amendment 60

Proposal for a regulation Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) In order to provide predictability and confidence for all economic actors, including businesses, workers, investors and consumers, to ensure that the transition towards climate neutrality is irreversible, to ensure gradual reduction over time and to assist in the assessment of the consistency of measures and progress with the climate-neutrality objective, the **power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission to set out** a trajectory for achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions in the Union by 2050. **It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work,**

Amendment

(21) In order to provide predictability and confidence for all economic actors, including businesses, **SMEs**, workers **and trade unions**, investors and consumers, to ensure that the transition towards climate neutrality is irreversible, to ensure gradual reduction over time and to assist in the assessment of the consistency of measures and progress with the climate-neutrality objective, the **Commission should assess the options for establishing** a trajectory for achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions in the Union by 2050 **and should make legislative proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council if appropriate.**

including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making³⁷. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

Amendment 61

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) In line with the Commission's commitment to the principles on Better Law-Making, coherence of the Union instruments as regards greenhouse gas emissions reductions should be sought. The system of measuring the progress towards the achievement of the ***climate-neutrality objective*** as well as the consistency of measures taken with that objective should build upon and be consistent with the governance framework laid down in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, the system of reporting on a regular basis and the sequencing of the Commission's assessment and actions on the basis of the reporting should be aligned to the requirements to submit information and provide reports by Member States laid down in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 should therefore be amended in order to include the climate-neutrality objective in the relevant provisions.

Amendment

(22) In line with the Commission's commitment to the principles on Better Law-Making, coherence of the Union instruments as regards greenhouse gas emissions reductions should be sought. The system of measuring the progress towards the achievement of the ***Union climate objectives*** as well as the consistency of measures taken with that objective should build upon and be consistent with the governance framework laid down in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, the system of reporting on a regular basis and the sequencing of the Commission's assessment and actions on the basis of the reporting should be aligned to the requirements to submit information and provide reports by Member States laid down in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 should therefore be amended in order to include the climate-neutrality objective in the relevant provisions.

Amendment 62

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) Climate change is by definition a trans-boundary challenge and a coordinated action at Union level is needed to effectively supplement and reinforce national policies. Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely to achieve climate neutrality in the Union by 2050, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States alone, but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve those objectives,

Amendment

(23) Climate change is by definition a trans-boundary challenge and a coordinated action at Union level is needed to effectively supplement and reinforce national policies. Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely to achieve climate neutrality in the Union **and in all Member States** by 2050 **at the latest**, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States alone, but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve those objectives.

Amendment 63

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23a) The Union is currently responsible for 10 % of the world's emission of greenhouse gases. The climate-neutrality objective is limited to emissions from Union production. A coherent climate policy also involves controlling emissions from consumption and energy and resource imports.

Amendment 64

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23b) The climate footprint of the Union's consumption is an essential tool to develop in order to improve the overall consistency of the Union's climate objectives.

Amendment 65

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23c) A Union climate policy that is fully efficient should address carbon leakage and develop the appropriate tools, such as a carbon border adjustment mechanism, to cope with it and protect Union standards and the frontrunners of Union industries.

Amendment 66

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23d) Imports of agricultural products and foodstuffs from third countries have risen continuously in recent years. That trend dictates that an assessment should be made as to which products imported from third countries are to be subject to requirements comparable to those applicable to Union farmers where the origins of these requirements lie within the objectives of Union policies to reduce the impact of climate change. The Commission should submit a report and communication on that topic to the European Parliament and the Council by 30 June 2021.

Amendment 67

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23e) In its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’, the Commission highlighted the need to accelerate the shift to sustainable and smart mobility as a priority policy towards climate neutrality. To ensure the transition towards sustainable and smart mobility, the Commission has indicated that it will adopt a comprehensive strategy on sustainable and smart mobility in 2020 with ambitious measures aimed at significantly reducing CO₂ and pollutant emissions across all modes of transport, including by boosting the uptake of clean vehicles and alternative fuels for road, maritime and aviation, increasing the share of more sustainable transport modes such as rail and inland waterways, and improving efficiency across the whole transport system, incentivising more sustainable consumer choices and low-emission practices, and investing in low- and zero-emissions solutions, including infrastructure.

Amendment 68

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 f (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23f) Transport infrastructure could play a key role in accelerating the transformation to sustainable and smart mobility by catering for a modal shift to more sustainable transport modes, in particular for freight transport. At the same time, climate-change events, such as rising water levels, extreme weather conditions, drought and rising

temperatures, can result in infrastructure damages, operational disruptions, pressures on supply chain capacity and efficiency, and consequently have negative implication for European mobility. Therefore, the completion of the Trans European Transport Networks (TEN-T) core network by 2030 and the completion of the complementary TEN-T network by 2040 is of the utmost importance, while taking into account the obligations set out in Union law on addressing the greenhouse gas emissions of projects during their whole life cycle. Furthermore, the Commission should consider proposing a legislative framework to increase the risk-management, resilience and climate adaptation of transport infrastructure.

Amendment 69

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 g (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23g) The connectivity of the European railway network, in particular international connections, to make passenger transport by rail more attractive for medium- and long-distance travels and improvements to the capacity of railways and inland waterways for freight, should be at the core of the Union's legislative action.

Amendment 70

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 h (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23h) It is important to ensure that there are sufficient investments in developing appropriate infrastructure for zero-

emission mobility, including intermodal platforms and reinforcing the role of the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) in supporting the transition towards smart, sustainable and safe mobility in the Union.

Amendment 71

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 i (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23i) In line with the Union's effort to shift road transport to rail in order to put the most CO₂-efficient mode of transport in the lead while considering the upcoming European Year of rail in 2021, a particular legislative emphasis should be put on creating a true Single European Railway Area by removing all administrative burdens and protectionist national laws by 2024.

Amendment 72

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 j (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23j) In order to achieve the objective of climate neutrality by 2050, the Commission should also strengthen the specific legislation on CO₂ emissions performance standards for cars, vans and trucks, provide specific measures to pave the way for the electrification of road transport, and take initiatives to ramp up the production and deployment of sustainable alternative fuels.

Amendment 73

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 23 k (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23k) In its resolution of 28 November 2019 on the 2019 UN Climate Change Conference in Madrid, Spain (COP 25), the European Parliament noted that the current global targets and measures envisaged by the International Maritime Organisation and the International Civil Aviation Organisation, even if implemented in full, would fall short of the necessary emission reductions, and that significant further action at European and global level consistent with the economy-wide objective of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions is needed^{1a}.

Amendment 74

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 1

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

Subject matter and scope

This Regulation establishes a framework for the irreversible ***and gradual*** reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and enhancement of removals by natural or other sinks in the Union.

This Regulation establishes a framework for the irreversible, ***predictable and swift*** reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and enhancement of removals by natural or other sinks in the Union ***in line with the Union's climate and environmental objectives***.

This Regulation sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 in pursuit of the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and provides a framework for achieving progress in pursuit of the global adaptation goal established in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

This Regulation sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 ***at the latest*** in pursuit of the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and provides a framework for achieving progress in pursuit of the global adaptation goal established in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

This Regulation applies to anthropogenic

This Regulation applies to anthropogenic

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

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

Amendment 75

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 2

Climate-neutrality objective

1. Union-wide emissions and removals of greenhouse gases regulated in Union law shall be balanced at the latest by 2050, thus reducing emissions *to* net zero by that date.

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

Amendment

Article 2

Climate-neutrality objective

1. Union-wide *anthropogenic* emissions *by sources* and removals *by sinks* of greenhouse gases regulated in Union law shall be balanced *in the Union* at the latest by 2050, thus *achieving* net zero *greenhouse gas emissions* by that date. *Each Member State shall achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 at the latest.*

2. The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall take the necessary measures *based on the best available, up-to-date science and provide support* at Union and *at national, regional and local* level respectively, to enable the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective *in the Union and in all Member States as* set out in paragraph 1, taking into account the importance of promoting fairness and solidarity *and a just transition* among Member States, *social and economic cohesion, the protection of vulnerable Union citizens and the importance of managing, restoring, protecting and enhancing marine and terrestrial biodiversity, ecosystems and carbon sinks.*

2a. As from 1 January 2051, removals of greenhouse gases by sinks shall exceed anthropogenic emissions in the Union and all Member States.

3. **By September 2020, the Commission shall review the Union's 2030 target for climate referred to in Article 2(11) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 in light of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), and explore options for a new 2030 target of 50 to 55% emission reductions compared to 1990. Where the Commission considers that it is necessary to amend that target, it shall make proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council as appropriate.**

4. By 30 June 2021, the Commission shall assess how the Union legislation **implementing** the Union's 2030 target would need to be amended in order to enable the achievement of **50 to 55 %** emission reductions **compared to 1990** and to achieve the climate-neutrality-objective set out in Article 2(1), and **consider taking** the necessary measures, including the adoption of legislative proposals, in accordance with the Treaties.

3. **The Union's 2030 target for climate shall be an emissions reduction of 60 % compared to 1990.**

4. By 30 June 2021, the Commission shall assess how **all of** the Union legislation **relevant for the fulfilment of** the Union's 2030 target **for climate and other relevant Union legislation promoting the circular economy and contributing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions** would need to be amended in order to enable the achievement of **the** emission reductions **target referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article** and to achieve the climate-neutrality-objective set out in Article 2(1), and **take** the necessary measures, including the adoption of legislative proposals, in accordance with the Treaties. **The Commission shall in particular evaluate the options for aligning emissions from all sectors, including aviation and maritime transport, with the 2030 target for climate and the 2050 climate-neutrality objective in order to reduce these emissions to net zero by 2050 at the latest and shall present legislative proposals, where appropriate, to the European Parliament and to the Council. The Commission shall mobilise adequate resources for all investments necessary to reach the targets referred to in this paragraph.**

4a. **By 31 May 2023, the Commission shall, following a detailed impact assessment and taking into account the greenhouse gas budget referred to in Article 3(2a), explore options for setting a Union 2040 target for greenhouse gas**

emissions reductions compared to 1990, and shall present legislative proposals, where appropriate, to the European Parliament and to the Council.

When exploring options for the 2040 target for climate, the Commission shall consult with the ECCC and take into account the criteria set out in Article 3(3).

4b. No later than 12 months after the adoption of the 2040 target for climate, the Commission shall assess how all of the Union legislation relevant for the fulfilment of that target would need to be amended and shall consider taking the necessary measures, including the adoption of legislative proposals, in accordance with the Treaties.

Amendment 76

Proposal for a regulation Article 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 2a

Member State climate advisory bodies and European Climate Change Council

1. By 30 June 2021, all Member States shall notify the Commission of their national independent climate advisory body, responsible for, but not limited to, providing scientific expert advice on national climate policy. If no such body exists, Member States shall be encouraged to establish such a body.

To support the scientific independence and autonomy of the national independent climate advisory body, Member States shall be encouraged to take appropriate measures enabling the body to operate in a fully transparent manner with its findings being made publicly available and notify these measures to the Commission.

2. By 30 June 2022, the Commission shall, in cooperation with these national climate advisory bodies, set up the European Climate Change Council (ECCC), as a permanent, independent, inter-disciplinary scientific advisory panel on climate change, which shall be guided by the latest scientific findings as expressed by the IPCC. The ECCC shall complement the work of the European Environment Agency (EEA), and the Union's existing research institutions and agencies. In order to avoid any duplication of work, the EEA shall serve as secretariat of the ECCC, while preserving the budgetary and administrative independence of the ECCC.

3. Members of the ECCC shall serve for a term of five years, renewable once. The ECCC shall be composed of a scientific committee of maximum of 15 senior experts ensuring a full range of expertise required for the activities listed in paragraph 4. The scientific committee shall be independently responsible for drawing up the scientific advice of the ECCC.

4. The activities of the scientific committee shall include:

(a) assessing the consistency of existing and proposed Union trajectories, greenhouse gas budget and climate targets against the Union's and international climate commitments;

(b) assessing the likelihood of staying within the Union greenhouse gas budget and achieving climate neutrality under existing and planned measures;

(c) assessing the consistency of Union measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions with the objectives set out in Article 2;

(d) identifying actions and opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase the carbon

sequestration potential; and

(e) identifying consequences of inaction or insufficient action.

5. In carrying out the activities referred to in paragraph 4, the ECCC shall ensure the proper consultation of the national independent climate advisory bodies.

6. A management board shall support the work of the scientific committee. The management board shall consist of one member from each national independent climate advisory body notified to the Commission as set out in paragraph 1, two representatives selected by the Commission, two representatives selected by the European Parliament, and the chair of the secretariat who shall be appointed by the EEA.

The management board shall meet two times a year and is responsible for the set-up and monitoring of the activities of the ECCC. The European Parliament and the Council shall appoint the management board by common accord, on the basis of a proposal by the Commission. The chair of the management board is elected among its members.

The responsibilities of the management board are:

(a) adoption of the annual work programme on a proposal by the scientific committee, and ensuring its consistency with the mandate of the ECCC;

(b) appointment of the members of the Scientific Committee, ensuring the composition of the scientific committee provides the range of expertise required for the activities of the work programme;

(c) approval of the ECCC's budget; and

(d) coordination with national climate advisory bodies.

7. Members of the scientific

committee shall be designated on a personal basis by the management board. The chair of the scientific committee is elected amongst its members. The scientific committee shall adopt by a two-thirds majority its rules for procedure which shall ensure its full scientific independence and autonomy.

Candidates for membership of the scientific committee shall be identified through an open evaluation process. The professional experience of applicants for the scientific committee meeting the eligibility requirements set out in the call shall be subject to a comparative evaluation based on the following selection criteria:

- (a) scientific excellence;*
- (b) experience in carrying out scientific assessments and/or providing scientific advice in the fields of expertise;*
- (c) broad expertise in the field of climate and environment sciences or other scientific fields relevant for the achievement of the Union's climate objectives;*
- (d) experience in peer reviewing scientific work;*
- (e) professional experience in an inter-disciplinary environment in an international context.*

The composition of the scientific committee shall ensure a balance of gender, disciplinary and sectoral expertise as well as regional distribution.

8. The ECCC shall, on an annual basis, report its findings under paragraph 4 to the Commission, the European Parliament and the Council. Where necessary the ECCC shall make recommendations to the Commission to ensure the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation. The ECCC shall ensure that it follows a fully transparent process and that its reports are made

available to the public. The Commission shall consider the reports and any recommendations and issue a formal response to the ECCC three months after their reception, at the latest. The response to these reports and recommendations shall be made available to the public.

Amendment 77

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 3

Trajectory for achieving climate neutrality

1. The Commission *is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 9 to supplement this Regulation by setting out* a trajectory at Union level *to achieve the climate-neutrality* objective set out in Article 2(1) *until 2050*. At the latest within six months after each global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, *the Commission shall review the trajectory*.

2. *The trajectory shall start from the Union's 2030 target for climate referred to in Article 2(3).*

Amendment

Article 3

Trajectory for achieving climate neutrality

1. *By 31 May 2023*, the Commission *shall assess the options for establishing an indicative trajectory at Union level to achieve the objective set out in Article 2(1) starting from the Union 2030 target for climate referred to in Article 2(3) and taking into account the intermediate binding 2040 target for climate referred to in Article 2(4a) and shall make, if appropriate, a legislative proposal to this effect.*

1a. Once the trajectory referred to in paragraph 1 is established, the Commission shall review the trajectory no later than six months after each global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, starting with the global stocktake in 2028. The Commission shall make a legislative proposal to adjust the trajectory where it considers such an adjustment appropriate as a result of the review.

2. *When making legislative proposals for setting a trajectory in accordance with paragraph 1, the Commission shall take into account the Union greenhouse gas budget setting out the total remaining quantity of greenhouse gas emissions as CO₂ equivalent that could be emitted until*

2050 at the latest without putting at risk the Union's commitments under the Paris Agreement..

2a. The Commission shall set out the Union greenhouse gas budget in a report and shall submit this report to the Parliament and the Council by 31 December 2021. The Commission shall make that report and its underpinning methodology publicly available

3. When setting **a** trajectory in accordance with **paragraph 1**, the Commission shall **consider** the following:

3. When **making legislative proposals for setting or adjusting the** trajectory in accordance with **paragraphs 1 and 1a respectively**, the Commission shall **take into account** the following **criteria**:

(-a) the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the IPCC, IPBES, ECCC and, where possible, Member State independent climate advisory bodies;

(-aa) the social, economic and environmental costs of inaction or insufficient action;

(-ab) the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all;

(a) cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency;

(b) competitiveness of the Union's economy;

(c) best available *technology*

(d) energy efficiency, energy affordability and security of supply;

(b) competitiveness of the Union's economy, in particular SMEs and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage;

(ba) the carbon footprint of end products and consumption in the Union;

(c) best available, cost effective, safe and scalable technologies, respecting the concept of technological neutrality and avoiding possible lock in effects;

(d) energy efficiency and the energy efficiency first principle, energy affordability, reduction of energy poverty and security of supply;

(da) the need to phase out fossil fuels and ensure their substitution by sustainably produced renewable energy,

(e) fairness and solidarity between and within Member States;

(f) the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time;

(g) investment needs and opportunities.

(h) the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition;

(i) international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

(j) the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the IPCC.

(Points (h) and (j) in the Commission text have become points (-ab) and (-a) respectively in Parliament's amendment. Points (-ab) and (-a) are also amended.)

materials and products;

(e) fairness and solidarity between and within Member States;

(f) the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time;

(fa) the need to ensure environmental sustainability, including the need to tackle the biodiversity crisis while restoring degraded ecosystems and prevent irreversible damage to ecosystems to achieve the Union biodiversity targets;

(fb) ensuring stable, long lasting and climate effective natural sinks over time;

(g) investment needs and opportunities ***for innovation consistent with Regulation (EU) 2020/... [Taxonomy Regulation] while taking into account the risk of stranded assets.***

Amendment 78

Proposal for a regulation Article 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 4

Adaptation to climate change

Amendment

Article 4

Adaptation to climate change

-1a. By 31 January 2021 and every 5 years thereafter, the Commission shall adopt an updated EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change. The updated EU Strategy shall aim to ensure that adaptation policies are prioritised, integrated and implemented in a consistent way across Union policies, international commitments, trade agreements and international partnerships.

1. The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in accordance with Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

1. The relevant Union institutions and the Member States ***shall endeavour to meet national and Union objectives for climate adaptation as set out in the EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change, and*** shall ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, ***including for both marine and terrestrial ecosystems***, in accordance with Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, ***and integrate adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions. They shall focus, in particular, on the most vulnerable and impacted populations and economic sectors, identify shortcomings in this regard in consultation with civil society, and implement remedies.***

2. Member States shall ***develop*** and implement adaptation strategies and plans that include comprehensive risk management frameworks, based on robust climate and vulnerability baselines and progress assessments.

2. ***By 31 December 2021 and every 5 years thereafter***, Member States shall ***adopt*** and implement adaptation strategies and plans ***at national and regional level*** that include comprehensive ***local*** risk management frameworks, ***taking into account local needs and specificities***, based on robust climate and vulnerability baselines ***and indicators***, and progress assessments, ***guided by the best available and up-to-date scientific evidence. Those strategies and plans shall include measures in line with the national and Union objectives on climate adaptation. In particular, those strategies shall take into consideration vulnerable and impacted groups, communities and ecosystems, and shall include measures***

for the management, restoration and protection of marine and terrestrial ecosystems to enhance their resilience. In their strategies, Member States shall take into account the particular vulnerability of agriculture and food systems, food security, and promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation.

Amendment 79

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 4a

Consistency of finance flows with a pathway towards a climate-neutral and resilient society

- 1. The relevant Union institutions and Member States shall ensure continuous progress on making public and private finance flows consistent with a pathway towards a climate-neutral and resilient society in accordance with point c of Article 2(1) of the Paris Agreement, taking account of the Union climate objectives set out in Article 2 of this Regulation.*
- 2. By 1 June 2021 and in regular intervals thereafter the Commission shall, as part of the assessments referred to in Article 5, present a report to the European Parliament and the Council assessing how all relevant Union legislation, including the multiannual financial frameworks of the Union and all specific regulations relating to funds and instruments under the Union budget, would need to be amended, to include binding and enforceable provisions, to ensure the consistency of public and private finance flows with the Union climate objectives set out in Article 2 of this Regulation. That assessment shall be*

accompanied by legislative proposals, where appropriate.

3. The Commission shall disclose annually which part of the Union's expenditure complies with the taxonomy categories as set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/... [Taxonomy Regulation].

4. In light of reaching the Union climate objectives set out in Article 2, the Union institutions and all Member States shall phase out all direct and indirect fossil fuel subsidies by 31 December 2025 at the latest, and mobilise sustainable investment accordingly. The phasing out of these subsidies shall not impact on efforts to combat energy poverty.

Amendment 80

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 5

Assessment of Union progress and measures

1. By 30 September 2023, and every 5 years thereafter, the Commission shall assess, together with the assessment foreseen under Article 29(5) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999:

(a) the collective progress made by all Member States towards the achievement of the *climate-neutrality objective* set out in Article 2(1) as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1);

(b) the collective progress made by all Member States on adaptation as referred to

Amendment

Article 5

Assessment of Union progress and measures

1. By 30 September 2023, and every 2 years thereafter, the Commission shall assess, together with the assessment foreseen under Article 29(5) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999:

(a) *the progress made by each Member State and* the collective progress made by all Member States towards the achievement of the *Union climate objectives* set out in Article 2 as expressed by the trajectory *to be established as* referred to in Article 3(1); *where the trajectory is not available, the assessment shall be made on the basis of the criteria set out in Article 3(3) and the 2030 climate target;*

(b) *the progress made by each Member State and* the collective progress

in Article 4.

The Commission shall submit *the* conclusions *of that assessment*, together with the State of the Energy Union Report prepared in the respective calendar year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to the European Parliament and to the Council.

2. By 30 September 2023, and every 5 years thereafter, the Commission shall review:

(a) the consistency of Union measures with the *climate-neutrality objective* set out in Article 2(1) as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1);

(b) the adequacy of Union measures to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4.

3. Where, based on the assessment referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Commission finds that Union measures are inconsistent with the *climate-neutrality objective* set out in Article 2(1) or inadequate to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4, or that the progress towards either the *climate-neutrality objective* or on adaptation as referred to in Article 4 is insufficient, it shall take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties, at the same time as the review of the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1).

4. The Commission shall assess any

made by all Member States on adaptation as referred to in Article 4.

The Commission shall submit *those assessments and their* conclusions, together with the State of the Energy Union Report prepared in the respective calendar year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to the European Parliament and to the Council, *and shall make them publicly available*.

2. By 30 September 2023, and every 2 years thereafter, the Commission shall review:

(a) the consistency of Union measures *and policies, including sectoral legislation, the Union's external action and the Union's budget*, with the *Union climate objectives* set out in Article 2 as expressed by the trajectory *to be established as* referred to in Article 3(1); *where the trajectory is not available, the assessment shall be made on the basis of the criteria set out in Article 3(3) and the 2030 climate target*;

(b) the adequacy of Union measures *and policies, including sectoral legislation, the Union's external action and the Union's budget*, to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4.

3. Where, based on the assessment referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Commission finds that Union measures *and policies* are inconsistent with the *Union climate objectives* set out in Article 2 or inadequate to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4, or that the progress towards either *the Union climate objectives set out in Article 2* or on adaptation as referred to in Article 4 is insufficient, it shall *as soon as possible* take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties *for remedying this inconsistency, or at the latest* at the same time as the review of the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1a).

4. The Commission shall assess *the*

draft measure *or* legislative proposal **in light of the climate-neutrality objective** set out in Article 2(1) **as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1)** before adoption, **and include this** analysis in any impact assessment accompanying these measures or proposals, and make **the result of** that assessment public **at the time of** adoption.

consistency of any draft measure, **including but not limited to any** legislative and budgetary proposal, **with the Union climate objectives** set out in Article 2 **and align the draft measure with these objectives** before adoption. **That** analysis shall be included in any impact assessment accompanying these measures or proposals. **Once the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1) and the greenhouse gas budget referred to in Article 3(2a) are established, they shall underpin the assessment. The Commission shall** make that assessment **and its results directly accessible to the public as soon as the assessment is finalised and, in any event, before** adoption **of the associated measure or proposal.**

4a. The Commission shall use the assessment referred to in paragraph 4 to promote the exchange of best practices and to identify actions to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation.

Amendment 81

Proposal for a regulation Article 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 6

Assessment of national measures

1. By 30 September 2023, and every 5 years, thereafter, the Commission shall assess:

(a) the consistency of national measures identified, on the basis of the National Energy and Climate Plans **or the Biennial** Progress Reports submitted in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, as relevant for the achievement of the **climate-neutrality objective** set out in Article 2(1) with **that objective** as expressed by the trajectory referred to in

Amendment

Article 6

Assessment of national measures

1. By 30 September 2023, and every 2 years, thereafter, the Commission shall assess:

(a) the consistency of national measures identified, on the basis of the National Energy and Climate Plans, **national long-term strategies** or Progress Reports submitted in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, as relevant for the achievement of the **Union climate objectives** set out in Article 2 with **these objectives** as expressed by the trajectory to

Article 3(1);

(b) the adequacy of relevant national measures to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4.

The Commission shall submit *the* conclusions *of that assessment*, together with the State of the Energy Union Report prepared in the respective calendar year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to the European Parliament and to the Council.

2. Where the Commission finds, under due consideration of the collective progress assessed in accordance with Article 5(1), that a Member State's measures are inconsistent with *that objective* as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1) or inadequate to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4, it *may* issue recommendations to that Member State. The Commission shall make such recommendations publicly available.

3. Where a recommendation is issued in accordance with paragraph 2, the following principles shall apply:

(a) the Member State concerned shall take due account of the recommendation in a spirit of solidarity between Member

be established as referred to in Article 3(1); *where the trajectory is not available, the assessment shall be made on the basis of the criteria set out in Article 3(3) and the 2030 climate target*;

(b) the adequacy *and effectiveness* of relevant national measures to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4.

The Commission shall submit *those assessments and their* conclusions, together with the State of the Energy Union Report prepared in the respective calendar year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to the European Parliament and to the Council, *and shall make them publicly available*.

2. Where the Commission finds, under due consideration of the *progress made by each Member State and the* collective progress assessed in accordance with Article 5(1), that a Member State's measures are inconsistent with *the Union climate objectives*, as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1) *once the trajectory is established*, or inadequate to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4, it *shall* issue recommendations to that Member State. The Commission shall make such recommendations publicly available.

2b. The Commission shall include in the recommendation referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article proposals to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4. Those proposals may include, as appropriate, potential additional technical, innovation- or know-how related, financial, or other necessary support.

3. Where a recommendation is issued in accordance with paragraph 2, the following principles shall apply:

(a) the Member State concerned shall, *within six months of receipt of the recommendation, notify the Commission*

States and the Union and between Member States;

(b) the Member State concerned shall set out, in its first progress report submitted in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, in the year following the year in which the recommendation was issued, how it has taken due account of the recommendation. ***If the Member State concerned decides not to address a recommendation or a substantial part thereof, that Member State shall provide the Commission its reasoning;***

(c) the recommendations should be complementary to the latest country-specific recommendations issued in the context of the European Semester.

of the measures it intends to adopt in order to take due account of the recommendation, in a spirit of solidarity between Member States and the Union and between Member States, ***and pursuant to the principle of sincere cooperation;***

(b) the Member State concerned shall set out, ***within 18 months of receipt of the recommendation*** how it has taken due account of the recommendation ***and the measures it has adopted in response; this information shall be included in the progress report submitted in that year in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation EU 2018/1999;***

(c) the recommendations should be complementary to the latest country-specific recommendations issued in the context of the European Semester.

3a. Within three months of submission of the progress report referred to in point (b) of paragraph 3, the Commission shall assess whether the measures adopted by the Member State concerned adequately address the issues raised in the recommendation. That assessment and its results shall be made public at the time of its adoption.

Amendment 82

Proposal for a regulation Article 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 7

Common provisions on Commission assessment

1. In addition to the national measures referred to in Article 6(1)(a), the Commission shall base its assessment

Amendment

Article 7

Common provisions on Commission assessment

1. In addition to the national measures referred to in Article 6(1)(a), the Commission shall base its assessment

referred to in Articles 5 and 6 on at least the following:

- (a) information submitted and reported under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;
- (b) reports of the European Environment Agency (EEA);
- (c) European statistics and data, including data on losses from adverse climate impacts, where available; and
- (d) best available scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the IPCC; and
- (e) any supplementary information on environmentally sustainable investment, by the Union and Member States, including, when available, investment consistent with Regulation (EU) 2020/... [Taxonomy Regulation].

2. The EEA shall assist the Commission in the preparation of the assessment referred to in Articles 5 and 6, in accordance with its annual work programme.

Amendment 83

Proposal for a regulation Article 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 8

Public participation

The Commission shall engage with all parts of society to enable and empower them to take action towards a climate-neutral and climate-resilient society. The

referred to in Articles 5 and 6 on at least the following:

- (a) information submitted and reported under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;
- (b) reports of the European Environment Agency (EEA) **and the Joint Research Centre (JRC)**;
- (c) European **and global** statistics and data, including data on **observed and projected** losses from adverse climate impacts **and estimates on the costs of inaction or delayed action**, where available; and
- (d) best available **and up-to-date** scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the IPCC, **UNEP, IPBES, ECCC and, where possible, Member States national independent climate advisory bodies**; and
- (e) any supplementary information on environmentally sustainable investment, by the Union and Member States, including, when available, investment consistent with Regulation (EU) 2020/... [Taxonomy Regulation].

2. The EEA shall assist the Commission in the preparation of the assessment referred to in Articles 5 and 6, in accordance with its annual work programme.

Amendment

Article 8

Public participation **and transparency**

1. The Commission **and Member States** shall engage with all parts of society, **including local and regional governments**, to enable and empower them

Commission shall facilitate an inclusive **and** accessible process at all levels, including at national, regional and local level and with social partners, citizens and civil society, for the exchange of best practice and to identify actions to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation. In addition, the Commission may also draw on the multilevel climate and energy dialogues as set up by Member States in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

to take action towards a **socially just**, climate-neutral and climate-resilient society, **including through the European Climate Pact set out in paragraph 2**. The Commission **and Member States** shall facilitate an inclusive, accessible **and transparent** process at all levels, including at national, regional and local level and with social partners, **academia**, citizens and civil society, for the exchange of best practice and to identify actions to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation. In addition, the Commission may also draw on the multilevel climate and energy dialogues as set up by Member States in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

2. The Commission shall establish a European Climate Pact with the purpose of engaging citizens, social partners and stakeholders in the elaboration of Union-level climate policies and fostering dialogue and the diffusion of science-based information about climate change and its social and gender equality aspects, as well as sharing best practices for climate initiatives.

3. Member States shall ensure, when taking measures to achieve the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), that citizens, civil society and social partners are informed and consulted throughout the legislative process. In that regard, Member States shall operate in a transparent manner.

Amendment 84

Proposal for a regulation Article 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 9

Exercise of the delegation

Amendment

deleted

- 1. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 3(1) is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.**
- 2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 3(1) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from ...[OP: date of entry into force of this Regulation].**
- 3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 3(1) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.**
- 4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.**
- 5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.**
- 6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 3 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.**

Amendment 85

Proposal for a regulation Article 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 9a

Review

The Commission shall, six months after each global stocktake as referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, conduct a review of all elements of this Regulation, in the light of the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest findings and recommendations of the IPCC and of the ECCC, international developments and efforts to limit the increase in temperature to 1,5 °C, and submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council, accompanied, if appropriate, by legislative proposals.

Amendment 86

Proposal for a regulation Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 1 Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) implement strategies and measures designed to meet the ***Union's climate-neutrality objective*** as set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law], ***the objectives and targets of the Energy Union***, and for the first ten-year period, from 2021 to 2030, in particular the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate;

(a) implement strategies and measures designed to meet the ***objectives and targets of the Energy Union and the long-term Union greenhouse gas emissions commitments consistent with the Paris Agreement, in particular the Union climate objectives*** as set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law], and for the first ten-year period, from 2021 to 2030, in particular the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate;

Amendment 87

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 2 a (new)

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Article 2 – point 11

Present text

(11) ‘the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate’ means the Union-wide binding target of **at least 40 %** domestic reduction in economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions **as compared to 1990** to be achieved by 2030, the Union-level binding target **of at least 32 %** for the share of renewable energy consumed in the Union in 2030, the Union-level headline target **of at least 32,5 %** for improving energy efficiency in 2030, and the 15 % electricity interconnection target for 2030 **or any subsequent targets in this regard agreed by the European Council or by the European Parliament and by the Council for 2030**;

Amendment

(2a) in Article 2, point 11 is replaced by the following:

‘(11) ‘the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate’ means the Union-wide binding target of domestic reduction in economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions to be achieved by 2030 **pursuant to Article 2(3) of Regulation (EU) .../... [Climate Law]**, the Union-level binding target for the share of renewable energy consumed in the Union in 2030 **pursuant to Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001**, the Union-level headline target for improving energy efficiency in 2030 **pursuant to Article 1(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU**, and the 15% electricity interconnection target for 2030;’

Amendment 88

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 2 b (new)

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Article 2 – point 62 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2b) in Article 2, the following point is added:

(62a) ‘public concerned’ means the public affected or likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the environmental decision-making procedures referred to in Chapters 2 and 3; for the purposes of this definition, non-governmental organisations promoting

environmental protection and meeting any requirements under national law shall be deemed to have an interest.'

Amendment 89

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

(f) an assessment of the impacts of the planned policies and measures to meet the objectives referred to in point (b) of this paragraph, including their consistency with **Union’s climate-neutrality objective** set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law], the long-term greenhouse gas emission reduction objectives under the Paris Agreement and the long-term strategies as referred to in Article 15;

Amendment

(f) an assessment of the impacts of the planned policies and measures to meet the objectives referred to in point (b) of this paragraph, including their consistency with **Union climate objectives** set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law], the long-term greenhouse gas emission reduction objectives under the Paris Agreement and the long-term strategies as referred to in Article 15;

Amendment 90

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 3 a (new)

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point a – point 1 – introductory part

Present text

(1) with respect to greenhouse gas emissions and removals and with a view to contributing to the achievement of the **economy wide Union greenhouse gas emission reduction target**:

Amendment

(3a) in Article 4(1), the introductory part of point (a)(1) is replaced by the following:

‘(1) with respect to greenhouse gas emissions and removals and with a view to contributing to the achievement of the **Union climate objectives set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law]**;

Amendment 91

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Article 8 – paragraph 2 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) the manner in which existing policies and measures and planned policies and measures contribute to the achievement of the ***Union’s climate-neutrality objective*** set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law].;

Amendment 92

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 5 a (new)

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Article 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) the manner in which existing policies and measures and planned policies and measures contribute to the achievement of the ***Union climate objectives*** set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law].;

Amendment

(5a) the following Article is inserted:

Article 11a

Access to justice

1. Member States shall ensure that, in accordance with their national laws, members of the public concerned who have a sufficient interest or who claim the impairment of a right where administrative procedural law of a Member State requires such a right to be a precondition have access to a review procedure before a court of law or other independent and impartial body established by law with a view to challenging the substantive or procedural legality of decisions, acts or omissions subject to Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

2. Member States shall determine the stage at which decisions, acts or omissions may be challenged.

3. Member States shall determine what constitutes a sufficient interest and impairment of a right, consistent with the objective of giving the public concerned wide access to justice. To that end, non-governmental organisation covered by the

definition in Article 2(62a) shall be deemed as having a sufficient interest or having rights capable of being impaired for the purpose of paragraph 1 of this Article.

4. This Article shall not exclude the possibility of a preliminary review procedure before an administrative authority and shall not affect the requirement of exhaustion of administrative review procedures prior to recourse to judicial review procedures, where such a requirement exists under national law. Any such procedure shall be fair, equitable, timely and not prohibitively expensive.

5. Member States shall ensure that practical information is made available to the public on access to administrative and judicial review procedures.’

Amendment 93

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 5 b (new)

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Article 15 – paragraph 1

Present text

1. By 1 January 2020, and subsequently by 1 January 2029 and every 10 years thereafter, each Member State shall prepare and submit to the Commission its long-term strategy with *a perspective of at least* 30 years. Member States should, where necessary, update those strategies every five years.

Amendment

(5b) in Article 15, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. By 1 January 2020, and subsequently by 1 January 2029 and every 10 years thereafter, each Member State shall prepare and submit to the Commission its long-term strategy *with a 2050 and* 30 years *perspective*. Member States should, where necessary, update those strategies every five years.’;

Amendment 94

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999
Article 15 – paragraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) achieving long-term greenhouse gas emission reductions and enhancements of removals by sinks ***in all sectors in accordance with*** the Union’s ***climate-neutrality objective set out*** in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law];

Amendment

(c) achieving long-term greenhouse gas emission reductions ***in all sectors of the economy*** and enhancements of removals by sinks, ***in the context of the necessity, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), to reduce*** the Union’s ***greenhouse gas emissions in a cost-effective manner and enhance removals by sinks in pursuit of the temperature goals in the Paris Agreement so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases within the Union at the latest by 2050 and achieve negative emissions thereafter as referred to*** in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law];

Amendment 95

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 7 – point a

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Annex I – Part I – section A – point 3.1.1. – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

(i) Policies and measures to achieve the target set under Regulation (EU) 2018/842 as referred in point 2.1.1 and policies and measures to comply with Regulation (EU) 2018/841, covering all key emitting sectors and sectors for the enhancement of removals, with an outlook to the ***climate-neutrality objective*** set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law];

Amendment

(i) Policies and measures to achieve the target set under Regulation (EU) 2018/842 as referred in point 2.1.1 and policies and measures to comply with Regulation (EU) 2018/841, covering all key emitting sectors and sectors for the enhancement of removals, with an outlook to the ***Union climate objectives*** set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law];

Amendment 96

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 7 – point b

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Annex I – Part I – section B – point 5.5.

Text proposed by the Commission

5.5. The contribution of planned policies and measures to the achievement of the ***Union’s climate-neutrality objective*** set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law];

Amendment 97

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 7 a (new)

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Annex IV – point 2.1.1.

Present text

2.1.1. Projected emission ***reductions and enhancement of removals by 2050***

Amendment 98

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 8

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Annex VI – point c – point viii

Text proposed by the Commission

(viii) an assessment of the contribution of the policy or measure to the achievement of the ***Union’s climate-neutrality objective*** set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law] and to the achievement of the long-term strategy referred to in Article 15;.

Amendment 99

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 a (new)

Amendment

5.5. The contribution of planned policies and measures to the achievement of the ***Union climate objectives*** set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law];

Amendment

(7 a) in Annex IV, point 2.1.1. is replaced by the following:

‘2.1.1. Projected ***cumulative*** emissions ***for the period 2021-2050, with a view to contributing to the achievement of the Union greenhouse gas budget referred to in Article 3(2a) of Regulation.../... [Climate Law];***’;

Amendment

(viii) an assessment of the contribution of the policy or measure to the achievement of the ***Union climate objectives*** set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law] and to the achievement of the long-term strategy referred to in Article 15;.

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 10a

***Amendments to Regulation
(EU) 2018/842***

In Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a}, the following paragraphs are inserted into Article 5:

‘5a. In any transactions made under the provision referred to in Article 5(5), annual emissions allocation minimum price is set at EUR 100 for each tonne of CO₂ equivalent.

5b. Member States shall inform the Commission of any actions taken pursuant to this paragraph, and communicate, by 31 March 2025 their intention to use provisions referred to in Article 5(5).

5c. At the latest by 30 June 2025, the Commission shall assess for all Member States the intention to use provisions referred to in Article 5(5), and make publicly available the budgetary impact of the use of such provisions.’.

^{1a} Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 56, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Justification

In order to ensure compliance by Member states with their national targets, and full transparency in the means and flexibility used to do so, a fixed price of 100 EUR shall be introduced for the transfer of allowances between Member States. The Commission shall analyse and make publicly available such transactions and their potential impacts – positive as well as negative – on the budget of Member States, and inform the EU semester on this

basis.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

SUMMARY OF FACTS AND FINDINGS

Introduction

Over the past decades, the European Union has successfully managed to decouple greenhouse gas emissions reductions from economic growth and is expected to reduce emissions by approximately 45 percent by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. This constitutes a promising starting point in the Union's long-term efforts to reach climate neutrality.

The European Green Deal aims to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050 while improving the quality of life of European citizens and creating a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy. The European Climate Law is the cornerstone of the European Green Deal as it enshrines into legislation the Union's objective to reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 at the latest. The climate neutrality objective brings with it a transition of historic dimensions, which Europe will undergo in the coming decades. This transition brings changes for our entire society. Transformations are required in all Member States and in all sectors of the economy and they will bring with them behavioural and lifestyle changes for citizens in order to phase out the fossil-based economy and reach the climate neutrality objective.

In order for the transition to be successful, it must be carried out in a socially, ecologically and economically sustainable way and we must ensure that no one is left behind. Europe's transition to reach climate neutrality is inseparable from our efforts to achieve an equal and just society for all citizens. The participation and support of our citizens and social partners is an absolute prerequisite for the success of the Union's efforts against climate change.

The year 2050 may seem far off in a distant future. However, in order to ensure that the Union reaches this objective in a predictable and stable manner while at the same time avoiding the overwhelming social, economic and environmental costs of inaction and insufficient action, Europe must take swift and decisive action to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions throughout the entire economy while also taking continued and more ambitious action on adaptation.

The last decade was the warmest ever recorded in the world and the year 2019 was the warmest year in Europe¹. The global response to climate change has hitherto not been in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The world is drawing disastrously close to permanently overshooting the 1.5°C climate limit, with irreparable damages to our planet as a result.

In the face of increasing temperatures and rising greenhouse gas emissions, the Union has no time to lose. The longer we wait to transform our society, the greater the costs and the challenges to ensure that the transformation of the economy is carried out in a responsible and gradual way. Europe has both the responsibility and resources to continue to be a leader in the joint efforts to limit climate change. The commitments under the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals must guide the Union's efforts and underpin the ambitions of the European Climate Law.

¹ European Commission, *Climate bulletin*, Copernicus <https://climate.copernicus.eu/climate-bulletins>

Nationally binding targets

In order to ensure that Member States uphold their commitments under the Paris Agreement, your Rapporteur proposes that all Member States shall ensure that they reach net zero emissions within their territory by 2050 at the latest. This is both a matter of justice, but it is also a way for all Member States to gain from the transition to climate neutrality. Postponing this transition would increase the risks of social and economic consequences, whereas swift action and binding national measures to reduce emissions in accordance with the climate neutrality objective will ensure better predictability and pave the way for new jobs and stronger economic growth. For reasons of solidarity, the Union should take into account that the starting points for achieving climate neutrality vary between Member States in the application of support mechanisms and funding such as the Just Transition Fund.

Negative emissions post-2050

In order to ensure the continuity and predictability of the Union's efforts to reduce emissions, your Rapporteur proposes that the climate neutrality objective is complemented by a post-2050 objective in order to ensure that by 2051 removals of greenhouse gases shall exceed emissions in the Union and all Member States.

Intermediate targets and predictability in emissions reductions

In order to ensure that the Union reaches climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest, and that Europe honours the commitments under the Paris Agreement, the Union needs clear and adequate climate reduction targets for the years 2030 and 2040.

These targets will serve both as milestones and as beacons for assessing the Union's measures and progress to achieve the climate neutrality objective. The targets shall reflect the best available and most recent scientific evidence and be fully aligned with the emissions reductions required to ensure that Europe honours the Paris Agreement and the temperature targets therein, particularly the objective to limit the increase in temperature to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.²

Therefore, your Rapporteur proposes to strengthen the Union's 2030 climate target to a reduction in emissions of 65 percent compared with 1990 levels. As the UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2019 makes clear, global emissions need to be cut by 7.6 percent per year, starting now, in order to limit global warming to 1.5°C. For the EU – even without taking into account equity-related issues such as per capita emissions or responsibility for historical emissions – this would mean a cut of 68 percent by 2030 relative to 1990 levels. The Commission should also consider proposing an intermediate climate target for 2040 of emissions reductions in the range of 80 to 85 percent and make a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and the Council to that effect. These targets are also necessary to guarantee the highest possible degree of predictability and transparency for society and all economic sectors.

In a similar vein, the Rapporteur does not believe that the Commission's proposal to set out through Delegated Acts the trajectory for emissions reductions is appropriate or in line with the Treaties. Therefore, to ensure full transparency and the democratic participation of the public

² UN Environment 2018 Emissions Gap Report

in this process, the Rapporteur is of the view that the trajectory is best set through co-decision involving the European Parliament and the Council.

Ensuring science-based decisions and scrutiny

Up-to-date scientific findings and research are of fundamental importance when deciding on how the Union shall achieve climate neutrality. The reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change have been both a necessary wakeup call for decision-makers, but have also assisted all of society to understand how greenhouse gas emissions impact our planet. Your Rapporteur believes that an independent European Panel on Climate Change should be established at European level, in order to ensure that scientific expertise and the best available up-to-date evidence and information are fully taken into account when setting the Union's measures to reach climate neutrality as well as in the assessments of these measures.

Establishing a Union carbon budget

To take responsible climate action we must know exactly how much Europe can emit without undermining the Union's commitments under the Paris Agreement. Therefore, your Rapporteur demands that the Commission establishes a Union carbon budget, which sets out the remaining quantity of greenhouse gas emissions in total for the Union economy and broken down by each economic sector, that could be emitted without putting at risk the Union's commitments under the Paris Agreement. The Union carbon budget shall be a fundamental part of the Union's efforts to achieve climate neutrality and in the assessments of the policy measures in place to that effect.

Sectoral contributions

All sectors of the economy will have to contribute to the transition towards climate neutrality. In order to facilitate progress and decision-making to this effect, each sector may establish a roadmap describing how it can reduce emissions to close to zero and by when, with 2050 being the latest date, and also identify obstacles and opportunities as well as what technological solutions would need to be developed and what investments would need to be made within the sector.

Maritime and aviation transports are major emitters and have a particular responsibility to reduce their emissions. The maritime transport sector is today the only sector which is not explicitly addressed by the Union's emissions reduction targets. At the same time, greenhouse gas emissions from the maritime transport sector are expected to grow significantly until the year 2050 and may reach 86 percent above 1990 levels by then. Therefore, your Rapporteur believes the Commission should evaluate the options to align emissions from aviation and maritime transport with the 2030 target and the 2050 climate-neutrality objective in order to reduce these emissions to net zero by 2050 at the latest and present legislative proposals to that effect.

8.9.2020

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY

for the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (European Climate Law)
(COM(2020)0080 – C9-0077/2020 – 2020/0036(COD))

Rapporteur for opinion (*): Zdzisław Krasnodębski

(*): Associated committee – Rule 57 of the Rules of Procedure

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

For most climate scientists, the case is proven that observed changes in global and regional climate over the last 50 years are almost entirely due to human influence on the climate system and that urgent actions are needed. In the past few years, social movements demanding climate action on a large scale have grown, establishing themselves as influential voices in the debate on how to design climate policies, particularly with a view on decreasing GHG emissions. A [recent report by the Global Commission on Adaptation](#) underlines that investing in adaptation measures, which minimise the impacts of weather hazards, and having mechanisms in place to recover quickly from the impact, makes sense from economic, social, but also ethical perspectives.

Climate change is a global challenge; therefore, the response should be at global level too and engage all countries. The Union strives to be a frontrunner of climate policies and climate-neutrality solutions; however, it should do more to support and to leverage stronger action in partner countries, including through trade relations. In 2017, greenhouse gas emissions in the EU-28 were down by 22 % compared with 1990 levels, putting the EU on track to surpass its 2020 target of a 20% GHG emissions reduction. The EU's GHG emissions account for 9,3 % of global emissions, with a decreasing tendency over recent decades, whereas some largest emitting countries continue on an increasing trend.

Climate policies should consider a number of important factors, including competitiveness of economies and citizens' well-being and fundamental needs. The shape and speed of the transition path should take into account such national circumstances as energy mix, security of energy supply, employment structure and economic capacities. As outlined in the IRENA report 'Measuring the Socio-economics of Transition: Focus on Jobs', the increase in employment

opportunities in the transition forecast is unevenly distributed across different countries and regions and job creation in new sectors, such as RES, is not necessarily aligned, temporally or geographically, with job loss. The transition should be therefore carefully designed, assuming gradual changes in contributing areas and with due care to ensure that industrial regions preserve their employability. Efforts should concentrate on economic revitalisation of regions carrying the burden of climate policies, rather than counting on worker mobility and risking depopulation.

In shaping its long-term climate policy, the EU's strategic decisions on the energy and climate objectives are based on consensus reached in the European Council. This is essential in order to respect the Treaties and equally involve all Member States in setting priorities and targets. The European Council of 12 December 2019 endorsed the collective objective of achieving a climate-neutral EU by 2050 and recognised that this transition would require significant investment efforts.

Many key economic sectors are affected by long-term changes in temperature, precipitation, sea level rise, and extreme events, which are attributed to climate change. The different economic sectors should be required to make appropriate contributions to the climate neutrality objective, based on their relative size, reductions and removals potential, as well as investments efforts. Fuel emissions, including combustion (without transport) are responsible for 54 % of EU-28 GHG in 2017, fuel combustion for transport (including international aviation) for 25 %, agriculture for 10 %, industrial processes and product use for 8 %, and management of waste for 3 %. Decarbonising the energy sector is one of the important challenges for the EU. However, without contribution from all key sectors of the economy the transition would be insufficient and unjust. All ETS and non-ETS sectors should undertake comparable efforts to deliver on the Union's climate neutrality objective.

The Commission should establish guidance for key sectors on indicative trajectories for GHG emission reduction in those sectors at Union level. This would provide them with the certainty to take the appropriate measures and to plan the necessary investments and would also foster sectors' engagement in the pursuit of climate neutrality solutions.

The guidance should be developed through institutionalised dialogue and information exchange between the Commission and key stakeholders such as business representatives, trade unions, civil society, and in close cooperation with the Member States. Diverse criteria should be taken into account in this exercise such as best available and cost efficient technology, socio-economic footprint, competitiveness of the sector, investment efforts undertaken, as well as environmental footprint of decarbonising technologies used (eg. available technologies for their decommissioning and recycling, impact of raw materials extraction process).

The trajectories could be reviewed when extraordinary circumstances arise, such as crisis-type situations, or in case of a significant change in one of the factors on which the trajectories are established, taking into account that businesses need certainty and predictability to base their green investments and decisions on.

AMENDMENTS

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy calls on the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, as the committee responsible, to take into account the following amendments:

Amendment 1

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The Commission has, in its Communication of 11 December 2019 entitled ‘The European Green Deal’¹⁹, set out a new growth strategy that aims to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient **and** competitive economy, where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. It also aims to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. At the same time, this transition must be just and inclusive, leaving no one behind.

¹⁹ Commission Communication - The European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640 final of 11 December 2019.

Amendment

(1) The Commission has, in its Communication of 11 December 2019 entitled ‘The European Green Deal’¹⁹, set out a new **sustainable** growth strategy that aims to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, **sustainable**, resource-efficient, **resilient and internationally** competitive economy **and high-quality jobs**, where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. It also aims to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. At the same time, this transition must be just and inclusive, leaving no one behind, **and be based on solidarity and collaborative effort at Union level**.

¹⁹ Commission Communication - The European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640 final of 11 December 2019.

Amendment 2

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1 a) Driven by the regulatory framework put in place by the Union and efforts taken by the European industries, Union greenhouse gas emissions were reduced by 23 % between 1990 and 2018, while the economy grew by 61 % over the

same period, showing that it is possible to decouple economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions.

Amendment 3

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways²⁰ provides a strong scientific basis for tackling climate change and illustrates the need to step up climate action. It confirms that greenhouse gas emissions need to be urgently reduced, and that climate change needs to be limited to 1.5 °C, in particular to reduce the likelihood of extreme weather events. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services' (IPBES) 2019 Global Assessment Report²¹ showed worldwide erosion of biodiversity, with climate change as the third most important driver of biodiversity loss.²²

²⁰ IPCC, 2018: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P.

Amendment

(2) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways²⁰ provides a strong scientific basis for tackling climate change and illustrates the need to step up climate action. ***According to the IPCC Special Report, human activities are estimated to have caused approximately 1 °C of global warming above the pre-industrial level and at the current rate, the 1, 5 °C increase will be reached between 2030 and 2052.*** It confirms that greenhouse gas emissions need to be urgently reduced, and that climate change needs to be limited to 1.5 °C, in particular to reduce the likelihood of extreme weather events ***and of reaching tipping points.*** The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services' (IPBES) 2019 Global Assessment Report²¹ showed worldwide erosion of biodiversity, with climate change as the third most important driver of biodiversity loss.²²

²⁰ IPCC, 2018: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P.

Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)].

²¹ IPBES 2019: Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

²² European Environment Agency's The European environment – state and outlook 2020 (Luxembourg: Publication Office of the EU, 2019).

Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)].

²¹ IPBES 2019: Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

²² European Environment Agency's The European environment – state and outlook 2020 (Luxembourg: Publication Office of the EU, 2019).

Amendment 4

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2 a) Ecosystems, people and economies in the Union will face major impacts from climate change if we do not urgently mitigate greenhouse gas emissions or adapt to climate change. Adaptation to climate change would further minimize unavoidable impacts in a cost-effective manner, with considerable co-benefits from nature-based solutions.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3) A fixed long-term objective is crucial to contribute to economic and societal transformation, jobs, growth, and the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, as well as to move in a fair and cost-effective manner towards the temperature goal of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change

(3) A fixed long-term objective is crucial to contribute to economic and societal transformation, ***high-quality*** jobs, ***sustainable*** growth, and the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, as well as to move in a fair and cost-effective ***and socially responsible*** manner towards the

following the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the ‘Paris Agreement’).

temperature goal of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change following the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the ‘Paris Agreement’).

Amendment 6

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) Achieving climate neutrality **should require a** contribution from all economic sectors. In light of the importance of energy production and consumption on greenhouse gas emissions, the transition to a sustainable, affordable **and** secure energy system relying on a well-functioning internal energy market is essential. The digital transformation, technological innovation, **and** research and development **are also important drivers for achieving the climate-neutrality objective.**

Amendment

(6) Achieving climate neutrality **requires a transformation of and a contribution from all economic sectors to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.** In light of the importance of energy production and consumption on greenhouse gas emissions, the transition to a **fair, sustainable, affordable, secure and largely renewables-based** energy system relying on a well-functioning internal energy market is essential. The **Union will need to adopt ambitious and coherent regulatory frameworks, including on essential drivers for achieving climate neutrality, such as** digital transformation, technological innovation, research and development **and allowing for citizens’ participation to ensure the contribution of all sectors of the economy to the Union’s climate objectives.**

Amendment 7

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6 a) In light of the importance of increasing resource efficiency on greenhouse gas emissions, the Union should continue its efforts to promote the circular economy, based on the principle

of waste prevention, further supporting renewable solutions, and reducing products' carbon footprint. In order to minimise fossil emissions, it is important to progressively substitute, where market-ready technological solutions are available, emission intensive materials, and promote circularity in all sectors.

Amendment 8

Proposal for a regulation Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8 a) Climate protection provides an opportunity for the Union economy to step up its action and reap the benefits of the first-mover advantage by leading in clean technologies. It could help securing its industry leadership in global innovation. Sustainable production innovations can promote industrial strength of the Union in key market segments and thus protect and create jobs.

Amendment 9

Proposal for a regulation Recital 8 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8 b) The clean energy transition should result in a cost-efficient, technology neutral and stable energy system in which the primary energy supply will mostly come from renewable energy sources, in order to significantly improve security of supply, reduce energy dependency and promote domestic jobs.

Amendment 10

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) The Union has, through the ‘Clean Energy for All Europeans’ package²⁹ been ***pursuing an ambitious*** decarbonisation ***agenda*** notably by constructing a robust Energy Union, which includes 2030 goals for energy efficiency and deployment of renewable energy in Directives 2012/27/EU³⁰ and (EU) 2018/2001³¹ of the European Parliament and of the Council, and by reinforcing relevant legislation, including Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council³².

²⁹ COM(2016) 860 final of 30 November 2016.

³⁰ Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1)

³¹ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

³² Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).

Amendment 11

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9 a (new)

Amendment

(9) The Union has, through the ‘Clean Energy for All Europeans’ package²⁹ been ***following a path towards*** decarbonisation ***of the economy and climate neutrality,*** notably by constructing a robust Energy Union, which includes 2030 goals for energy efficiency and deployment of renewable energy in Directives 2012/27/EU³⁰ and (EU) 2018/2001³¹ of the European Parliament and of the Council, and by reinforcing relevant legislation, including Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council³².

²⁹ COM(2016) 860 final of 30 November 2016.

³⁰ Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1)

³¹ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

³² Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9 a) The Union has promoted the acceleration of decarbonisation targets through pilot projects in regions with specific geographic and demographic conditions, such as with islands through the 'Clean Energy for EU Islands' programme. In the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy, the Union should continue to pay particular attention to the needs of the insular and outermost regions.

Amendment 12

Proposal for a regulation Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10) The Union is a global leader in the transition towards climate neutrality, and is determined to help raise global ambition and to strengthen the global response to climate change, using all tools at its disposal, including climate diplomacy.

(10) The Union is **responsible for only 9 % of the world's greenhouse gas emissions but is already** a global leader in the transition towards climate neutrality, and is determined to **achieve it in a just, socially fair and inclusive way as well as** help raise global ambition and to strengthen the global response to climate change, using all tools at its disposal, including climate diplomacy **and trade policy instruments. The Union has the responsibility to show that this transformation is possible.**

Amendment 13

Proposal for a regulation Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11) The European Parliament called for the necessary transition to a climate-neutral society by 2050 at the latest and for this to

(11) The European Parliament **has declared a climate and environment emergency³⁴, and has called, in that**

be made into a European success story³³ **and has declared a climate and environment emergency**³⁴. The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019³⁵, has agreed on the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, while also recognising that it is necessary to put in place an enabling framework **and that the** transition will require significant public and private investment. The European Council also invited the Commission to prepare a proposal for the Union's long-term strategy as early as possible in 2020 with a view to its adoption by the Council and its submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

³³ European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal (2019/2956(RSP)).

³⁴ European Parliament resolution of 28 November 2019 on the climate and environment emergency (2019/2930(RSP)).

³⁵ Conclusions adopted by the European Council at its meeting on 12 December 2019, EUCO 29/19, CO EUR 31, CONCL 9.

regard, for the necessary transition to a climate-neutral society by 2050 at the latest and for this to be made into a European success story³³. The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019³⁵, has agreed on the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, while also recognising that it is necessary to put in place an enabling framework **that benefits all Member States in a fair manner taking into consideration their national circumstances in terms of starting points, and encompasses adequate instruments, incentives, support and investments to ensure a cost-effective, successful and just transition, which** will require significant public and private investment. The European Council also invited the Commission to prepare a proposal for the Union's long-term strategy as early as possible in 2020 with a view to its adoption by the Council and its submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

³³ European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal (2019/2956(RSP)).

³⁴ European Parliament resolution of 28 November 2019 on the climate and environment emergency (2019/2930(RSP)).

³⁵ Conclusions adopted by the European Council at its meeting on 12 December 2019, EUCO 29/19, CO EUR 31, CONCL 9.

Amendment 14

Proposal for a regulation Recital 11 a (new)

(11 a) The COVID-19 pandemic has provoked an unprecedented historical, humanitarian and economic crisis. Thus, the Union's policies need to be based on a new in-depth impact assessment taking the new economic reality into account. In order to overcome this crisis, and based on the Commission's Recovery plan for Europe, the Union needs a clear political framework for infrastructure development and research coupled with market economy principles. Trade policies must be consistent with the rules applied to industries operating in the internal market, to avoid creating unfair competition for Union industry. Successful market economy tools in the industrial sector could be used as a model for the building and transport sectors.

Amendment 15

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12

(12) The Union should aim to achieve a balance between anthropogenic economy-wide emissions and removals, through natural and technological solutions, of greenhouse gases domestically within the Union by 2050. The Union-wide 2050 climate-neutrality objective should be pursued by all Member States collectively, and the Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take the necessary measures to enable its achievement. Measures at Union level will constitute an important part of the measures ***needed*** to achieve the objective.

(12) The Union ***and the Member States*** should aim to achieve a balance between anthropogenic economy-wide emissions and removals, through natural and technological solutions, of greenhouse gases domestically within the Union by 2050 ***at the latest. A special focus should be directed to the enhancement of research and development of sinks.*** The Union-wide 2050 climate-neutrality objective should be pursued by all Member States collectively, ***involving also the regional and local policy levels*** and the Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take the necessary measures to enable its achievement. Measures at Union level will constitute an important part of the

measures *taken at Member States' level in order to achieve the objective in a cost-effective, just and socially balanced way, boosting economic competitiveness and job creation, taking into account gender dimension and leaving no one behind.*

Amendment 16

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12 a) The climate goals of the Paris Agreement must be implemented in a cost-efficient and socially balanced manner. Only if the Union remains economically strong, attractive for investments and internationally competitive and ensures broad social acceptance can it act as a global model for climate protection.

Amendment 17

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12 b) The transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050 at the latest should lead to a more resilient and competitive economy at Union and Member State level, which is technologically advanced, generates economic growth and new business and employment opportunities, while reducing the Union's energy dependence. It should also serve to achieve a more cohesive Union, helping citizens and territories most affected by the energy transition to benefit from it. To that end, the Union must provide the adequate mechanisms and funds to mobilise the large amount of investments

needed to finance the transition to climate neutrality in a cost-efficient and socially just manner in all Member States, taking into account their different starting points.

Amendment 18

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12 c) There is also a need to set support for the necessary investments in new sustainable technologies essential to achieve the climate-neutrality objective. In that regard, it is important to respect technological neutrality while avoiding any lock-in effect. As stated in the Commission's communication 'A hydrogen strategy for a climate-neutral Europe' hydrogen can also play a role in supporting the Union's commitment to reach carbon neutrality by 2050 at the latest, especially in energy-intensive sectors.

Amendment 19

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12 d) In its transition to climate neutrality, the Union must preserve the competitiveness of its industry, particularly its energy intensive industry, including by developing effective measures to tackle carbon leakage in a way compatible with WTO rules and to level the playing field between the Union and third countries to avoid unfair competition due to the non-implementation of climate policies

consistent with the Paris Agreement.

Amendment 20

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12 e) A fully efficient Union's climate policy should address carbon leakage and develop the appropriate trade policy tools, such as a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, to cope with it and protect Union standards and the frontrunners of Union industries.

Amendment 21

Proposal for a regulation Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13) The Union should continue its climate action *and* international ***climate leadership after 2050***, in order to protect people *and the planet* against the threat of dangerous climate change, in pursuit of the temperature ***goals*** set out in the Paris Agreement and following the scientific recommendations of the IPCC.

(13) The Union should continue its climate action ***in the long term and encourage other international partners to adopt similar policies*** in order to protect people, ***the economy and their natural environment*** against ***pollution and*** the threat of dangerous climate change, in pursuit of the ***long-term temperature goal of limiting the temperature increase to 1,5 C above pre-industrial levels*** set out in ***Article 2 of*** the Paris Agreement and following the scientific recommendations of the IPCC.

Amendment 22

Proposal for a regulation Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to achieve the climate-neutrality objective, Member States and the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take into account the contribution of the transition to climate neutrality to the well-being of citizens, the prosperity of society and the competitiveness of the economy; energy and food security and affordability; fairness and solidarity across and within Member States considering their economic capability, national circumstances and the need for convergence over time; the need to make the transition just and socially fair; best available scientific evidence, in particular the findings reported by the IPCC; the need to integrate climate change related risks into investment and planning decisions; cost-effectiveness and technological neutrality in achieving greenhouse gas emissions reductions and removals and increasing resilience; progression over time in environmental integrity and level of ambition.

Amendment

(15) In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to achieve the climate-neutrality objective, Member States and the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take into account the contribution of the transition to climate neutrality to the well-being of citizens, the prosperity of society and the competitiveness of the economy; energy and food security and affordability; fairness and solidarity across and within Member States considering their economic capability, national circumstances, ***different starting points, the efforts already made*** and the need for convergence over time; the need to make the transition just and socially fair; best available scientific evidence, in particular the findings reported by the IPCC; the need to integrate climate change related risks ***and the social, economic and environmental costs of insufficient action*** into investment and planning decisions ***while ensuring that Union policies are*** cost-effectiveness and technological neutrality in achieving greenhouse gas emissions reductions and removals and increasing resilience; progression over time in environmental integrity and level of ambition

Amendment 23

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15 a) The objective of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions in the Union by 2050 should be achieved through a socially fair and cost-efficient transition, while taking into account different starting points of Member States towards climate neutrality. Union funding and

support mechanisms should be commensurate with the social and economic burden of the transition, without prejudice to structural and regional policies in accordance with the Treaties. In particular, mechanisms such as the Modernisation Fund and the solidarity pool within EU ETS as well as the Just Transition Fund should be provided with the necessary adequate financial means to contribute to the efforts requested to the concerned economic sectors.

Amendment 24

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) The transition to climate neutrality requires changes across the entire policy spectrum and a collective effort of all sectors of the economy and society, as illustrated by the Commission in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’. The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019, stated that all relevant Union legislation and policies need to be consistent with, and contribute to, the fulfilment of the climate-neutrality objective while respecting a level playing field, and invited the Commission to examine whether this requires an adjustment of the existing rules.

Amendment

(16) The transition to climate neutrality requires changes across the entire policy spectrum and a collective **significant** effort of all sectors of the economy and society, as illustrated by the Commission in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’. The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019, stated that all relevant Union legislation and policies need to be consistent with, and contribute to, the fulfilment of the climate-neutrality objective while respecting a level playing field, and invited the Commission to examine whether this requires an adjustment of the existing rules.

Amendment 25

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16 a) Creating climate resilience and adaptation to the inevitable effects of

climate change also requires a shared effort by economic and social sectors and consistency in Union legislation and policies.

Amendment 26

Proposal for a regulation Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) The Commission, in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’, announced its intention to assess and make proposals for increasing the Union’s greenhouse gas emission reduction target for 2030 to ensure its consistency with the climate-neutrality objective for 2050. In that Communication, the Commission underlined that all Union policies should contribute to the climate-neutrality objective and that all sectors should play their part. ***By September 2020, the Commission should, based on a comprehensive impact assessment and taking into account its analysis of the integrated national energy and climate plans submitted to the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁶, review the Union’s 2030 target for climate and explore options for a new 2030 target of 50 to 55 % emission reductions compared with 1990 levels. Where it considers necessary to amend the Union’s 2030 target, it should make proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council to amend this Regulation as appropriate.*** In addition, the Commission should, by 30 June 2021, assess how the Union legislation ***implementing that target*** would need to be amended in order to achieve emission reductions ***of 50 to 55 % compared to 1990.***

Amendment

(17) The Commission, in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’, announced its intention to assess and make proposals for increasing the Union’s greenhouse gas emission reduction target for 2030 to ensure its consistency with the climate-neutrality objective for 2050. In that Communication, the Commission underlined that all Union policies should contribute to the climate-neutrality objective and that all sectors should play their part. ***Given the Union goal of reaching climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest, the Union 2030 climate target is raised to a reduction in emissions of at least 55 % compared with 1990 levels. The Union climate-neutrality objective should be achieved, inter alia, through the development and, where necessary, the revision of relevant Union legislation.*** In addition, ***based on the impact assessment result***, the Commission should, by 30 June 2021, assess how the Union legislation, ***including relevant parts of the Clean Energy for All Europeans Package***, would need to be amended in order to achieve ***the proposed new emission reductions target.*** ***Following a thorough impact assessment, by 30 September 2025, the Commission should also explore options for setting a Union emission reduction target for 2040 and make proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council as appropriate.***

³⁶ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

³⁶ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

Amendment 27

Proposal for a regulation Recital 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17 a) In order to reach the 2030 climate target and climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest, the Union should continue its work towards a strong sustainable economy, in particular by strengthening its efforts to minimise and ultimately phase out the use of fossil fuels in a timeframe consistent with the objectives of this Regulation, while taking into account the bridging role of natural gas in the transition to a carbon neutral economy.

Amendment 28

Proposal for a regulation Recital 17 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17b) The Commission has developed and adopted several initiatives in energy sectoral legislation, in particular with regard to renewable energy, energy

efficiency, including on the energy performance of buildings. These initiatives should be taken into account in the national long-term progress in the work towards the Union's 2050 climate neutrality objective.

Amendment 29

Proposal for a regulation Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) To ensure the Union and the Member States remain on track to achieve the climate-neutrality objective and progress on adaptation, the Commission should regularly assess progress. Should the collective progress made by Member States towards the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective or on adaptation be insufficient or Union measures inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective or inadequate to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience or reduce vulnerability, the Commission should take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties. The Commission should also regularly assess relevant national measures, and issue recommendations where it finds that a Member State's measures are inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective or *inadequate* to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change.

Amendment

(18) To ensure the Union and the Member States remain on track to achieve the climate-neutrality objective and progress on adaptation, the Commission should regularly assess progress *and gaps in required support*. Should the collective progress made by Member States towards the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective or on adaptation be insufficient or Union measures inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective or inadequate to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience or reduce vulnerability, the Commission should take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties. The Commission should *assess whether all Union measures and legislative proposals are aligned with the climate-neutrality objective and whether they address climate change issues. The Commission should* also regularly assess relevant national measures, and issue recommendations where it finds that a Member State's measures are inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective or *insufficient* to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change.

Amendment 30

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) The Commission should ensure a robust and objective assessment based on the most up to date scientific, technical and socio-economic findings, and representative of a broad range of independent expertise, and base its assessment on relevant information including information submitted and reported by Member States, reports of the European Environment Agency, best available scientific evidence, including the reports of the IPCC. Given that the Commission has committed to exploring how the EU taxonomy can be used in the context of the European Green Deal by the public sector, this should include information on environmentally sustainable investment, by the Union and Member States, consistent with Regulation (EU) 2020/... [Taxonomy Regulation] when such information becomes available. The Commission should use European statistics and data where available and seek expert scrutiny. The European Environment Agency should assist the Commission, as appropriate and in accordance with its annual work programme.

Amendment

(19) The Commission should ensure a robust and objective assessment based on the most up to date scientific, technical and socio-economic findings, and representative of a broad range of independent expertise, and base its assessment on relevant information including information submitted and reported by Member States, reports of the European Environment Agency, best available scientific evidence, including the reports of the IPCC, ***the latest stocktake in accordance with Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and UNFCC***. Given that the Commission has committed to exploring how the EU taxonomy can be used in the context of the European Green Deal by the public sector, this should include information on environmentally sustainable investment, by the Union and Member States, consistent with Regulation (EU) 2020/... [Taxonomy Regulation] when such information becomes available. The Commission should use European ***and global*** statistics and data where available and seek expert scrutiny. The European Environment Agency should assist the Commission, as appropriate and in accordance with its annual work programme.

Amendment 31

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) As citizens and communities have a powerful role to play in driving the transformation towards climate neutrality forward, strong public and social engagement on climate action should be

Amendment

(20) As citizens and communities have a powerful role to play in driving the transformation towards climate neutrality forward, strong public and social engagement on climate action should be

facilitated. The Commission should therefore engage with all parts of society to enable and empower them to take action towards a climate-neutral and climate-resilient society, including through launching a European Climate Pact.

facilitated ***at local, regional and national level***. The Commission should therefore engage with all parts of society ***and stakeholders, including trade unions, academic and research organisations and industry*** to enable and empower them to take action towards a ***just***, climate-neutral and climate-resilient society, including through launching a European Climate Pact.

Amendment 32

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) In order to provide predictability and confidence for all economic actors, including businesses, workers, investors and consumers, to ensure that the transition towards climate neutrality is irreversible, to ensure gradual reduction over time and to assist in the assessment of the consistency of measures and progress with the climate-neutrality objective, ***the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission to set out a trajectory for achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions in the Union by 2050. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making³⁷. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with***

Amendment

(21) In order to provide predictability and confidence for all economic actors, including businesses, workers, ***trade unions***, investors and consumers, to ensure that the transition towards climate neutrality is irreversible, to ensure gradual reduction over time and to assist in the assessment of the consistency of measures and progress with the climate-neutrality objective the Commission ***should assess the options for the structure and design of a indicative trajectory at Union level to achieve the Unions 2030 target for climate and*** net zero greenhouse gas emissions in the Union by 2050 ***at the latest and submit a legislative proposal to*** the European Parliament and the Council.

the preparation of delegated acts.

³⁷ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

³⁷ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

Amendment 33

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) Climate change is by definition a trans-boundary challenge and a coordinated action at Union level is needed to effectively supplement and reinforce national policies. Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely to achieve climate neutrality in the Union by 2050, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States alone, but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve those objectives,

Amendment

(23) Climate change is by definition a trans-boundary challenge and a coordinated ***and solidarity*** action at Union level is needed to effectively supplement and reinforce national policies. Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely to achieve climate neutrality in the Union by 2050, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States alone, but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve those objectives,

Amendment 34

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 23 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23 a) A well-functioning internal energy market is an important component of the energy transition and will help to make it financially viable. The development of smart and digital integrated electricity and gas networks that is consistent with climate and energy target must therefore be given top priority in the multiannual

financial framework (TEN networks with Connecting Europe Facility CEF). COVID-19 recovery programmes must also support the development of transnational energy grids. Effective and swift decision-making procedures are needed to support transnational grid developments, notably in future-oriented and hydrogen-compatible gas infrastructure.

Amendment 35

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23 b) European Alliances, especially in the battery and hydrogen sectors, are of outmost importance: coordinated at European level, they offer great opportunities for post-COVID-19 regional recovery processes and successful structural change. Statutory requirements must create a framework for innovations in climate-friendly mobility and energy generation. Those alliances should receive adequate support and funding and should also be part of the future foreign and neighbourhood policy as well as of trade agreements.

Amendment 36

Proposal for a regulation Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Regulation establishes a framework for the irreversible and **gradual** reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and enhancement of removals by **natural or other** sinks in the Union.

This Regulation establishes a framework for the irreversible and **rapid** reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and enhancement of removals by **[..]** sinks in the Union.

Amendment 37

Proposal for a regulation Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

This Regulation sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 in pursuit of the long-term temperature **goal** set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and provides a framework for achieving progress in pursuit of the global adaptation goal established in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

Amendment

This Regulation sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union **and in each Member State** by 2050 **at the latest** in pursuit of the long-term temperature **goals** set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and provides a framework for achieving progress in pursuit of the global adaptation goal established in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, **while taking into account the imperative of a just transition of the workforce on the basis that sustainable production innovations can promote European industrial strength in key market segments and thus protect and create decent work and quality jobs.**

Amendment 38

Proposal for a regulation Article 1 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Regulation recognises climate change as a collective challenge that requires collective solutions based on fair and just transition. In the spirit of fairness, each Member State and each economic sector should contribute to addressing this challenge.

Amendment 39

Proposal for a regulation Article 1 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

This Regulation applies to anthropogenic emissions and removals by **natural or other** sinks of the greenhouse gases listed in Part 2 of Annex V to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Amendment

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

Amendment 40

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 1a

Definition

- '**climate-neutrality**' means net zero greenhouse gas emissions within the Union so as to achieve a balance between Union's domestic anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of greenhouse gases within the Union;

Amendment 41

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. Union-wide emissions and removals of greenhouse gases regulated in Union law shall be balanced at the latest by 2050, thus **reducing** emissions **to net zero** by that date.

1. Union-wide emissions and removals of greenhouse gases regulated in Union law shall be balanced **in the Union as early as possible and** at the latest by 2050, thus **achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions within the Union** by that date. **Each Member State shall reach net zero emissions by 2050 at the latest. After that date, removals of greenhouse gases shall exceed emissions.**

Amendment 42

Proposal for a regulation Article 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

2. The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall take the necessary measures at Union and national, **regional and local** level respectively, to enable the **individual and, as a result, the** collective achievement of the **net zero emissions** objective set out in paragraph 1, taking into account the importance of promoting **Union's competitiveness, social and economic cohesion and the protection of vulnerable consumers as well as** fairness, solidarity **and a just transition** among Member States.

Amendment 43

Proposal for a regulation Article 2 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. **By September 2020, the Commission shall review the Union's 2030 target for climate referred to in Article 2(11) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 in light of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), and explore options for a new 2030 target of 50 to 55% emission reductions compared to 1990. Where the Commission considers that it is necessary to amend that target, it shall make proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council as appropriate.**

Amendment

3. In light of the objective set out in Article 2(1), **the Union's domestic economy-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction target for 2030 shall be set at at least 55%** compared to 1990 levels.

Amendment 44

Proposal for a regulation Article 2 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. By 30 June 2021, the Commission shall assess how ***the*** Union legislation implementing the Union's 2030 target would need to be amended in order to enable the achievement of ***50 to 55 % emission reductions compared to 1990 and to achieve the climate-neutrality-objective*** set out in Article 2(1), ***and consider taking the necessary measures, including the adoption of*** legislative proposals, ***in accordance with the Treaties.***

Amendment 45

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 4 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. By 30 June 2021, the Commission shall assess how ***all of the relevant*** Union legislation implementing the Union's 2030 target would need to be amended in order to enable the achievement of ***the Union's 2030 climate target set out in Article 2(3), and the climate-neutrality objective*** set out in Article 2(1). ***The Commission assessment shall be accompanied by*** legislative proposals ***as appropriate.***

Amendment

4 a. By 30 September 2025, the Commission shall, in light of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) and following a thorough impact assessment, explore options for setting a Union emission reduction target for 2040 and shall make legislative proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council as appropriate. When exploring options for the 2040 climate target, the Commission shall take into account the criteria set out in Article 3(3). The impact assessment shall assess how the Union legislation relevant for the fulfilment of that target would need to be amended.

Amendment 46

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

1. ***The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 9 to supplement this Regulation by setting out a trajectory at Union level to achieve the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) until 2050. At the latest within six months after each global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, the Commission shall review the trajectory.***

Amendment

1. ***By ... [twelve months from entry into force of this Regulation] the Commission shall submit a legislative proposal setting out an indicative trajectory at Union level to achieve the Union's 2030 target for climate set out in Article 2 (3) and the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1).***

Amendment 47

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 2**

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The trajectory shall start from ***the Union's 2030 target for climate*** referred to in Article 2(3).

Amendment

2. The ***Union*** trajectory ***referred in paragraph 1*** shall start from ... ***[six months from entry into force of the legislative proposal referred in paragraph 1] and be established on the basis of 2 year milestones.***

Amendment 48

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – introductory part**

Text proposed by the Commission

3. When setting a trajectory in accordance with paragraph 1, the Commission ***shall*** consider the following:

Amendment

3. When setting a trajectory in accordance with paragraph 1, the Commission ***may*** consider the following ***criteria:***

Amendment 49

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point -a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(-a) socio-economic footprint;

Amendment 50

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency;

(a) cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency, **taking into account the social, economic and environmental costs of inaction, and insufficient or delayed climate action;**

Amendment 51

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

(b) **competitiveness** of the Union's economy **and its key sectors , including the current state of European SMEs' development by applying the SME test;**

Amendment 52

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) best available technology;

(c) best available **technologies, their current market penetration, and perspectives for future deployment of mature new technologies and breakthrough innovations, while respecting the technology neutrality principle and avoiding any possible lock-in effect;**

Amendment 53

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c a) the costs of decommissioning and recycling of technologies concerned, as well as their impact on environment and biodiversity, including the impact of raw materials extraction

Amendment 54

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point c b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c b) resource efficiency, economic affordability, accessibility and security of supply of raw materials;

Amendment 55

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d a) availability and cost of low-carbon and climate-neutral feedstock, energy, necessary infrastructure and low-carbon technologies;

Amendment 56

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point d b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d b) the need to minimise and ultimately phase out the use of, and therefore the Union dependency on, fossil fuels in a timeframe consistent with the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) of this Regulation, while taking into account the bridging role of natural gas in the transition to a carbon neutral economy;

Amendment 57

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) fairness and solidarity between and within Member States;

(e) fairness and solidarity between and within Member States, ***given the Member States different starting points and national circumstances;***

Amendment 58

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(f) the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time;

(f) the need to ensure environmental ***integrity***, effectiveness and progression over time ***in accordance with Article 4(3) of the Paris Agreement;***

Amendment 59

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point g

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(g) investment needs and opportunities;

(g) investment ***cycles***, needs and

opportunities *and the need for predictability for the sectors of the economy and regulatory stability for investments, while taking into account the risk of stranded assets;*

Amendment 60

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point g a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(g a) fair burden-sharing and greenhouse gas abatement potential of sectors of the economy, their energy efficiency and undertaken investment efforts related to decarbonisation;

Amendment 61

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(h) the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition;

(h) the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition *for all parts of society, taking into account the potential socio-economic impacts of future measures;*

Amendment 62

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point h a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(h a) energy poverty and vulnerability assessment for each Members State, the progress on their reduction, including an evaluation of reliability of energy supply;

Amendment 63

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

(i) international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

Amendment

(i) international developments and **global** efforts undertaken, **including by third countries**, to achieve the long-term **climate** objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

Amendment 64

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point i a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i a) the prevention of carbon leakage and effective carbon-leakage protection measures applied, in particular in energy intensive industries competing at global level, and the role of trade policy tools;

Amendment 65

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point i b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i b) the carbon footprint of end products and consumption in the Union;

Amendment 66

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point i c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i c) the need to promote the use of renewable products and circularity in all sectors;

Amendment 67

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point j

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(j) the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the IPCC.

(j) the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the IPCC ***and IPBES;***

Amendment 68

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point j a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(j a) the UN Sustainable Development Goals;

Amendment 69

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point j b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(j b) the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the Union on the economic situation in the Union and its key economic sectors;

Amendment 70

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point j c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(j c) the need to ensure coherence with the Union’s other policy objectives and legislation;

Amendment 71

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3 a. The Commission shall review the Union trajectory referred in paragraph 1 of this Article no later than six months after each global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and, where appropriate, submit a legislative proposal to adjust it.

Amendment 72

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. The relevant Union institutions **and the Member States** shall ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change **in accordance with** Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

1. The **Member States and** relevant Union institutions shall ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, **enhancing research**, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, **and promoting just transition in order to meet objectives of** Article 7 of the Paris Agreement **and goals on adaptation set out under Article 19 and Annex VIII to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.**

Amendment 73

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall develop **and** implement adaptation strategies and plans that include comprehensive risk management frameworks, based on robust climate and vulnerability baselines and progress assessments.

Amendment

2. Member States shall develop, implement, adaptation strategies and plans that include comprehensive risk management frameworks, based on robust climate and vulnerability baselines and progress assessments, **and shall report those strategies and plans the Commission in accordance with Article 19 of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Those strategies and plans shall include measures and actions in line with national goals and objectives set out on climate adaptation and provide for adequate financing including through public and private sources.**

Amendment 74

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2 a. The Commission shall assist Member States in developing those strategies and plans by collecting and providing data on future climate impacts across the Union and supporting actions addressing energy poverty social aspects.

Amendment 75

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

By 30 September 2023, and every **5** years thereafter, the Commission shall assess, together with the assessment foreseen under Article 29(5) of Regulation (EU)

Amendment

By 30 September 2023, and every **2** years thereafter, the Commission shall assess, together with the assessment foreseen under Article 29(5) of Regulation (EU)

2018/1999:

2018/1999:

Amendment 76

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b a) the collective progress at global level towards the achievement of objectives referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement;

Amendment 77

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b b) the collective progress made by all Member States in achieving the objective of strong, sustainable and high performing industry for Union's economy and of an increase of the industry's weight in the Union's GDP;

Amendment 78

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b c) the measures taken and the collective progress made by all Member States to achieve the objectives of the just transition plans, so that no part of the society and the economy is left behind;

Amendment 79

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b d) the collective progress made by all Member States on fighting energy poverty;

Amendment 80

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The Commission shall submit **the** conclusions **of that assessment**, together with the State of the Energy Union Report prepared in the respective calendar year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to the European Parliament and to the Council.

The Commission shall submit **these assessments and their** conclusions, together with the State of the Energy Union Report prepared in the respective calendar year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to the European Parliament and to the Council, **and make them publicly available.**

Amendment 81

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. By 30 September 2023, and every 5 years thereafter, the Commission shall review:

2. By 30 September 2023, and every 2 years thereafter, the Commission shall review:

Amendment 82

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) the consistency of Union measures with the climate-neutrality objective set out

(a) the consistency of Union measures **and policies, including sectoral**

in Article 2(1) as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1);

legislation, with the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1) **and with the global development in accordance with the Paris Agreement objective**;

Amendment 83

Proposal for a regulation Article 5 – paragraph 2 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b a) the adequacy of Union measures to ensure progress towards the Union’s industrial objectives as well as to ensure effective protection against carbon leakage;

Amendment 84

Proposal for a regulation Article 5 – paragraph 2 – point b b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b b) the adequacy of Union measures to achieve the objectives of the just transition plans so that no part of the society and the economy is left behind;

Amendment 85

Proposal for a regulation Article 5 – paragraph 2 – point b c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b c) the adequacy of Union measures to ensure progress on fighting energy poverty;

Amendment 86

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Where, based on the assessment referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Commission finds that Union measures are inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) or inadequate to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4, or that the progress towards either the climate-neutrality objective or on adaptation as referred to in Article 4 is insufficient, it shall take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties, at the same time as the review of the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1).

Amendment

3. Where, based on the assessment referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Commission finds that Union measures **and policies** are inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) or inadequate to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4, or that the progress towards either the climate-neutrality objective or on adaptation as referred to in Article 4 is insufficient, it shall take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties, at the same time as the review of the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1). **It shall also inform the European Parliament and Council accordingly.**

Amendment 87

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The Commission shall assess **any** draft **measure** or legislative **proposal in light of** the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1) before adoption, and include this analysis in any impact assessment accompanying these measures or proposals, and make **the result of** that assessment public at the time of adoption.

Amendment

4. The Commission shall assess **the alignment of all Union** draft **measures** or legislative **proposals with** the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1) **and its implications for society and economy**, before adoption, and include this analysis in any impact assessment accompanying these measures or proposals, and make that assessment **and its results** public at the time of adoption.

Amendment 88

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

By 30 September 2023, and every 5 years, thereafter the Commission shall assess:

By 30 September 2023, and every 2 years, thereafter the Commission shall assess:

Amendment 89

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) the consistency of national measures identified, ***on the basis of*** the National Energy and Climate Plans or the Biennial Progress Reports submitted in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, as relevant for the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) with that objective as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1);

(a) the consistency of national measures identified, ***taking into account*** the National Energy and Climate Plans or the Biennial Progress Reports submitted in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, as relevant for the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) with that objective as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1);

Amendment 90

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) the ***adequacy of*** relevant national measures to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4.

(b) the relevant national measures to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4 ***and their effectiveness***.

Amendment 91

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b a) the impact of the implemented

measures on the national economic and social situation;

Amendment 92

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b b) the effects of the climate policy on industrial value creation and its contribution to a more competitive and resilient economy;

Amendment 93

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b c) the measures taken and the progress made by each Member State to achieve the objectives of the just transition plans so that no part of the society and the economy is left behind;

Amendment 94

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b d) national measures to ensure progress on fighting energy poverty.

Amendment 95

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Where the Commission finds, under due consideration of the collective progress assessed in accordance with Article 5(1), that a Member State's measures are inconsistent with **that objective** as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1) or **inadequate** to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4, it may issue recommendations to that Member State. The Commission shall make such recommendations publicly available.

Amendment

2. Where the Commission finds, under due consideration of the collective progress assessed in accordance with Article 5(1), **the level of utilisation of national resources and the economic and social situation**, that a Member State's measures are inconsistent with **the Union's climate-neutrality objective** as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1) **or insufficient** to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4, it may issue recommendations to that Member State. The Commission shall make such **progress and** recommendations publicly available.

Amendment 96

Proposal for a regulation
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) reports of the European Environment Agency (EEA);

Amendment

(b) reports of the European Environment Agency (EEA), **the Joint Research Centre (JRC), and relevant UNFCC bodies**;

Amendment 97

Proposal for a regulation
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) European statistics and data, including data on losses from adverse climate impacts, where available; and

Amendment

(c) European **and global** statistics and data, **observed and projected**, including data on **performance of major emitters, as well as** losses from adverse climate impacts, where available; and

Amendment 98

Proposal for a regulation
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c a) the latest global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement;

Amendment 99

Proposal for a regulation
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d) best available scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the IPCC; and

(d) best available scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the IPCC **and IPBES**; and

Amendment 100

Proposal for a regulation
Article 8 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The Commission shall engage with all parts of society to enable and empower them to take action towards a climate-neutral and climate-resilient society. The Commission shall facilitate an inclusive and accessible process at all levels, including at national, regional and local level and with social partners, citizens and civil society, for the exchange of best practice and to identify actions to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation. In addition, the Commission may also draw on the multilevel climate and energy dialogues as set up by Member States in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

The Commission shall engage with all parts of society to enable and empower them to take action towards a **socially just**, climate-neutral and climate-resilient society. The Commission shall facilitate an inclusive and accessible process at all levels, including at national, regional and local level and with social partners, **regional and local authorities, business stakeholders, academia**, citizens and civil society, for the exchange of best practice and to identify **the needs and actions to be carried out** to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation. **The Commission and the Member States shall encourage all parts of society to set their objectives to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.** In addition, the Commission may also draw

on the multilevel climate and energy dialogues as set up by Member States in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Amendment 101

Proposal for a regulation Article 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 9

deleted

Exercise of the delegation

- 1. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 3(1) is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.**
- 2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 3(1) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from ...[OP: date of entry into force of this Regulation].**
- 3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 3(1) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.**
- 4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.**
- 5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European**

Parliament and to the Council.

6. *A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 3 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.*

Amendment 102

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 2 a (new)

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Article 2 – point 11

Present text

(11) ‘the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate’ means the Union-wide binding target **of at least 40 %** domestic reduction in economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions **as compared to 1990** to be achieved by 2030, the Union-level binding target **of at least 32 %** for the share of renewable energy consumed in the Union in 2030, the Union-level headline target **of at least 32,5 %** for improving energy efficiency in 2030, and the 15 % electricity interconnection target for 2030 **or any subsequent targets in this regard agreed by the European Council or by the European Parliament and by the Council for 2030;**

Amendment

(2 a) in Article 2, point 11 is replaced by the following:

(11) 'the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate' means the Union-wide binding target of domestic reduction in economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions to be achieved by 2030 **pursuant to Article 2(3) of Regulation .../... [Climate Law]**, the Union-level binding target for the share of renewable energy consumed in the Union in 2030 **pursuant to Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001**, the Union-level headline target for improving energy efficiency in 2030 **pursuant to Article 1(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU**, and the 15% electricity interconnection target for 2030;

Amendment 103

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

(f) an assessment of the impacts of the planned policies and measures to meet the objectives referred to in point (b) of this paragraph, including their consistency with Union’s climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law], the long-term greenhouse gas emission reduction objectives under the Paris Agreement and the long-term strategies as referred to in Article 15;

Amendment

(f) an assessment of the impacts of the planned policies and measures, **including in terms of economic competitiveness at global level and impacts on industry and society, in particular for the fight against energy poverty**, to meet the objectives referred to in point (b) of this paragraph, including their consistency with Union’s climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law], the long-term greenhouse gas emission reduction objectives under the Paris Agreement and the long-term strategies as referred to in Article 15;

Amendment 104

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Article 11 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Each Member State shall establish a multilevel climate and energy dialogue pursuant to national rules, in which local authorities, civil society organisation, business community, **investors** and other relevant stakeholders and the general public are able actively to engage and discuss the achievement of the Union’s climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law] and the different scenarios envisaged for energy and climate policies, including for the long term, and review progress, unless it already has a structure which serves the same purpose. Integrated national energy and climate plans may be

Amendment

Each Member State shall establish a multilevel climate and energy dialogue pursuant to national rules, in which **citizens**, local authorities, **academia**, civil society organisation, **including social partners, trade unions**, business community, **in particular representatives of SMEs** and other relevant stakeholders and the general public are able actively to engage and discuss the achievement of the Union’s climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law] and the different scenarios envisaged for energy and climate policies, including for the long term, and review progress, unless it already has a structure which

discussed within the framework of such a dialogue.;

serves the same purpose. Integrated national energy and climate plans, **just transition and sectoral strategies** may be discussed within the framework of such a dialogue.

Amendment 105

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 5 a (new)

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Article 15 – paragraph 1

Present text

By 1 January 2020, and subsequently by 1 January 2029 and every 10 years thereafter, each Member State shall prepare and submit to the Commission its long-term strategy with **a perspective of at least 30** years. Member States should, where necessary, update those strategies every five years.

Amendment

(5 a) Article 15(1) is replaced by the following:

By 1 January 2020, and subsequently by 1 January 2029 and every 10 years thereafter, each Member State shall prepare and submit to the Commission its long-term strategy **with a 2050 and 30 years perspective**. Member States should, where necessary, update those strategies every five years.

Amendment 106

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Article 15 – paragraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) achieving long-term greenhouse gas emission reductions and enhancements of removals by sinks in all sectors in accordance with the Union's **climate-neutrality** objective **set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law]**;

Amendment

(c) achieving long-term greenhouse gas emission reductions and enhancements of removals by sinks in all sectors in accordance with the Union's objective, **in the context of necessary reductions according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to reduce the Union's greenhouse gas emissions in a cost-effective manner and enhance removals by sinks in pursuit of the temperature goals in the Paris Agreement**

so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases within the Union as early as possible, by 2050 at the latest and, as appropriate, achieve negative emissions thereafter;

Amendment 107

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 6 b (new)

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Article 29 – paragraph 1 – point a

Present text

(a) the progress made at Union level towards meeting the objectives of the Energy Union, including for the first ten-year period the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate, in particular for the purpose of avoiding any gaps to the Union's 2030 targets for renewable energy and energy efficiency;

Amendment

(6 b) In Article 29(1), point (a) is replaced by the following:

(a) the progress made at Union level towards meeting the objectives of ***the Union's climate-neutrality objective set out in the Regulation .../...[Climate Law], of the Union trajectory referred to in Article 3 of the Regulation .../...[Climate Law], and the objectives of*** the Energy Union, including for the first ten-year period the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate, in particular for the purpose of avoiding any gaps to the Union's 2030 targets for renewable energy and energy efficiency.

PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

Title	Establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (European Climate Law)
References	COM(2020)0080 – C9-0077/2020 – 2020/0036(COD)
Committee responsible Date announced in plenary	ENVI 11.3.2020
Opinion by Date announced in plenary	ITRE 11.3.2020
Associated committees - date announced in plenary	27.5.2020
Rapporteur Date appointed	Zdzisław Krasnodębski 24.4.2020
Discussed in committee	28.5.2020
Date adopted	7.9.2020
Result of final vote	+: 42 –: 31 0: 5
Members present for the final vote	François Alfonsi, Nicola Beer, François-Xavier Bellamy, Hildegard Bentele, Tom Berendsen, Vasile Blaga, Michael Bloss, Manuel Bompard, Paolo Borchia, Marc Botenga, Markus Buchheit, Martin Buschmann, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Jerzy Buzek, Carlo Calenda, Andrea Caroppo, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Ignazio Corrao, Ciarán Cuffe, Josianne Cutajar, Nicola Danti, Martina Dlabajová, Christian Ehler, Niels Fuglsang, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Claudia Gamon, Nicolás González Casares, Bart Groothuis, Christophe Grudler, András Gyürk, Henrike Hahn, Robert Hajšel, Ivo Hristov, Ivars Ijabs, Romana Jerković, Eva Kaili, Seán Kelly, Izabela-Helena Kloc, Łukasz Kohut, Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Andrius Kubilius, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Thierry Mariani, Marisa Matias, Eva Maydell, Georg Mayer, Joëlle Mélin, Dan Nica, Angelika Niebler, Ville Niinistö, Aldo Patriciello, Mauri Pekkarinen, Mikuláš Peksa, Tsvetelina Penkova, Morten Petersen, Markus Pieper, Clara Ponsatí Obiols, Manuela Ripa, Jérôme Rivière, Sara Skytvedal, Maria Spyrali, Beata Szydło, Riho Terras, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Patrizia Toia, Evžen Tošenovský, Marie Toussaint, Isabella Tovaglieri, Henna Virkkunen, Pernille Weiss, Carlos Zorrinho
Substitutes present for the final vote	Mohammed Chahim, Cornelia Ernst, Fredrick Federley, Martin Hojsík, Elżbieta Kruk, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Edina Tóth

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

42	+
EPP	Edina Toth, András Gyürk, Pernille Weiss
S&D	Carlo Calenda, Mohammed Chahim, Josianne Cutajar, Niels Fuglsang, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Nicolás González Casares, Robert Hajšel, Romana Jerković, Eva Kaili, Łukasz Kohut, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Dan Nica, Tsvetelina Penkova, Patrizia Toia, Carlos Zorrinho
RENEW	Nicola Beer, Nicola Danti, Fredrick Federley, Claudia Gamon, Bart Groothuis, Christophe Grudler, Ivars Ijabs, Martin Hojsik, Mauri Pekkarinen, Morten Petersen
GREENS	François Alfonsi, Michael Bloss, Ciarán Cuffe, Henrike Hahn, Ville Niinistö, Mikuláš Peksa, Manuela Ripa, Marie Toussaint
GUE	Marc Botenga, Cornelia Ernst, Marisa Matias
NI	Martin Buschmann, Ignazio Corrao, Clara Ponsatí Obiols

31	-
EPP	François-Xavier Bellamy, Hildegard Bentele, Tom Berendsen, Vasile Blaga, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Jerzy Buzek, Christian Ehler, Andrius Kubilius, Eva Maydell, Angelika Niebler, Aldo Patriciello, Markus Pieper, Sara Skytvedal, Maria Spyraiki, Riho Terras
RENEW	Martina Dlabajová
ID	Paolo Borchia, Markus Buchheit, Andrea Caroppo, Thierry Mariani, Georg Mayer, Joëlle Mélin, Jérôme Rivière, Isabella Tovaglieri
ECR	Izabela-Helena Kloc, Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Jacek Saryusz Wolski, Elzbieta Kruk, Beata Szydło, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Evžen Tošenovský

5	0
EPP	Maria Da Graça Carvalho, Seán Kelly, Henna Virkkunen
S&D	Ivo Hristov
GUE	Manuel Bompard

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention

15.7.2020

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

for the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (European Climate Law)
(COM(2020)0080 – C9-0077/2020 – 2020/0036(COD))

Rapporteur for opinion: Tilly Metz

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

The European Parliament has, alongside several countries, local authorities and scientists, declared that our planet is facing a climate and environment emergency. To avoid accelerated and irreversible climate change and a massive decline in biodiversity, the global greenhouse gas emissions needs to be rapidly reduced. As a response to this challenge, the European Commission has presented a Green Deal, aiming to make Europe the first climate neutral continent by 2050, achieving economic development with the respect of the natural boundaries of the planet, while ensuring a just transition that leaves no person and no place left behind. The Climate Law presents a cornerstone of the Green Deal, enshrining the net-neutrality objective into law and constituting the foundation for all the Union's climate action during the coming decades.

The Climate Law sets out the general trajectory for the Union's emissions reductions, yet, the climate targets as proposed by the Commission are not in line with the latest available scientific evidence. According to the UNEP emission gap report 2019¹, the emissions needs to be reduced with 7,6 percent per year, starting from 2020, to reach the goals of the Paris agreement of limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Pursuing this goal, the EU should achieve climate neutrality by 2040 at the latest and increase its 2030 target to at least 65 percent compared to 1990.

Reaching climate neutrality will require a profound transformation of our society and all economic sectors, in particular of the transport sector. The transport sector is the largest emitter in the European Union, representing 27 percent of the Union's greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, it is the only sector that has continued to increase its emissions since 1990: in 2017 the emissions were 28 percent above the 1990 levels. The challenges of transforming this sector are not limited to road or rail, but include also the inland water transport, aviation and maritime sectors.

¹ UNEP Emission gap report, 2019: <https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2019>

The aviation and maritime sectors are big emitters and in 2017, they were responsible for the largest percentage increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Still, analysis shows that the current global targets and measures envisaged by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), will not bring the necessary emission reductions, and that significant further action is needed to reach the net zero emissions. That is why your Rapporteur proposes that the Commission should present a comprehensive set of legislation to ensure that the aviation and maritime sectors are aligned with the objectives of the Climate Law. For aviation, the overall climate effect is significantly higher than its greenhouse gas emissions. Your rapporteur therefore believes it is important to add these non-CO2 effects of aviation to the scope of the regulation.

The proposal from the Rapporteur also includes the creation of a European Panel on Climate Change (EPCC), an independent scientific advisory panel on climate change. The role of the EPCC is to monitor the greenhouse gas emissions and other climate effect reductions in the Union and the Member States and, where necessary, to make recommendations in line with the objective of the Climate Law. It shall also, at the latest within six months after each global stocktake of the Paris Agreement, publish a report on the consistency of the Union's climate objectives as set out in this regulation with the objective of limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

To ensure compatibility of all European Union legislation with the climate neutrality objective, the Commission shall assess all draft measures, including legislative and budget proposals before adoption. Your Rapporteur also suggests that the Commission shall assess all relevant existing EU legislation and budgets, and if necessary, propose modifications. Finally, the Rapporteur also suggests that the Commission shall present a comprehensive analysis of all direct and indirect fossil fuels subsidies in all Member States.

For every year we fail to take action, the level of difficulty and the costs of reducing emissions will increase. We are now at the brink of permanently overshooting the 1.5° target, which would bring enormous social, economic and environmental consequences. We need an ambitious Climate Law followed by concrete measures, if we really want to achieve our climate goals, save and restore our ecosystems and enable the future generations to have a planet to live on.

AMENDMENTS

The Committee on Transport and Tourism calls on the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, as the committee responsible, to take into account the following amendments:

Amendment 1

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The Commission has, in its Communication of 11 December 2019 entitled ‘The European Green Deal’¹⁹, set out a new growth strategy that aims to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. It also aims to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. At the same time, this transition must be just and inclusive, leaving no one behind.

¹⁹ Commission Communication - The European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640 final of 11 December 2019.

Amendment

(1) The Commission has, in its Communication of 11 December 2019 entitled ‘The European Green Deal’¹⁹, set out a new growth strategy that aims to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. It also aims to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. At the same time, this transition must be just and inclusive, leaving no one behind, ***including through the upskilling and reskilling of the workforce.***

¹⁹ Commission Communication - The European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640 final of 11 December 2019.

Amendment 2

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) A fixed long-term objective is crucial to contribute to economic and societal transformation, jobs, growth, and the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, as well as to ***move*** in a fair and cost-effective manner ***towards*** the temperature goal of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change following the 21st Conference of the

Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the ‘Paris Agreement’).

efforts to limit it to 1,5°C above pre-industrial levels, as set out in the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change following the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the ‘Paris Agreement’).

Amendment 3

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) The Union’s and the Member States’ climate action aims to protect people and the planet, welfare, prosperity, health, food systems, the integrity of ecosystems and biodiversity against the threat of climate change, in the context of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and in pursuit of the objectives of the Paris Agreement, and to maximize prosperity within the planetary boundaries and to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of society to climate change.

Amendment

(5) The Union’s and the Member States’ climate action aims to protect people and the planet, welfare, prosperity, health, food systems, the integrity of ecosystems and biodiversity against the threat of climate change, in the context of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and in pursuit of the objectives of the Paris Agreement, and to maximize prosperity, ***employment and social progress*** within the planetary boundaries and to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of society to climate change.

Amendment 4

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) Achieving climate neutrality ***should require*** a contribution from all economic sectors. In light of the importance of energy production and consumption on greenhouse gas emissions, the transition to a sustainable, affordable and secure energy system relying on a well-functioning internal energy market is essential. The digital transformation, technological innovation, and research and development

Amendment

(6) Achieving climate neutrality ***requires*** a contribution from ***and a profound transformation of*** all economic sectors, ***including the transport sector, applying, inter alia, the “polluter pays” principle, and this transformation should be tailored to each sector’s specificities and features.*** In light of the importance of energy production and consumption on greenhouse gas emissions, the transition to

are **also important** drivers for achieving the climate-neutrality objective.

a sustainable, affordable and secure energy system relying on a well-functioning internal energy market is essential. The digital transformation, technological innovation, and research and development are **indispensable** drivers for achieving the climate-neutrality objective.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) The Union is a global leader in the transition towards climate neutrality, and is determined to help raise global ambition and to strengthen the global response to climate change, using all tools at its disposal, including climate diplomacy.

Amendment

(10) ***Climate change is a global challenge which requires international cooperation.*** The Union is a global leader in the transition towards climate neutrality, and is determined to help raise global ambition and to strengthen the global response to climate change, using all tools at its disposal, including climate diplomacy, ***and on the basis of international solidarity and responsibility.***

Amendment 6

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) The climate-neutrality objective should be achieved at a European level, ensuring a level playing field and competitiveness, including developing a WTO-compatible carbon adjustment mechanism and re-negotiating the Energy Charter Treaty to promote sustainable energy investment.

Amendment 7

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The European Parliament called for the necessary transition to a climate-neutral society by 2050 at the latest and for this to be made into a European success story³³ and has declared a climate and environment emergency³⁴. The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019³⁵, has agreed on the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, while also recognising that it is necessary to put in place an enabling framework and that the transition will require significant public and private investment. The European Council also invited the Commission to prepare a proposal for the Union's long-term strategy as early as possible in 2020 with a view to its adoption by the Council and its submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

³³ European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal (2019/2956(RSP)).

³⁴ European Parliament resolution of 28 November 2019 on the climate and environment emergency (2019/2930(RSP)).

³⁵ Conclusions adopted by the European Council at its meeting on 12 December 2019, EUCO 29/19, CO EUR 31, CONCL 9.

Amendment 8

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Amendment

(11) The European Parliament called for the necessary transition to a climate-neutral society ***as early as possible and*** by 2050 at the latest and for this to be made into a European success story³³ and has declared a climate and environment emergency³⁴. The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019³⁵, has agreed on the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, while also recognising that it is necessary to put in place an enabling framework and that the transition will require significant public and private investment. The European Council also invited the Commission to prepare a proposal for the Union's long-term strategy as early as possible in 2020 with a view to its adoption by the Council and its submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

³³ European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal (2019/2956(RSP)).

³⁴ European Parliament resolution of 28 November 2019 on the climate and environment emergency (2019/2930(RSP)).

³⁵ Conclusions adopted by the European Council at its meeting on 12 December 2019, EUCO 29/19, CO EUR 31, CONCL 9.

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The Union should aim to achieve a balance between anthropogenic economy-wide emissions and removals, through natural and technological solutions, of greenhouse gases domestically within the Union by 2050. The Union-wide 2050 climate-neutrality objective should be pursued by all Member States collectively, and the Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take the necessary measures to enable its achievement. Measures at Union level will constitute an important part of the measures needed to achieve the objective.

Amendment

(12) The Union should aim to achieve a balance between anthropogenic economy-wide emissions and removals, through natural and technological solutions, of greenhouse gases domestically within the Union ***and at the level of individual Member States as early as possible and by 2050 at the latest***. The Union-wide 2050 climate-neutrality objective should be pursued by all Member States collectively ***and individually***, and the Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take the necessary measures to enable its achievement. Measures at Union ***and national*** level will constitute an important part of the measures needed to achieve the objective. ***After 2050, the Union and all Member States should continue to reduce emissions so as to ensure that removals of greenhouse gases exceed emissions.***

Amendment 9

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) The Union should continue its efforts to promote a circular economy and further support renewable solutions that can substitute fossil-fuel based products and materials.

Amendment 10

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14) Adaptation is a key component of the long-term global response to climate

(14) Adaptation is a key component of the long-term global response to climate

change. Therefore, Member States and the Union should enhance their adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, as provided for in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, as well as maximise the co-benefits with other environmental policies and legislation. Member States should adopt comprehensive national adaptation strategies and plans.

change. Therefore, Member States and the Union should enhance their adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, as provided for in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, as well as maximise the co-benefits with other environmental policies and legislation. Member States should adopt comprehensive **and ambitious** national adaptation strategies and plans, **taking into account regional and local specificities and applying the principle of sound financial management.**

Amendment 11

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to achieve the climate-neutrality objective, Member States and the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take into account the contribution of the transition to climate neutrality to the well-being of citizens, the prosperity of society and the competitiveness of the economy; energy and food security and affordability; fairness and solidarity across and within Member States considering their economic capability, national circumstances and the need for convergence over time; the need to **make** the transition just and socially fair; best available scientific evidence, in particular the findings reported by the IPCC; the need to integrate climate change related risks into investment and planning decisions; cost-effectiveness and technological neutrality in achieving greenhouse gas emissions reductions and removals and increasing resilience; progression over time in environmental integrity and level of ambition.

Amendment

(15) In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to achieve the climate-neutrality objective, Member States and the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take into account the contribution of the transition to climate neutrality to the well-being of citizens, the prosperity of society and the competitiveness **and long-term sustainability** of the economy; energy and food security and affordability; **the specific situation, climate performance and features of the different economic sectors concerned, including transport and mobility**; fairness and solidarity across and within Member States considering their economic capability, national circumstances and the need for convergence over time; the need to **take into account the potential social impact of future measures, making** the transition just and socially fair, **leaving no one behind; the need for accessible, reliable and accurate environmental performance information for citizens to make more sustainable and climate friendly choices**; best available scientific evidence, in

particular the findings reported by the IPCC; the need to integrate climate change related risks into investment and planning decisions; cost-effectiveness and ***the principle of*** technological neutrality in achieving greenhouse gas emissions reductions and removals and increasing resilience; progression over time in environmental integrity and level of ambition. ***The transport sector is characterised by long-term investments. The need for a stable, predictable and sound financial framework is essential in this sector in order to guarantee sustainable investments and reliability for investors, notably by avoiding the stranded assets phenomenon, especially for investments in infrastructures with a strong lock-in effect.***

Amendment 12

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) The Commission, in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’, announced its intention to assess and make proposals for increasing the Union’s greenhouse gas emission reduction target for 2030 to ensure its consistency with the climate-neutrality objective for 2050. In that Communication, the Commission underlined that all Union policies should contribute to the climate-neutrality objective and that all sectors should play their part. By September 2020, the Commission should, based on a comprehensive impact assessment and taking into account its analysis of the integrated national energy and climate plans submitted to the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁶, review the Union’s 2030 target for climate and explore options for a

Amendment

(17) The Commission, in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’, announced its intention to assess and make proposals for increasing the Union’s greenhouse gas emission reduction target for 2030 to ensure its consistency with the climate-neutrality objective for 2050. In that Communication, the Commission underlined that all Union policies should contribute to the climate-neutrality objective and that all sectors should play their part. By September 2020, the Commission should, based on a comprehensive impact assessment and taking into account its analysis of the integrated national energy and climate plans submitted to the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁶, review the Union’s 2030 target for climate and explore options for a

new 2030 target of **50 to 55 %** emission reductions compared with 1990 levels. Where it considers necessary to amend the Union's 2030 target, it should make proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council to amend this Regulation as appropriate. In addition, the Commission should, by 30 June 2021, assess how the Union legislation implementing that target would need to be amended in order to achieve emission reductions **of 50 to 55 %** compared to 1990.

new 2030 target of **at least 55 %** emission reductions compared with 1990 levels. Where it considers necessary to amend the Union's 2030 target, it should make proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council to amend this Regulation as appropriate. In addition, the Commission should, by 30 June 2021, assess how the Union legislation implementing that target would need to be amended in order to achieve **those emission reductions. By 30 September 2025, the Commission should, in the light of the most recent scientific evidence and based on a comprehensive impact assessment, explore options for setting an ambitious Union 2040 target for** emission reductions compared to 1990.

³⁶ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

³⁶ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

Amendment 13

Proposal for a regulation Recital 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17a) The Commission should assess employment needs, including education and training requirements, the development of the economy and the establishment of a fair and just transition.

Amendment 14

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) To ensure the Union and *the* Member States remain on track to achieve the climate-neutrality objective and progress on adaptation, the Commission should regularly assess progress. Should the collective progress made by Member States towards the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective or on adaptation be insufficient or Union measures inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective or inadequate to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience or reduce vulnerability, the Commission should take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties. The Commission should also regularly assess relevant national measures, and issue recommendations where it finds that a Member State's measures are inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective or inadequate to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change.

Amendment

(18) To ensure the Union and *all* Member States remain on track to achieve the climate-neutrality objective and progress on adaptation, the Commission should regularly assess progress. Should the collective *and individual* progress made by Member States towards the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective or on adaptation be insufficient or Union measures inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective or inadequate to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience *and regeneration of ecosystems* or reduce vulnerability, the Commission should take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties. The Commission should also regularly assess relevant national measures, and issue recommendations where it finds that a Member State's measures are inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective or inadequate to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and *regeneration of ecosystems and* reduce vulnerability to climate change. *Where a Member State persistently fails to address the Commission's recommendations, the Commission should take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties.*

Amendment 15

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) The Commission should ensure a robust and objective assessment based on the most up to date scientific, technical and socio-economic findings, and representative of a broad range of independent expertise, and base its assessment on relevant information including information submitted and reported by Member States, reports of the European Environment Agency, best available scientific evidence, including the reports of the IPCC. Given that the Commission has committed to exploring how the EU taxonomy can be used in the context of the European Green Deal by the public sector, this should include information on environmentally sustainable investment, by the Union and Member States, consistent with Regulation (EU) 2020/... [Taxonomy Regulation] when such information becomes available. The Commission should use European statistics and data where available and seek expert scrutiny. The European Environment Agency should assist the Commission, as appropriate and in accordance with its annual work programme.

Amendment

(19) The Commission should ensure a robust and objective assessment based on the most up to date scientific, technical and socio-economic findings, and representative of a broad range of independent expertise, and base its assessment on relevant information including information submitted and reported by Member States, reports of the European Environment Agency, best available scientific evidence, including the reports of the IPCC ***and the latest stocktake in accordance with Article 14 of the Paris Agreement.*** Given that the Commission has committed to exploring how the EU taxonomy can be used in the context of the European Green Deal by the public sector, this should include information on environmentally sustainable investment, by the Union and Member States, consistent with Regulation (EU)2020/... [Taxonomy Regulation] when such information becomes available. The Commission should use European statistics and data where available and seek expert scrutiny. The European Environment Agency should assist the Commission, as appropriate and in accordance with its annual work programme.

Amendment 16

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) As citizens and communities have a powerful role to play in driving the transformation towards climate neutrality forward, strong public and social engagement on climate action should be facilitated. The Commission should therefore engage with all parts of society to

Amendment

(20) As citizens and communities have a powerful role to play in driving the transformation towards climate neutrality forward, strong public and social engagement on climate action should be facilitated. The Commission should therefore engage with all parts of society,

enable and empower them to take action towards a climate-neutral and climate-resilient society, including through launching a European Climate Pact.

including citizens, economic and social partners, civil society, the scientific community, and local and regional authorities, to enable and empower them to take action towards a climate-neutral and climate-resilient society, including through launching a European Climate Pact.

Amendment 17

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) In order to provide predictability and confidence for all economic actors, including businesses, workers, investors and consumers, ***to ensure that the transition towards climate neutrality is irreversible, to ensure gradual reduction over time and to assist in the assessment of the consistency of measures and progress with the climate-neutrality objective, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission to set out a trajectory for achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions in the Union by 2050. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making³⁷. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with***

Amendment

(21) In order ***to reach the objectives of this Regulation in a cost-effective manner, it is crucial*** to provide predictability, ***stability*** and confidence for all economic actors ***concerned***, including businesses, workers, investors and consumers.

the preparation of delegated acts.

³⁷ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

³⁷ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

Amendment 18

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23a) The Commission, in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’^{1a} highlights the need to accelerate the shift to sustainable and smart mobility as a priority policy towards climate neutrality. To ensure the transition towards sustainable and smart mobility, the Commission has indicated that it will adopt a comprehensive strategy on sustainable and smart mobility in 2020 with ambitious measures aimed at significantly reducing CO₂ and pollutant emissions across all modes of transport, including by boosting the uptake of clean vehicles and alternative fuels for road, maritime and aviation fuels, increasing the share of more sustainable transport modes such as rail and inland waterways, and improving efficiency across the whole transport system, incentivising more sustainable consumer choices and low-emission practices, and investing in low- and zero-emissions solutions, including infrastructure.

^{1a} Commission Communication - The European Green Deal, COM(2019)0640

Amendment 19

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 b (new)

(23b) A qualitative and effective transport system is essential for the proper functioning of the internal market and the quality of life of citizens as they enjoy their freedom to travel. It enables economic development and job creation. However, transport needs to be sustainable in the light of the new challenges that are to be faced. Transport accounts for at least a quarter of the Union's greenhouse gas emissions. While important progress has been made to reduce the carbon footprint of the transport sector, including by enhancing fuel efficiency, increasing the use of sustainable transport fuels, reducing congestion, shifting transport to less polluting transport modes or meeting more stringent emissions standards, the transport sector has not seen the same decline in emission as other sectors. All modes of transport will have to contribute to the decarbonisation of the transport sector in line with the objective of reaching a climate-neutral economy, which requires a 90 % reduction in transport emissions by 2050. Such an ambitious emission reduction necessitates a comprehensive transition of the whole transport sector towards sustainable zero-emissions mobility. In that transition, the aviation and maritime sectors play a particular role, given the predicted sharp increase in their emissions up to 2050 and their strong international character. The Commission should, by 2021 at the latest, present a strategy with a comprehensive set of measures to ensure that all transport modes, and in particular international maritime, aviation and road transport, are contributing their due share to the climate-neutrality objective.

Amendment 20

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 23 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23c) Transport infrastructure could play a key role in accelerating the transformation to sustainable and smart mobility by catering for a modal shift to more sustainable transport modes, in particular for freight transport. At the same time, climate change events, such as rising water levels, extreme weather conditions, drought and rising temperatures, can result in infrastructure damages, operational disruptions, pressures on supply chain capacity and efficiency, and consequently have negative implication for European mobility. Therefore, the completion of the Trans European Transport Networks (TEN-T) core network by 2030 and the completion of the complementary TEN-T network by 2040 is of the utmost importance, while taking into account the obligations set out in Union law on addressing the greenhouse gas emissions of projects during their whole life cycle. Furthermore, the Commission should consider proposing a legislative framework to increase the risk-management, resilience and climate adaptation of transport infrastructure.

Amendment 21

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 23 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23d) The connectivity of the European railway network, in particular international connections, to make passenger transport by rail more attractive for medium- and long-distance travels and improvements to the capacity of

railways and inland waterways for freight, should be at the core of the Union's legislative action.

Amendment 22

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23e) It is important to ensure that there are sufficient investments in developing appropriate infrastructure for zero-emission mobility, including intermodal platforms and reinforcing the role of the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) in supporting the transition towards smart, sustainable and safe mobility in the Union.

Amendment 23

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 f (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23f) In line with the Union's effort to shift road transport to rail in order to put the most CO₂-efficient mode of transport in the lead while considering the upcoming European Year of rail in 2021, a particular legislative emphasis should be put on creating a true Single European Railway Area by removing all administrative burdens and protectionist national legislation by 2024.

Amendment 24

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 g (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23g) In order to the achieve the objective of climate neutrality by 2050 as set out in the European Green Deal, the Commission should also strengthen the specific legislation on CO2 emissions performance standards for cars, vans and trucks, provide specific measures to pave the way for the electrification of road transport, and take initiatives to ramp up the production and deployment of sustainable alternative fuels.

Amendment 25

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 h (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23h) The European Parliament noted that the current global targets and measures envisaged by the International Maritime Organisation and the International Civil Aviation Organisation, even if implemented in full, would fall short of the necessary emission reductions, and that significant further action at European and global level consistent with the economy-wide objective of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions is needed^{1a}.

^{1a} European Parliament resolution of 28 November 2019 on the 2019 UN Climate Change Conference in Madrid, Spain (COP 25) (2019/2712(RSP)).

Amendment 26

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 i (new)

(23i) All relevant Union agencies in the field of transport should contribute to the transition of the transport sector towards climate neutrality. In that respect, in accordance with Article 87 of Regulation 2018/1139 of the European Parliament and the Council^{1a}, the European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) has been mandated to publish the European Aviation Environmental Report on the state of environmental protection relating to civil aviation in the Union and containing recommendations to address the gap between the environmental performance of the European aviation sector and the climate-neutrality objectives. Furthermore, the Union has established a pilot project to develop an Environmental Label Programme, providing easily accessible, reliable and independent information on the climate performance of aviation to passengers, the general public and other actors, including private and public investors. Further to Article 30(4) of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and the Council^{1b}, EASA has been mandated to conduct a study to address the latest scientific developments related to non-CO₂ aviation emissions resulting in climate impacts at altitude, including issues such as the formation of condensation trails, their evolution into cirrus clouds, as well as the direct effects of sulphate aerosols and soot. The study should be published and transmitted to the European Parliament and to the Council without delay and highlight the technical and operational measures to address the issue.

^{1a} Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2018 on common rules in the field of civil aviation and establishing a

European Union Aviation Safety Agency, and amending Regulations (EC) No 2111/2005, (EC) No 1008/2008, (EU) No 996/2010, (EU) No 376/2014 and Directives 2014/30/EU and 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 552/2004 and (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EEC) No 3922/91(OJ L 212, 22.8.2018, p.1).

^{1b} Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (OJ 275, 25.10.2003, p.32).

Amendment 27

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23 j (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23j) The COVID-19 pandemic has had an unprecedented impact on society and economy. The effect that the aftermath of the pandemic has on specific sectors should be duly taken into account. On the other hand, the economic recovery presents a unique opportunity to accelerate the pace of transition towards climate neutrality by prioritising investments into decarbonisation and sustainable technologies.

Amendment 28

Proposal for a regulation Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

This Regulation sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 in pursuit of the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and provides a framework for achieving progress in pursuit of the global adaptation goal established in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

Amendment

This Regulation sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union ***and for individual Member States as soon as possible and*** by 2050 ***at the latest*** in pursuit of the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and provides a framework for achieving progress in pursuit of the global adaptation goal established in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

Amendment 29

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Union-wide emissions and removals of greenhouse gases regulated in Union law shall be balanced at the latest by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date.

Amendment

1. Union-wide emissions and removals of greenhouse gases regulated in Union law shall be balanced ***as early as possible and*** at the latest by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date. ***Each Member State shall reach net zero emissions within its territory by 2050 at the latest.***

Amendment 30

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. As of the date on which emissions in the Union have reached net zero, as laid down in paragraph 1, Union and Member States policies shall ensure that removals of greenhouse gases exceed emissions in the Union and within the

territory of each Member State.

Amendment 31

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 32

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. By September 2020, the Commission shall review the Union's 2030 target for climate referred to in Article 2(11) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 in light of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), and explore options for a new 2030 target of **50 to 55%** emission reductions compared to 1990. Where the Commission considers that it is necessary to amend that target, it shall make proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council as appropriate.

Amendment

3. By September 2020, the Commission shall, **in light of the most recent scientific evidence and on the basis of a comprehensive impact assessment**, review the Union's 2030 target for climate referred to in Article 2(11) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 in light of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), and explore options for a new 2030 target of **at least 55 %** emission reductions compared to 1990. Where the Commission considers that it is necessary to amend that target, it shall make proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council as appropriate.

Amendment 33

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. By 30 June 2021, the Commission shall assess how the Union legislation implementing the Union’s 2030 target would need to be amended in order to enable the achievement of **50 to 55 %** emission reductions compared to 1990 and to achieve the climate-neutrality-objective set out in Article 2(1), and consider taking the necessary measures, including the adoption of legislative proposals, in accordance with the Treaties.

Amendment

4. By 30 June 2021, the Commission shall assess how the Union legislation implementing the Union’s 2030 target would need to be amended in order to enable the achievement of **at least 55 %** emission reductions compared to 1990 and to achieve the climate-neutrality-objective set out in Article 2(1), and consider taking the necessary measures, including the adoption of legislative proposals, in accordance with the Treaties. ***The Commission shall in particular evaluate the options for aligning Union-related emissions from all transport modes with the 2030 target in order to reduce these emissions to net zero by 2050 at the latest and, as appropriate, present legislative proposals. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, the Commission shall ensure that investments already programmed by the national energy and climate plans (NECPs) before ... [the date of entry into force of this Regulation] are preserved, at least until the offer has been matched by the demand and no longer than 2050.***

Amendment 34

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. By 30 September 2025, the Commission shall, in light of the climate neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) and the most recent scientific evidence, and on the basis of a comprehensive impact assessment, explore options for setting an ambitious Union 2040 target for emission reductions compared to 1990 and shall make, if appropriate, proposals to the European Parliament and to the

Amendment 35

Proposal for a regulation Article 2 – paragraph 4 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4b. No later than 18 months after the adoption of the 2040 climate target, the Commission shall assess how Union legislation relevant for the fulfilment of this target would need to be amended and take the necessary measures, including the adoption of legislative proposals, in accordance with the Treaties.

Amendment 36

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. The Commission **is empowered to** adopt **delegated acts in accordance with Article 9 to supplement this Regulation by setting out** a trajectory at Union level **to achieve** the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) **until 2050**. At the latest within six months after each global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, the Commission shall review the trajectory.

1. **By 30 September 2025**, the Commission **shall, as appropriate and on the basis of the criteria set out in paragraph 3, adopt a legislative proposal in order to set** a trajectory at Union level **for achieving** the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1). At the latest within six months after each global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, the Commission shall review the trajectory **and, where appropriate and in light of the most recent scientific evidence, bring forward legislative proposals to amend this trajectory**.

Amendment 37

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The trajectory shall start from the Union's 2030 target for climate referred to in Article 2(3).

Amendment

2. The trajectory ***referred to in paragraph 1*** shall start from the Union's 2030 target for climate referred to in Article 2(3).

Amendment 38

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

3. When ***setting*** a trajectory in accordance with paragraph 1, the Commission shall consider the following:

Amendment

3. When ***proposing a legislative proposal in order to set*** a trajectory in accordance with paragraph 1, the Commission shall consider the following:

Amendment 39

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency;

Amendment

(a) cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency, ***including adjustment costs and the costs of inaction or delayed climate action***;

Amendment 40

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) competitiveness of the Union's economy;

Amendment

(b) competitiveness ***and long-term sustainability*** of the Union's economy, ***including any possible carbon and investment leakage through relocation and outsourcing***;

Amendment 41

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) best available *technology*;

Amendment

(c) best available *technologies, in terms of life-cycle analysis, including their current market uptake and possible further development and deployment*;

Amendment 42

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) energy efficiency, energy affordability and security of supply;

Amendment

(d) energy efficiency, *and* energy *and raw materials* affordability and security of supply;

Amendment 43

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

(f) the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time;

Amendment

(f) the need to ensure environmental effectiveness, *ambition* and progression over time;

Amendment 44

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point g

Text proposed by the Commission

(g) investment needs and opportunities;

Amendment

(g) investment needs and opportunities *in different economic sectors, in a cross-sectoral approach, taking into account risks associated with stranded assets*,

while ensuring predictability for investments in the sectors concerned;

Amendment 45

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point g a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ga) the specific situation, climate performance and features of the different economic sectors concerned;

Amendment 46

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(h) the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition;

(h) the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition *for everyone in all territories in the Union, ensuring easy and affordable access to basic services, including mobility;*

Amendment 47

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

(i) international developments and *global* efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, *taking into account the role and responsibility of the Union internationally;*

Amendment 48

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in accordance with Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

Amendment

1. The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in accordance with Article 7 of the Paris Agreement **and on the basis of an updated EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change^{1a}.**

^{1a} COM(2013)0216 final

Amendment 49

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall develop and implement adaptation strategies and plans that include comprehensive risk management frameworks, based on robust climate and vulnerability baselines and progress assessments.

Amendment

2. Member States, **in cooperation with regional and local authorities**, shall develop and implement, **through their integrated national energy and climate plans**, adaptation strategies and plans that include comprehensive risk management frameworks, based on robust climate and vulnerability baselines and progress assessments, **and taking into account the economic and social dimension.**

Amendment 50

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. The Commission shall consider proposing a legislative framework to

increase the risk-management, resilience and climate adaptation of transport infrastructure.

Amendment 51

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the collective progress made by all Member States towards the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1);

Amendment

(a) the collective ***and individual*** progress made by all Member States towards the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1);

Amendment 52

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the collective progress made by all Member States on adaptation as referred to in Article 4.

Amendment

(b) the collective ***and individual*** progress made by all Member States on adaptation as referred to in Article 4.

Amendment 53

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The Commission shall submit the conclusions of that assessment, together with the State of the Energy Union Report prepared in the respective calendar year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to the European Parliament and to the Council.

Amendment

The Commission shall ***make publicly available and*** submit the conclusions of that assessment, together with the State of the Energy Union Report prepared in the respective calendar year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to the European Parliament and to the Council.

Amendment 54

Proposal for a regulation Article 5 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The Commission shall assess any draft measure or legislative proposal in light of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1) before adoption, and include this analysis in any impact assessment accompanying these measures or proposals, and make the result of that assessment public at the time of adoption.

Amendment

4. The Commission shall assess any draft measure, **funding** or legislative proposal in light of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1) before adoption, and include this analysis in any impact assessment accompanying these measures or proposals, and make the result of that assessment public at the time of adoption.

Amendment 55

Proposal for a regulation Article 5 – paragraph 4 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4b. The Commission shall bring forward proposals to phase out direct and indirect Union and national support for fossil fuels.

Amendment 56

Proposal for a regulation Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) the adequacy of relevant national measures to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4.

(b) the adequacy of relevant national measures **and the relevant national capacity** to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4.

Amendment 57

Proposal for a regulation
Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The Commission shall submit the conclusions of that assessment, together with the State of the Energy Union Report prepared in the respective calendar year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to the European Parliament and to the Council.

Amendment

The Commission shall ***make publicly available and*** submit the conclusions of that assessment, together with the State of the Energy Union Report prepared in the respective calendar year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to the European Parliament and to the Council.

Amendment 58

Proposal for a regulation
Article 6 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Where the Commission finds, under due consideration of the collective progress assessed in accordance with Article 5(1), that a Member State's measures are inconsistent with that objective as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1) or inadequate to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4, it ***may*** issue recommendations to that Member State. The Commission shall make such recommendations publicly available.

Amendment

2. Where the Commission finds, under due consideration of the collective ***and individual*** progress assessed in accordance with Article 5(1), that a Member State's measures are inconsistent with that objective as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1) or inadequate to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4, it ***shall, if appropriate,*** issue ***duly justified*** recommendations to that Member State. The Commission shall make such recommendations publicly available.

Amendment 59

Proposal for a regulation
Article 6 – paragraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the Member State concerned shall take ***due account of*** the recommendation in a spirit of solidarity between Member States and the Union and between Member

Amendment

(a) the Member State concerned shall take ***all necessary measures in order to implement*** the recommendation in a spirit of solidarity between Member States and

States;

the Union and between Member States;

Amendment 60

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the Member State concerned shall set out, in its first progress report submitted in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, in the year following the year in which the recommendation was issued, how it has taken ***due account of*** the recommendation. If the Member State concerned decides not to address a recommendation or a substantial part thereof, that Member State shall provide the Commission its reasoning;

Amendment

(b) the Member State concerned shall set out, in its first progress report submitted in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, in the year following the year in which the recommendation was issued, how it has taken ***measures to implement*** the recommendation. If the Member State concerned decides not to address a recommendation or a substantial part thereof, that Member State shall provide the Commission its ***duly justified*** reasoning;

Amendment 61

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. In the event that a Member State persistently fails to comply with the obligations set out under paragraph 3, the Commission shall take appropriate measures.

Amendment 62

Proposal for a regulation

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) information submitted and reported under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;

Amendment

(a) information submitted and reported under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 ***on the***

governance of the Energy Union and of the action for the climate, including the national intermediate reports for the implementation of the integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in this Regulation;

Amendment 63

Proposal for a regulation Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) reports of the European Environment Agency (EEA);

Amendment

(b) reports of the European Environment Agency (EEA) ***and other relevant Union agencies, including those in the field of transport;***

Amendment 64

Proposal for a regulation Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) European statistics and data, including data on losses from adverse climate impacts, where available; ***and***

Amendment

(c) European statistics and data, including data on losses from adverse climate impacts, ***estimates of the costs of inaction or delayed climate action, and socio-economic data,*** where available;

Amendment 65

Proposal for a regulation Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) best available scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the IPCC; ***and***

Amendment

(d) best available ***and most recent*** scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the IPCC, ***including with regard to other climate effects, such as those caused by changes in cirrus cloudiness;***

Amendment 66

Proposal for a regulation Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) international developments and efforts undertaken at global level to achieve the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, including the latest stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement;

Amendment 67

Proposal for a regulation Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point d b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(db) the level of achievement of economic and social development objectives, including the impact of the implemented measures on the national economic and social situation;

Amendment 68

Proposal for a regulation Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point d c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(dc) technological innovation and best available technologies in the sectors concerned;

Amendment 69

Proposal for a regulation Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point d d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(dd) the need for regulatory consistency and stability in order to preserve a favourable investment environment; and

Amendment 70

Proposal for a regulation Article 8 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The Commission shall engage with all parts of society to enable and empower them to take action towards a climate-neutral and climate-resilient society. The Commission shall facilitate an inclusive and accessible process at all levels, including at national, regional and local level and with social partners, citizens and civil society, for the exchange of best practice and to identify actions to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation. In addition, the Commission may also draw on the multilevel climate and energy dialogues as set up by Member States in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

The Commission shall engage with all parts of society to enable and empower them to take action towards a climate-neutral and climate-resilient society. The Commission shall facilitate an inclusive and accessible process at all levels, including at national, regional and local level and with ***economic and*** social partners ***from all relevant sectors, industry stakeholders***, citizens and civil society, for the exchange of best practice and to identify actions to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation. In addition, the Commission may also draw on the multilevel climate and energy dialogues as set up by Member States in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Amendment 71

Proposal for a regulation Article 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 9

deleted

Exercise of the delegation

1. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 3(1) is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions

laid down in this Article.

2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 3(1) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from ...[OP: date of entry into force of this Regulation].

3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 3(1) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.

5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.

6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 3 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

Amendment 72

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Article 11 – Title

Text proposed by the Commission

Multilevel climate **and energy** dialogue

Amendment

Multilevel **and cross-sectoral** climate **change** dialogue

Amendment 73

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Article 11– paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Each Member State shall establish a multilevel climate **and energy** dialogue pursuant to national rules, in which local authorities, civil society organisation, business community, investors and other relevant stakeholders and the general public are able actively to engage and discuss the achievement of the Union’s climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law] and the different scenarios envisaged for **energy and** climate policies, including for the long term, and review progress, unless it already has a structure which serves the same purpose. Integrated national energy **and** climate **plans** may be discussed within the framework of such a dialogue.;

Amendment

Each Member State shall establish a multilevel **and cross-sectoral** climate **change** dialogue pursuant to national rules, in which local authorities, civil society organisation, business community, investors and other relevant stakeholders and the general public are able actively to engage and discuss the achievement of the Union’s climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law] and the different scenarios envisaged for climate policies **in the different sectors**, including for the long term, and review progress, unless it already has a structure which serves the same purpose. Integrated national **plans and strategies for, including but not limited to**, energy, climate, **housing, agriculture, biodiversity and mobility** may be discussed within the framework of such a dialogue.;

PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

Title	Establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (European Climate Law)
References	COM(2020)0080 – C9-0077/2020 – 2020/0036(COD)
Committee responsible Date announced in plenary	ENVI 11.3.2020
Opinion by Date announced in plenary	TRAN 16.4.2020
Rapporteur Date appointed	Tilly Metz 6.5.2020
Discussed in committee	23.6.2020
Date adopted	14.7.2020
Result of final vote	+ : 28 - : 12 0 : 9
Members present for the final vote	Magdalena Adamowicz, Andris Ameriks, José Ramón Bauzá Díaz, Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, Marco Campomenosi, Ciarán Cuffe, Jakop G. Dalunde, Johan Danielsson, Andor Deli, Karima Delli, Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg, Ismail Ertug, Gheorghe Falcă, Giuseppe Ferrandino, Mario Furore, Søren Gade, Isabel García Muñoz, Jens Gieseke, Elsi Katainen, Kateřina Konečná, Elena Kountoura, Julie Lechanteux, Bogusław Liberadzki, Benoît Lutgen, Elżbieta Katarzyna Łukacijewska, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Tilly Metz, Giuseppe Milazzo, Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar, Caroline Nagtegaal, Jan-Christoph Oetjen, Philippe Olivier, Rovana Plumb, Dominique Riquet, Dorien Rookmaker, Massimiliano Salini, Barbara Thaler, István Ujhelyi, Elissavet Vozemberg-Vrionidi, Lucia Vuolo, Roberts Zīle, Kosma Złotowski
Substitutes present for the final vote	Leila Chaibi, Angel Dzhambazki, Markus Ferber, Carlo Fidanza, Maria Grapini, Roman Haider, Alessandra Moretti

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

28	+
GUE/NGL	Leila Chaïbi, Kateřina Konečná, Elena Kountoura
NI	Mario Furore
PPE	Magdalena Adamowicz, Benoît Lutgen
Renew	José Ramón Bauzá Díaz, Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, Søren Gade, Elsi Katainen, Caroline Nagtegaal, Jan-Christoph Oetjen, Dominique Riquet
S&D	Andris Ameriks, Johan Danielsson, Ismail Ertug, Giuseppe Ferrandino, Isabel García Muñoz, Maria Grapini, Bogusław Liberadzki, Alessandra Moretti, Rovana Plumb, István Ujhelyi
Verts/ALE	Ciarán Cuffe, Jakop G. Dalunde, Karima Delli, Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg, Tilly Metz

12	-
ECR	Angel Dzhambazki, Carlo Fidanza, Roberts Zīle, Kosma Złotowski
ID	Marco Campomenosi, Roman Haider, Julie Lechanteux, Philippe Olivier, Lucia Vuolo
NI	Dorien Rookmaker
PPE	Jens Gieseke, Marian-Jean Marinescu,

9	0
PPE	Andor Deli, Gheorghe Falcă, Elżbieta Katarzyna Łukacijewska, Giuseppe Milazzo, Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar, Massimiliano Salini, Markus Ferber, Barbara Thaler, Elissavet Vozemberg-Vrionidi

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention

10.7.2020

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

for the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (European Climate Law)
(COM(2020)0080 – C9-0077/2020 – 2020/0036(COD))

Rapporteur for opinion: Caroline Roose

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

The Commission's European Green Deal Communication sets out a new growth strategy that aims to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050 at the latest and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. The European Green Deal also aims to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts.

In this context, the proposal on the European Climate Law aims to establish the framework for achieving EU climate neutrality. The Rapporteur welcomes this Commission's proposal and has put forward a number of amendments, seeking to improve the Regulation on European Climate Law.

More concretely, with her draft opinion the Rapporteur:

- Took seriously into account the climate and environmental emergency and therefore proposed that the Union should reach climate neutrality by 2040, namely one decade earlier than the target-date set in the Commission proposal.
- Pointed out that the transition should take into account regional disparities and imbalances in order to make it just and socially fair as well as territorially inclusive. The transition must include citizens, regions, urban and rural areas or communities to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals and the European Green Deal, through a new sustainable development policy by 2040.
- Stressed that the new Climate Law should clearly include the phasing out date for fossil fuels and its direct and indirect subsidies in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy by 2040. Stressed the need to phase out the use of all fossil fuels with the objective of limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, in pursuit of the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.
- Noted the importance of promoting economic, social and territorial cohesion in order to achieve the climate-neutrality objectives, which are, according to the Treaties,

among the Union's main objectives, and set a new 2030 target of 65% emission reductions compared to 1990, a target which is more ambitious compared to the one included in the Commission proposal.

- Stressed the importance of an integrated approach at Union and national level, gearing up all EU policies toward the objective of a climate-neutral EU by 2040.
- Highlighted the importance for Member States to set concrete reduction targets establishing explicit obligations supporting energy efficiency, energy affordability and security of supply.
- Pointed out that adaptation is a key component of the long-term global response to climate change, and therefore noted the need to support comprehensive national adaptation strategies and align Partnership agreements on the European Structural and Investment Funds with the overall objective of reaching EU climate neutrality by 2040.
- Stressed the need to foster synergies between the European Structural and Investment Funds and different Union programmes, as Horizon Europe, in order to support new technologies and innovative solutions that will replace the use of fossil fuels.
- Called on pursuing sustainable investments and requiring that ESI Funds be used for sustainable mobility, eco-entrepreneurs and green infrastructure.
- Noted the importance of the partnership principle and the role of citizens and communities in driving the transformation at central level, as well as at regional and local level. The Commission should engage with all parts of society to enable them to take action towards a climate-neutral and climate-resilient society.

Following the tabling of amendments and the negotiations with the shadow rapporteurs, the Rapporteur has proposed a package of compromise amendments that has been supported by the majority of the Members of the Committee. In this compromise package, which has been adopted by the Committee on Regional Development, it has been agreed to:

- set the target of reducing emissions to net zero by 2050 at the latest both at Union and national level
- include climate proofing of all policies in order to enable the individual and, as a result, the collective achievement of the climate-neutrality objective
- set a 2030 target of 50 to 55% emission reductions compared to 1990
- have the Commission socio-economic and sectoral impact assessment on the 2030 target delivered by September 2020
- have by the end of 2021 a Commission assessment of how the Union legislation implementing the Union's 2030 target, as well as Union legislation on funds and instruments, should be amended

- authorise the Commission to adopt delegated acts with regard to the trajectory needed to achieve the climate-neutrality objective
- create a common information system of the Union, facilitating the exchange of information and best practices
- underline the need to comply with the partnership principle
- highlight the importance of the polluter pays principle
- stress the need to phase-out fossil fuels and their direct and indirect subsidies
- take into account, among others, employment and social aspects, demographic challenges, the need to align partnership agreements on the ESI Funds with the climate-neutrality objective, the economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the need to combat energy poverty.

This final opinion is the result of intensive negotiation and compromise. Although the Rapporteur would have preferred to see a bolder approach and set more ambitious targets, she would like to thank the shadow rapporteurs from the other political groups. The Rapporteur calls the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety to consider seriously the amendments of the Committee on Regional Development and take into account the Committee's strong commitment to the target of climate neutrality.

AMENDMENTS

The Committee on Regional Development calls on the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, as the committee responsible, to take into account the following amendments:

Amendment 1

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The Commission has, in its Communication of 11 December 2019 entitled 'The European Green Deal'¹, set out a new growth strategy that aims to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where

Amendment

(1) The Commission has, in its Communication of 11 December 2019 entitled 'The European Green Deal'¹, set out a new growth strategy that aims to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where

economic growth is decoupled from resource use. It also aims to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. At the same time, this transition must be just and inclusive, leaving no one behind.

¹ Commission Communication - The European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640 final of 11 December 2019.

economic growth is decoupled from resource use. It also aims to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital **and biodiversity**, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. At the same time, this transition must be just and inclusive, leaving no one behind, **including citizens, regions, urban and rural areas or communities**.

¹ Commission Communication - The European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640 final of 11 December 2019.

Amendment 2

Proposal for a regulation Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) A fixed long-term objective is crucial to contribute to economic and societal transformation, jobs, growth, and the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, as well as to move in a fair and cost-effective manner towards the temperature goal of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change following the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the ‘Paris Agreement’).

Amendment 3

Proposal for a regulation Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) The Union’s **and the** Member States’ climate action aims to protect people and the planet, welfare, prosperity,

Amendment

(3) A fixed long-term objective **that has been unanimously accepted by the Member States** is crucial to contribute to economic and societal transformation, jobs, **sustainable** growth, and the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, as well as to move in a fair and cost-effective manner towards the temperature goal of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change following the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the ‘Paris Agreement’).

Amendment

(5) The Union’s, Member States’ **and regional and local authorities**’ climate action aims to protect people and the

health, food systems, the integrity of eco-systems and biodiversity against the threat of climate change, in the context of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and in pursuit of the objectives of the Paris Agreement, and to maximize prosperity within the planetary boundaries and to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of society to climate change.

planet, welfare, prosperity, health, **agriculture and** food systems, the integrity of eco-systems and biodiversity against the threat of climate change, **establishing a balance between the need for development and the sustainable and climate objectives**, in the context of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and in pursuit of the objectives of the Paris Agreement, and to maximize prosperity within the planetary boundaries and to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of **territories and** society to climate change, **taking into account the economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic**.

Amendment 4

Proposal for a regulation Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) Achieving climate neutrality **should require** a contribution from all economic sectors. In light of the importance of energy production and consumption on greenhouse gas emissions, the transition to a sustainable, affordable and secure energy system relying on a well-functioning internal energy market is essential. The digital transformation, technological innovation, and research and development are also important drivers for achieving the climate-neutrality objective.

Amendment

(6) Achieving climate neutrality **requires an integrated approach and a contribution from all economic sectors, proportional long-term commitment under the Union budget, and adaptation to sectoral and regional specificities in order to make the transition economically viable, just and socially fair, with specific regard to rural areas, areas affected by industrial transition, and regions which suffer from depopulation such as the northernmost, insular, cross-border and mountain regions as well as the outermost ones. The polluter pays principle should be a key factor in that regard.** In light of the importance of energy production and consumption on greenhouse gas emissions, the transition to a sustainable, affordable, **decentralised** and secure energy system relying on a well-functioning internal energy market is essential. **In that context, the regulatory framework of energy should incentivise domestic and economic production and use of green energy and**

the need for its harmonisation should be taken into account. The digital transformation, technological innovation, and research and development, *and the phasing-out of fossil fuels and their direct and indirect subsidies* are also important drivers for achieving the climate-neutrality objective.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a regulation Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) The Union *is* a global leader in the transition towards climate neutrality, *and is determined* to help raise global ambition and to strengthen the global response to climate change, using all tools at its disposal, including climate diplomacy.

Amendment

(10) The Union *has the responsibility as* a global leader in the transition towards climate neutrality, *to lead by example, to maintain high environmental production standards*, to help raise global ambition and to strengthen the global response to climate change, using all tools at its disposal, including *trade and investment policy, development policy and* climate diplomacy, *without jeopardising the economic development of the Union*.

Amendment 6

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The Union should aim to achieve a balance between anthropogenic economy-wide emissions and removals, through natural and technological solutions, of greenhouse gases domestically within the Union by 2050. The Union-wide 2050 climate-neutrality objective should be pursued by all Member States collectively, and the Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take the necessary measures to enable its achievement.

Amendment

(12) The Union should aim to achieve a balance between anthropogenic economy-wide emissions and removals, through natural and technological solutions, of greenhouse gases domestically within the Union by 2050. The Union-wide 2050 climate-neutrality objective should be pursued by all Member States *and their regions* collectively, and the Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take the necessary measures to enable its

Measures at Union level will constitute an important part of the measures needed to achieve the objective.

achievement, ***including climate proofing of all policies and taking into account the different starting position of each Member State in the energy transition***. Measures at Union level will constitute an important part of the measures needed to achieve the objective.

Amendment 7

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) The Union should continue its climate action and international climate leadership after 2050, in order to protect people and the planet against the threat of dangerous climate change, in pursuit of the temperature goals set out in the Paris Agreement and following the scientific recommendations of the IPCC.

Amendment

(13) The Union should continue its climate action and international climate leadership after 2050, in order to protect people and the planet against the threat of dangerous climate change, ***by promoting climate change adaptation programmes worldwide***, in pursuit of the temperature goals set out in the Paris Agreement and following the scientific recommendations of the IPCC.

Amendment 8

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) Adaptation is a key component of the long-term global response to climate change. Therefore, Member States and the Union should enhance their adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, as provided for in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, as well as maximise the co-benefits with other environmental policies and legislation. Member States should adopt comprehensive national adaptation strategies and plans.

Amendment

(14) Adaptation is a key component of the long-term global response to climate change. Therefore, Member States and the Union should enhance their adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, as provided for in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, as well as maximise the co-benefits with other environmental, ***development and cohesion*** policies and legislation, ***taking into account in particular the need to align partnership agreements under the ESI Funds with the climate-neutrality objective***. Member

States should adopt comprehensive national adaptation strategies and plans *in cooperation with regional and local authorities, with particular emphasis on local investment and education programmes to promote self-consumption, renewable energy integration and improving energy efficiency, taking into account each region's circumstances. Regional and local adaptation strategies and plans should be supported by ESI Funds and be aligned with the respective national strategy.*

Amendment 9

Proposal for a regulation Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) In taking the relevant measures at Union **and** national level to achieve the climate-neutrality objective, Member States and the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take into account the contribution of the transition to climate neutrality to the well-being of citizens, the prosperity of society and the competitiveness of the economy; energy and food security and affordability; fairness **and** solidarity across and within Member States considering their economic capability, national circumstances and the need for convergence over time; the need to make the transition just and socially fair; best available scientific evidence, in particular the findings reported by the IPCC; the need to integrate climate change related risks into investment and planning decisions; cost-effectiveness and technological neutrality in achieving greenhouse gas emissions reductions and removals and increasing resilience; progression over time in environmental

Amendment

(15) In taking the relevant measures at Union, national **and regional** level to achieve the climate-neutrality objective, Member States and the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take into account the contribution of the transition to climate neutrality to the well-being of citizens, the prosperity of society and the competitiveness of the economy; ***the net balance of employment resulting from measures and the upskilling and the reskilling of workers and their social inclusion; the adaptation needs and opportunities in different economic sectors;*** energy and food security, ***their*** affordability ***and self-sufficiency, as well as the need to combat energy poverty;*** fairness and solidarity across and within Member States considering their economic capability ***and infrastructural development,*** national **and regional** circumstances and the need for convergence over time; ***the demographic challenges, connectivity and regional***

integrity and level of ambition.

cohesion; the need to make the transition just and socially fair *as well as territorially inclusive, paying particular attention to rural and remote areas which are facing significant social and economic challenges; the need to invest in innovative means of production, manufacturing, research, and education; the need to progressively shift the economy from linear to circular; to promote the local economies; the best available scientific evidence, in particular the findings reported by the IPCC and IPBES*; the need to integrate climate change related risks into investment and planning decisions, *including by phasing-out of direct and indirect fossil fuel subsidies, without excluding the usage of green hydrogen as a temporary solution; the need to create sustainable investment policies for economic, social and territorial cohesion, in particular for insular and coastal regions which are vulnerable to climate change; the need to halt the loss and degradation of forests and promote a sustainable forest management, taking into account their crucial role as a stabilising force for the climate.* cost-effectiveness and technological neutrality in achieving greenhouse gas emissions reductions and removals and increasing resilience *of territories and society*; progression over time in environmental integrity and level of ambition; *the need for different regions to have their own pace towards achieving climate neutrality, which can only be set after comprehensive impact assessment taking into account the effect on regional development, industry and employment, progression of technological innovation and clean energies; and the need to progressively shift from a growth paradigm to post-growth and sustainable development paradigm.*

Amendment 10

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) The transition to climate neutrality requires changes across the entire policy spectrum and a collective effort of all sectors of the economy and society, as illustrated by the Commission in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’. The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019, stated that all relevant Union legislation and policies need to be consistent with, and contribute to, the fulfilment of the climate-neutrality objective while respecting a level playing field, and invited the Commission to examine whether this requires an adjustment of the existing rules.

Amendment

(16) The transition to climate neutrality requires ***an integrated approach***, changes across the entire policy spectrum, ***ambitious and sustained financing*** and a collective effort of all sectors of the economy and society, as illustrated by the Commission in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’. The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019, stated that all relevant Union legislation and policies need to be consistent with, and contribute to, the fulfilment of the climate-neutrality objective while respecting a level playing field, and invited the Commission to examine whether this requires an adjustment of the existing rules. ***It is of equal importance to foster synergies between the European Structural and Investment Funds and different Union programmes, namely Horizon Europe, to support new technologies and innovative solutions that could replace the use of fossil fuels.***

Amendment 11

Proposal for a regulation Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) The Commission, in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’, announced its intention to assess and make proposals for increasing the Union’s greenhouse gas emission reduction target for 2030 to ensure its consistency with the climate-neutrality objective for 2050. In that Communication, the Commission underlined that all Union policies should

Amendment

(17) The Commission, in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’, announced its intention to assess and make proposals for increasing the Union’s greenhouse gas emission reduction target for 2030 to ensure its consistency with the climate-neutrality objective for 2050. In that Communication, the Commission underlined that all Union policies should

contribute to the climate-neutrality objective and that all sectors should play their part. By September 2020, the Commission should, based on a comprehensive impact assessment and taking into account its analysis of the integrated national energy and climate plans submitted to the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, review the Union's 2030 target for climate and explore options for a new 2030 target of 50 to 55 % emission reductions compared with 1990 levels. Where it considers necessary to amend the Union's 2030 target, it should make proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council to amend this Regulation as appropriate. In addition, the Commission should, by **30 June 2021**, assess how the Union legislation implementing that target would need to be amended in order to achieve emission reductions of 50 to 55 % compared to 1990.

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

contribute to the climate-neutrality objective and that all sectors should play their part. By September 2020, the Commission should, based on a comprehensive impact assessment ***measuring the impact for the EU as well as for each individual Member State*** and taking into account its analysis of the integrated national energy and climate plans submitted to the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, review the Union's 2030 target for climate and explore options for a new 2030 target of 50 to 55% emission reductions compared with 1990 levels ***and propose commensurate funding through the Union budget to achieve this possible new 2030 target.*** Where it considers necessary to amend the Union's 2030 target, it should make proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council to amend this Regulation as appropriate. In addition, the Commission should, by **31 December 2021**, assess how the Union legislation implementing that target would need to be amended in order to achieve emission reductions of 50 to 55% compared to 1990. ***In addition, the Commission should also take into account the need to set, as soon as possible, a 2040 target of substantially higher emission reductions.***

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

Amendment 12

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) To ensure the Union and the Member States remain on track to achieve the climate-neutrality objective and progress on adaptation, the Commission should regularly assess progress. Should the collective progress made by Member States towards the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective or on adaptation be insufficient or Union measures inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective or inadequate to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience or reduce vulnerability, the Commission should take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties. The Commission should also regularly assess relevant national measures, and issue recommendations where it finds that a Member State's measures are inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective or inadequate to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change.

Amendment

(18) To ensure the Union and the Member States remain on track to achieve the climate-neutrality objective and progress on adaptation, the Commission should regularly ***measure and*** assess progress, ***making all relevant data available to the public and considering the specificity of each area***. Should the collective progress made by Member States ***and regions*** towards the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective or on adaptation be insufficient or Union measures inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective or inadequate to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience or reduce vulnerability, the Commission should take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties. The Commission should also regularly assess relevant national ***and regional*** measures, and issue recommendations ***and offer technical support*** where it finds that ***Union measures led to a loss of regional competitiveness or jobs in sectors of the economy or that*** a Member State's measures are inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective or inadequate to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change.

Amendment 13

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19) The Commission should ensure a robust and objective assessment based on the most up to date scientific, technical and socio-economic findings, and representative of a broad range of independent expertise, and base its assessment on relevant information including information submitted and reported by Member States, reports of the European Environment Agency, best available scientific evidence, including the reports of the IPCC. Given that the Commission has committed to exploring how the EU taxonomy can be used in the context of the European Green Deal by the public sector, this should include information on environmentally sustainable investment, by the Union and Member States, consistent with Regulation (EU) 2020/... [Taxonomy Regulation] when such information becomes available. The Commission should use European statistics and data where available and seek expert scrutiny. The European Environment Agency should assist the Commission, as appropriate and in accordance with its annual work programme.

(19) The Commission should ensure a robust and objective assessment based on the most up to date **and best available** scientific, technical and socio-economic findings, and representative of a broad range of independent expertise, and base its assessment on relevant information including information submitted and reported by Member States, reports of the European Environment Agency, best available scientific evidence, including the reports of the IPCC **and a comprehensive socio-economic and sectoral impact assessment of any proposed new target**. Given that the Commission has committed to exploring how the EU taxonomy can be used in the context of the European Green Deal by the public sector, this should include information on environmentally sustainable investment, by the Union and Member States, consistent with Regulation (EU) 2020/... [Taxonomy Regulation] when such information becomes available. The Commission should use European statistics and data where available and seek expert scrutiny. The European Environment Agency should assist the Commission, as appropriate and in accordance with its annual work programme.

Amendment 14

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) As citizens and communities have a powerful role to play in driving the transformation towards climate neutrality forward, strong public and social engagement on climate action should be facilitated. The Commission should therefore engage with all parts of society to enable and empower them to take action towards a climate-neutral and climate-

Amendment

(20) As citizens **regions**, and communities **and economic operators** have a powerful role to play in driving the transformation towards climate neutrality forward, strong public and social engagement on climate action should be facilitated **at all levels, including at national, regional and local level and with social partners, including trade unions**,

resilient society, including through launching a European Climate Pact.

*and facilitating participation and accessibility of information to all persons with disabilities. The Commission, in accordance with the partnership principle and respect for gender equality and non-discrimination principles, should therefore engage with all parts of society to enable and empower them to take action towards a climate-neutral and climate-resilient society, including through launching a European Climate Pact **with the objective to engage Union citizens and stakeholders in the elaboration of Union-level climate policies through a process of deliberative democracy. The Climate Pact shall also serve as a vehicle for sharing best practice, fostering social innovation and supporting financially local or community initiatives.***

Amendment 15

Proposal for a regulation Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) In order to provide predictability and confidence for all economic actors, including businesses, workers, investors and consumers, to ensure that the transition towards climate neutrality is irreversible, to ensure gradual reduction over time and to assist in the assessment of the consistency of measures and progress with the climate-neutrality objective, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission to **set out** a trajectory for achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions in the Union by 2050. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the

Amendment

(21) In order to provide predictability and confidence for all economic actors, including businesses, workers, investors and consumers, to ensure that the transition towards climate neutrality is irreversible, **inclusive, socially fair and adjusted to the socio-economic realities in all regions**, to ensure gradual reduction over time and to assist in the assessment of the consistency of measures and progress with the climate-neutrality objective, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission to **propose** a trajectory for achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions in the Union by 2050 **at the latest**. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those

Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making¹. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

¹ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making¹. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

¹ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

Amendment 16

Proposal for a regulation Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) In line with the Commission's commitment to the principles on Better Law-Making, coherence of the Union instruments as regards greenhouse gas emissions reductions should be sought. The system of measuring the progress towards the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective as well as the consistency of measures taken with that objective should build upon and be consistent with the governance framework laid down in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, the system of reporting on a regular basis and the sequencing of the Commission's assessment and actions on the basis of the reporting should be aligned to the requirements to submit information and provide reports by Member States laid down in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 should therefore be amended in order to include the climate-neutrality objective in the relevant provisions.

Amendment

(22) In line with the Commission's commitment to the principles on Better Law-Making, coherence of ***and complementarity between*** the Union instruments as regards greenhouse gas emissions reductions should be sought. The system of measuring the progress towards the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective as well as the consistency of measures taken with that objective should build upon and be consistent with the governance framework laid down in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, the system of reporting on a regular basis and the sequencing of the Commission's assessment and actions on the basis of the reporting should be aligned to the requirements to submit information and provide reports by Member States laid down in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 should therefore be amended in order to include the climate-neutrality objective in the relevant provisions.

Amendment 17

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) Climate change is by definition a trans-boundary challenge and a coordinated action at Union level is needed to effectively **supplement** and reinforce national policies. Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely to achieve climate neutrality in the Union by 2050, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States alone, but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve those objectives,

Amendment

(23) Climate change is by definition a trans-boundary challenge and a coordinated action at Union level is needed to effectively **support** and reinforce national **and regional** policies. Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely to achieve climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 **at the latest**, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States alone, but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union (**'TEU'**). In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve those objectives.
Pursuant to the principle of sincere cooperation, as set out in Article 4 TEU, the Union and the Member States are to assist each other to achieve the objectives of this Regulation, take any appropriate measures resulting from the objectives and recommendations as set out in this Regulation and refrain from any measure which could jeopardise the attainment of the objectives of this Regulation,

Amendment 18

Proposal for a regulation Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

This Regulation sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union

Amendment

This Regulation sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union

by 2050 in pursuit of the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and provides a framework for achieving progress in pursuit of the global adaptation goal established in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

by 2050 *at the latest, adopted unanimously by Member States*, in pursuit of the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, *by holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1,5 °C above pre-industrial levels, as well as making finance flows consistent with climate-resilient development, and* provides a framework for achieving progress in pursuit of the global adaptation goal established in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

Amendment 19

Proposal for a regulation Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Union-wide emissions and removals of greenhouse gases regulated in Union law shall be balanced at the latest by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date.

Amendment

1. Union-wide emissions and removals of greenhouse gases regulated in Union law shall be balanced *as soon as possible and* at the latest by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date *at both Union and national level*.

Amendment 20

Proposal for a regulation Article 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

2. The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall take the necessary measures at Union, national *and regional* level respectively, *including climate proofing of all policies and taking into account the different starting position of each Member State*, to enable *the achievement by individual Member States and, as a result*, the collective achievement of the climate-neutrality objective set out

in paragraph 1, taking into account *the social, economic and territorial context as well as* the importance of promoting fairness, solidarity *and sincere cooperation* among Member States *and their regions*.

Amendment 21

Proposal for a regulation Article 2 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. By September 2020, the Commission shall review the Union's 2030 target for climate referred to in Article 2(11) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 in light of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), and *explore options for* a new 2030 target of 50 to 55% emission reductions compared to 1990. Where the Commission considers that it is necessary to amend that target, it shall make proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council as appropriate.

Amendment

3. By September 2020 *and after conducting socio-economic and sectoral impact assessment*, the Commission shall review the Union's 2030 target for climate referred to in Article 2(11) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 in light of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), and *set* a new 2030 target of 50 to 55% emission reductions compared to 1990, *and propose commensurate funding through the Union budget to achieve this possible new 2030 target*. Where the Commission considers that it is necessary to amend that target, it shall make proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council as appropriate.

Amendment 22

Proposal for a regulation Article 2 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. By **30 June** 2021, the Commission shall assess how the Union legislation implementing the Union's 2030 target would need to be amended in order to enable the achievement of 50 to 55 % emission reductions compared to 1990 and to achieve the climate-neutrality-objective set out in Article 2(1), and consider taking the necessary measures, including the

Amendment

4. By **31 December** 2021 the Commission shall assess how the Union legislation implementing the Union's 2030 target, *as well as Union legislation on funds and instruments*, would need to be amended in order to enable the achievement of 50 to 55% emission reductions compared to 1990 and to achieve the climate-neutrality-objective set

adoption of legislative proposals, in accordance with the Treaties.

out in Article 2(1), and consider taking the necessary measures, including the adoption of legislative proposals, in accordance with the Treaties.

Amendment 23

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

3. When **setting** a trajectory in accordance with paragraph 1, the Commission shall consider the following:

Amendment

3. When **proposing** a trajectory in accordance with paragraph 1, the Commission shall consider the following:

Amendment 24

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(b) **competitiveness** of the Union's economy **and social welfare**;

Amendment 25

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) ongoing and projected economic downturns which endanger employment, sustainable growth and social inclusion;

Amendment 26

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) best available technology;

Amendment

(c) best available technology **and**

increased access thereto, as well as technological progress;

Amendment 27

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) energy efficiency, energy affordability and security of supply;

Amendment

(d) energy efficiency, energy affordability, ***energy poverty*** and security of supply, ***taking into account the energy mix of each Member State;***

Amendment 28

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) the need to phase out the use of all fossil fuels in a timeframe consistent with the objective of limiting the temperature increase to 1,5 °C above pre-industrial levels;

Amendment 29

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point d b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(db) the effects on biodiversity and ecosystems;

Amendment 30

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point d c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(dc) food safety, food affordability and security of supply;

Amendment 31

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) fairness **and** solidarity between and within Member States;

Amendment

(e) fairness, solidarity **and sincere cooperation** between and within Member States **and regions, taking into account the Union’s social, economic and territorial cohesion**;

Amendment 32

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point g

Text proposed by the Commission

(g) investment needs and opportunities;

Amendment

(g) **public and private** investment needs and opportunities, **including infrastructural development needs**;

Amendment 33

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

(h) the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition;

Amendment

(h) the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition **and redress regional imbalances**;

Amendment 34

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point j

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(j) the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the IPCC.

(j) the best available and most recent scientific ***and statistical*** evidence, including the latest reports of the IPCC, ***IPBES and a comprehensive socio-economic and sectoral impact assessment***;

Amendment 35

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point j a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ja) the commitment to global leadership on climate neutrality;

Amendment 36

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point j b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(jb) the assessment of the carbon footprint and water footprint in trade relations with third countries.

Amendment 37

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in accordance with Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

1. The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, ***ensuring the transfer of know how when needed***, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in accordance with Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

Amendment 38

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall develop and implement adaptation strategies and plans that include comprehensive risk management frameworks, based on robust climate and vulnerability baselines and progress assessments.

Amendment

2. Member States, ***in cooperation with regions and municipalities***, shall develop and implement adaptation strategies and plans that include ***concrete reduction targets and*** comprehensive risk management frameworks, based on robust climate and vulnerability baselines, progress ***and impact*** assessments, ***taking into consideration regional specificities***.

Amendment 39

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the ***collective*** progress made by all Member States towards the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1);

Amendment

(a) the progress made by all Member States ***collectively and individually*** towards the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1);

Amendment 40

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the ***collective*** progress made by all Member States on adaptation as referred to in Article 4.

Amendment

(b) the progress made by all Member States ***collectively and individually*** on adaptation as referred to in Article 4.

Amendment 41

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The Commission shall submit the conclusions of that assessment, together with the State of the Energy Union Report prepared in the respective calendar year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to the European Parliament and to the Council.

Amendment

The Commission shall submit the conclusions of that assessment, together with the State of the Energy Union Report prepared in the respective calendar year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to the European Parliament and to the Council. ***The Commission shall refer in its assessment to the progress made by regions and metropolitan regions on adaptation as referred to in Article 4 and shall refer to sectorial roadmaps in order to promote a transparent and socially fair transition towards climate neutrality.***

Amendment 42

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the adequacy of Union measures to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4.

Amendment

(b) the adequacy of Union measures ***and funding*** to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4.

Amendment 43

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The assessment referred to in paragraph 1 and the review referred to in paragraph 2 shall be carried out on the basis of a common EU information system, accessible to the public, incorporating the information generated by the different actors involved in achieving the objective of climate neutrality and advancing adaptation. In order to ensure standardisation and homogeneity of information, the common EU information system shall consist of data that are easy

to find, accessible, interoperable and reusable. The Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 9 in order to supplement this Regulation by establishing the common EU information system and by setting out the requirements for the information and data to be included in that system. That system shall benefit from the opportunities afforded by digitalisation and new technologies.

Amendment 44

Proposal for a regulation Article 5 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Where, based on the assessment referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Commission finds that Union measures are inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) or inadequate to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4, or that the progress towards either the climate-neutrality objective or on adaptation as referred to in Article 4 is insufficient, it shall take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties, at the same time as the review of the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1).

Amendment

3. Where, based on the assessment referred to in paragraphs 1 and ***the review referred to in paragraph 2***, the Commission finds that Union measures are inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) or inadequate to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4, or that the progress towards either the climate-neutrality objective or on adaptation as referred to in Article 4 is insufficient, ***or that Union measures led to a loss of competitiveness or jobs in specific regions***, it shall take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties, at the same time as the review of the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1).

Amendment 45

Proposal for a regulation Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the adequacy of relevant national measures to ensure progress on adaptation

Amendment

(b) the adequacy of relevant national measures to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4 ***and external to***

as referred to in Article 4.

Member State factors that influence the progress, including a state of force majeure.

Amendment 46

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The Commission shall submit the conclusions of that assessment, together with the State of the Energy Union Report prepared in the respective calendar year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to the European Parliament and to the Council.

Amendment

The Commission shall submit the conclusions of that assessment, together with the State of the Energy Union Report prepared in the respective calendar year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to the European Parliament and to the Council. ***The Commission shall refer in its assessment to the measures taken by competent regional administrations and metropolitan regions in relation to the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) and in relation to the adaptation to climate change as referred to in Article 4 in order to promote a transparent and socially fair transition towards climate neutrality.***

Amendment 47

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Where the Commission finds, under due consideration of the collective progress assessed in accordance with Article 5(1), that a Member State's measures are inconsistent with that objective as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1) or inadequate to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4, it may issue recommendations to that Member State. The Commission shall make such recommendations publicly

Amendment

2. Where the Commission finds, under due consideration of the collective progress assessed in accordance with Article 5(1), that a Member State's ***or its regions'*** measures are inconsistent with that objective as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1) or inadequate to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4, ***or that Union measures led to loss of competitiveness or jobs in specific regions,*** it may issue recommendations to

available.

that Member State. The Commission shall make such recommendations publicly available.

Amendment 48

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. The common Union information system referred to in Article 5(2) shall have a section including strategies, measures and good practices, in order to help harmonise the measures taken by Member States with Commission recommendations.

Amendment 49

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) the Member State concerned shall take due account of the recommendation in a spirit of solidarity between Member States and the Union **and** between Member States;

(a) the Member State concerned shall take due account of the recommendation in a spirit of solidarity **and sincere cooperation** between Member States and the Union, between Member States **and between the Member State concerned and its regions, unless the latter have duly-justified objections to the draft recommendation**;

Amendment 50

Proposal for a regulation

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) European statistics and data, including data on losses from adverse climate impacts, where available; **and**

(c) European statistics and data, including data on losses from adverse climate impacts, where available;

Amendment 51

Proposal for a regulation Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) regional statistics and data, including data of metropolitan regions; and

Amendment 52

Proposal for a regulation Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d) best available scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the IPCC; and

(d) best available scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the IPCC **and a comprehensive socio-economic and sectoral impact assessment**; and

Amendment 53

Proposal for a regulation Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) any supplementary information on environmentally sustainable investment, by the Union **and** Member States, including, when available, investment consistent with Regulation (EU) 2020/... [Taxonomy Regulation].

(e) any supplementary information on environmentally sustainable investment, by the Union, Member States **and regional and local authorities**, including, when available, investment consistent with Regulation (EU) 2020/... [Taxonomy Regulation].

Amendment 54

Proposal for a regulation Article 8 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The Commission shall engage with all parts of society to **enable and empower them to take action towards** a climate-neutral and climate-resilient society. The Commission shall facilitate an inclusive and accessible process at all levels, including at national, regional and local level and with social partners, citizens and civil society, for the exchange of best practice and to identify actions to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation. In addition, the Commission may also draw on the multilevel climate and energy dialogues as set up by Member States in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Amendment

In accordance with the partnership principle, the Commission shall engage with all parts of society to **guarantee synergies and strengthen the exchange of information and awareness-raising aimed at achieving** a climate-neutral and climate-resilient society. The Commission shall facilitate an inclusive, **interactive** and accessible process at all levels, including at national, regional and local level and with social partners, **NGOs**, citizens and civil society, **ensuring broad participation and increased accessibility of information to all persons with disabilities**, for the exchange of best practice and to identify actions to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation. In addition, the Commission may also draw on the multilevel climate and energy dialogues as set up by Member States in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Amendment 55

Proposal for a regulation

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Article 11

Text proposed by the Commission

Article 11

Multilevel climate and energy dialogue

Each Member State shall establish a multilevel climate and energy dialogue pursuant to national rules, in which local authorities, civil society organisation, business community, investors and other relevant stakeholders and the general public are able actively to engage and discuss the achievement of the Union's climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law] and the different scenarios envisaged

Amendment

Article 11

Multilevel climate and energy dialogue

Each Member State shall establish a multilevel climate and energy dialogue pursuant to national rules, in which **regional and** local authorities, civil society organisation, business community, investors, **trade unions** and other relevant stakeholders and the general public are able actively to engage and discuss the achievement of the Union's climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2 of Regulation .../... [Climate Law] and the

for energy and climate policies, including for the long term, and review progress, unless it already has a structure which serves the same purpose. Integrated national energy and climate plans may be discussed within the framework of such a dialogue.;

different scenarios envisaged for energy and climate policies, including for the long term, and review progress, unless it already has a structure which serves the same purpose. Integrated national energy and climate plans may be discussed within the framework of such a dialogue.;

PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

Title	Establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (European Climate Law)
References	COM(2020)0080 – C9-0077/2020 – 2020/0036(COD)
Committee responsible Date announced in plenary	ENVI 11.3.2020
Opinion by Date announced in plenary	REGI 11.3.2020
Rapporteur Date appointed	Caroline Roose 1.4.2020
Date adopted	6.7.2020
Result of final vote	+: 31 –: 6 0: 5
Members present for the final vote	François Alfonsi, Mathilde Androuët, Pascal Arimont, Adrian-Dragoş Benea, Isabel Benjumea Benjumea, Tom Berendsen, Erik Bergkvist, Stéphane Bijoux, Franc Bogovič, Andrea Cozzolino, Corina Creţu, Rosa D’Amato, Tamás Deutsch, Christian Doleschal, Francesca Donato, Raffaele Fitto, Chiara Gemma, Cristian Ghinea, Mircea-Gheorghe Hava, Krzysztof Hetman, Peter Jahr, Manolis Kefalogiannis, Ondřej Knotek, Constanze Krehl, Elżbieta Kruk, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Pedro Marques, Nora Mebarek, Martina Michels, Niklas Nienaaß, Andrey Novakov, Younous Omarjee, Alessandro Panza, Tsvetelina Penkova, Caroline Roose, André Rougé, Susana Solís Pérez, Irène Tolleret, Monika Vana
Substitutes present for the final vote	Vlad-Marius Botoş, Izabela-Helena Kloc, Stefania Zambelli

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

31	+
GUE/NGL	Martina Michels, Younous Omarjee
NI	Rosa D'Amato, Chiara Gemma
PPE	Pascal Arimont, Tom Berendsen, Franc Bogovič, Christian Doleschal, Mircea-Gheorghe Hava, Krzysztof Hetman, Peter Jahr, Manolis Kefalogiannis, Andrey Novakov
RENEW	Stéphane Bijoux, Vlad-Marius Botoș, Cristian Ghinea, Susana Solís Pérez, Irène Tolleret
S&D	Adrian-Dragoș Benea, Erik Bergkvist, Andrea Cozzolino, Corina Crețu, Constanze Krehl, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Pedro Marques, Nora Mebarek, Tsvetelina Penkova
VERTS/ALE	François Alfonsi, Niklas Nienäb, Caroline Roose, Monika Vana

6	-
ECR	Raffaele Fitto, Izabela-Helena Kloc, Elżbieta Kruk
ID	Francesca Donato, Alessandro Panza, Stefania Zambelli

5	0
ID	Mathilde Androuët, André Rougé
PPE	Isabel Benjumea Benjumea, Tamás Deutsch
RENEW	Ondrej Knotek

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention

8.9.2020

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

for the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulation (EU) No 2018/1999 (European Climate Law)
(COM(2020)0080 – C9-0077/2020 – 2020/0036(COD))

Rapporteur for opinion: Asger Christensen

PA_Legam

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

The European Climate Law is the key legislative piece of the EU Green Deal. While reaching the goal of climate neutrality, it should also foster growth and employment throughout the EU. At the same time, the transition to climate neutrality must be just and inclusive.

The agricultural sector is of strategic importance for EU and global food security but is also the sector that is most critically exposed to the consequences of climate change. Therefore, the EU Climate Law should create a framework for relevant EU institutions and Member States to facilitate adaptation, resilience and low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production, in accordance with Article 2 par. 1b of the Paris Agreement. That article emphasises the need for a holistic approach to climate action and food production, which addresses adaptation, resilience and mitigation.

The agricultural and forestry sectors, the only two sectors that function as both carbon emitters and carbon sinks, must also be seen as important drivers. Substantial research and development in those sectors are needed in order to harvest the full potential of technological innovations. There is a need for extensive research and development in both plant and livestock production, including plant breeding for new and more resilient crops and grasses that sequester more carbon, as well as biogas and biomass valorisation. GHG measuring procedures should be enhanced.

The importance of removals or negative emissions is paramount. Currently removals and emission reductions are treated equally in carbon markets. However, a ton of carbon removed from the atmosphere ought to be priced differently from a ton of carbon that is not emitted into the atmosphere. In order to stimulate development of removals, the Commission should explore the possible separate trading of removals or negative emissions on EU and global carbon markets. Such trading of negative emissions might generate substantial climate finance.

It is also necessary to promote and give visibility to climate-efficient production in the EU, including in agriculture. Third party certification represents a pragmatic approach to a

difficult issue, and would aim at recognising additional efforts made by actors, including farmers and cooperatives, to cut CO₂ emissions in sustainable food production. It would also make sure that all Member States use the same standards.

A number of amendments seeking to improve the Regulation are being put forward. These amendments aim, in particular, to:

- ensure that the climate neutrality target is set for the Union as a whole and for each Member State individually, in a bid to enhance the ambitions for the EU as a whole;
- establish a "principle of policy coherence" across all initiatives foreseen in the Green Deal; according to that principle, the considerations provided for in the Regulation when it comes to setting the trajectory for climate neutrality should apply to all Green Deal initiatives;
- provide for the same considerations to be taken into account when taking necessary measures at Union and national level, including when determining the distribution of emission reductions and removals between the ETS and non-ETS policy instruments;
- in light of the COVID-19 crisis, provide for the Commission's obligation to take into account food security and affordability while setting the trajectory for climate neutrality;
- provide for the Union and Member States to facilitate the adaptation of farmers to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and low GHG emissions development without threatening food production;
- provide for the Commission to submit, after assessing the need for setting an intermediate binding target for the year 2040, a legislative proposal laying down the values to be achieved by 2040 as well as any other necessary measure;
- provide for third party certification in order to set a common standard in the EU for climate-efficient production. Setting common standards is also a way to reward farmers and cooperatives that succeed in producing more with less, hence limiting the climate footprint of produce;
- provide for the requirement to find alternatives to the fossil economy. The bio-based circular economy provides renewable materials that can substitute fossil raw materials;

The rapporteur has also tabled an amendment calling for the Commission to set out the trajectory for achieving climate neutrality through a legislative proposal and not a delegated act. Such a delegated act would address essential elements of the Regulation, which, as such, may not be the subject-matter of a delegated act empowerment.

Moreover, the rapporteur considers that it is important to select sound business ideas and draw up roadmaps in collaboration with future entrepreneurs seeking a foothold on the new markets. A network of support for business start-ups should be created at regional level in the form of customised training courses and advisory services.

Finally, given the time constraints, the rapporteur has not had the chance to engage with other political groups or stakeholders in the drafting of this opinion. All input will be very welcome and will be taken into account when drafting compromise amendments.

AMENDMENTS

The Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development calls on the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, as the committee responsible, to take into account the following amendments:

Amendment 1

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The Commission has, in its Communication of 11 December 2019 entitled ‘The European Green Deal’¹⁹, set out a new growth strategy that aims to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. *It* also aims to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. At the same time, this transition must be just and inclusive, leaving no one behind.

¹⁹ Commission Communication - The European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640 final of 11 December 2019.

Amendment

(1) The Commission has, in its Communication of 11 December 2019 entitled ‘The European Green Deal’¹⁹, set out a new growth strategy that aims to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. ***The European Climate Law is the key legislative act of the European Green Deal. It should therefore foster sustainable growth and employment throughout the Union, while achieving the goal of climate neutrality. The new growth strategy*** also aims to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. At the same time, this transition must be just and inclusive, leaving no one behind, ***with particular focus on rural, remote and urban areas.***

¹⁹ Commission Communication - The European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640 final of 11 December 2019.

Amendment 2

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways²⁰ provides a strong scientific basis for tackling climate change and illustrates the need to step up climate action. It confirms that greenhouse gas emissions need to be urgently reduced, and that climate change needs to be limited to 1.5 °C, in particular to reduce the likelihood of extreme weather events. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services' (IPBES) 2019 Global Assessment Report²¹ showed worldwide erosion of biodiversity, with climate change as the third most important driver of biodiversity loss.²²

²⁰ IPCC, 2018: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)].

²¹ IPBES 2019: Global Assessment on

Amendment

(2) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways²⁰ provides a strong scientific basis for tackling climate change and illustrates the need to step up climate action. It confirms that greenhouse gas emissions need to be urgently reduced, and that climate change needs to be limited to 1.5 °C, in particular to reduce the likelihood of extreme weather events. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services' (IPBES) 2019 Global Assessment Report²¹ **highlighted that the sustainable use of nature will be vital for adapting to and mitigating dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system and** showed worldwide erosion of biodiversity, with climate change as the third most important driver of biodiversity **and eco-systems** loss²².

²⁰ IPCC, 2018: Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)].

²¹ IPBES 2019: Global Assessment on

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

²² European Environment Agency's The European environment – state and outlook 2020 (Luxembourg: Publication Office of the EU, 2019).

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

²² European Environment Agency's The European environment – state and outlook 2020 (Luxembourg: Publication Office of the EU, 2019).

Amendment 3

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) A fixed long-term objective is crucial to contribute to economic and societal transformation, jobs, growth, and the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, as well as to ***move in*** a fair and cost-effective ***manner*** towards the temperature goal of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change following the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the 'Paris Agreement').

Amendment

(3) A fixed long-term objective is crucial to contribute to economic and societal transformation, ***the maintenance and creation of*** jobs, growth, and the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, as well as to ***ensure*** a fair and cost-effective ***transition*** towards the temperature goal of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change following the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the 'Paris Agreement').

Amendment 4

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) The Paris Agreement sets out a long-term goal to keep the global temperature increase to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to keep it to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels²³, and stresses the importance of adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change²⁴ and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development²⁵.

Amendment

(4) The Paris Agreement sets out a long-term goal to keep the global temperature increase to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to keep it to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels²³, and stresses the importance of adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change²⁴, ***fostering climate resilience and low green house gas emissions development including through adaptation and mitigation in agriculture, in a manner that strengthens***

resilience, EU food production and food security, and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development²⁵.

²³ Article 2.1.a of the Paris Agreement.

²⁴ Article 2.1.b of the Paris Agreement.

²⁵ Article 2.1.c of the Paris Agreement.

²³ Article 2.1.a of the Paris Agreement.

²⁴ Article 2.1.b of the Paris Agreement.

²⁵ Article 2.1.c of the Paris Agreement.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) The Union's and the Member States' climate action aims to protect people and the planet, welfare, prosperity, health, food systems, the integrity of co-systems and biodiversity against the threat of climate change, in the context of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and in pursuit of the objectives of the Paris Agreement, and to maximize prosperity within the planetary boundaries and to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of society to climate change.

Amendment

(5) The Union's and the Member States' climate action aims to protect people and the planet, welfare, prosperity, health, ***Union agriculture and food systems, rural areas, forestry***, the integrity of co-systems and biodiversity against the threat of climate change, in the context of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and in pursuit of the objectives of the Paris Agreement, and to maximize prosperity within the planetary boundaries and to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of society to climate change. ***With the right financial and technological support, the agriculture and forestry sectors are an integral part of the solution for achieving the Union's objectives, including through their capacity to absorb CO₂.***

Amendment 6

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) Achieving climate neutrality should

Amendment

(6) Achieving climate neutrality ***and***

require a contribution from all economic sectors. In light of the importance of energy production and consumption on greenhouse gas emissions, the transition to a sustainable, affordable and secure energy system relying on a well-functioning internal energy market is essential. The digital transformation, technological innovation, and research and development are also important drivers for achieving the climate-neutrality objective.

delivering on the objectives of the Paris Agreement should require a contribution from all economic sectors, *with a particular focus on reducing fossil-fuel emissions*. In light of the importance of energy production and consumption on greenhouse gas emissions, the transition to a sustainable, affordable and secure energy system relying on a well-functioning internal energy market is essential. The digital transformation, *broader access to* technological innovation, and research and development are also important drivers for achieving the climate-neutrality objective. *The agricultural and forestry sectors, being the only sectors which function as both carbon emitters and carbon sinks, have also to be seen as important drivers. Substantial research and development in those sectors are needed in order to harvest the full potential of existing solutions and the full range of innovations. Special attention should also be paid to replacing fossil-intensive materials with renewable and bio-based materials deriving from forestry and agriculture, as well as with low carbon materials. A definition of natural and other carbon sinks should be presented by the Commission.*

Amendment 7

Proposal for a regulation Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6a) In order to provide more clarity, a definition of natural and other carbon sinks should be presented by the Commission.

Amendment 8

Proposal for a regulation Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) In addition, the Commission has, in its Communication of 28 November of 2018 entitled ‘A Clean Planet for all: A European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate-neutral economy’, presented a vision for achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions in the Union by 2050 through a socially-fair and cost-efficient transition.

Amendment

(8) In addition, the Commission has, in its Communication of 28 November of 2018 entitled ‘A Clean Planet for all: A European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate-neutral economy’, presented a vision for achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions in the Union by 2050 through a socially-fair and cost-efficient transition. ***In this context, if the world population will raise by 30% by 2050, the agriculture sector will play a crucial role by providing enough food to avoid a possible crisis.***

Amendment 9

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) The Union is a global leader in the transition towards climate neutrality, and is determined to help raise global ambition and to strengthen the global response to climate change, using all tools at its disposal, including climate diplomacy.

Amendment

(10) The Union is a global leader in the transition towards climate neutrality, and is determined ***to achieve it in a just, socially fair and inclusive way, as well as*** to help raise global ambition and to strengthen the global response to climate change, using all tools at its disposal, including climate diplomacy, ***trade policy and external climate action to support the mobilisation of global climate finance for all sectors, in particular for agriculture mitigation and adaptation in developing countries, which suffer from lack of access to such climate finance.^{32a} To avoid the phenomenon of imported pollution and to raise the production standards of its trade partners, the Union is adapting its trade policy, upholding its principles in multilateral forums and giving tangible effect to them in bilateral trade agreements, where access to the Union’s market must always be conditional upon a raising of production standards in all sectors, with***

Amendment 10

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The European Parliament called for the necessary transition to a climate-neutral society by 2050 at the latest and for this to be made into a European success story³³ and has declared a climate and environment emergency³⁴. The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019³⁵, has agreed on the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, while also recognising that it is necessary to put in place an enabling framework and that the transition will require significant public and private investment. The European Council also invited the Commission to prepare a proposal for the Union's long-term strategy as early as possible in 2020 with a view to its adoption by the Council and its submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

³³ European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal (2019/2956(RSP)).

³⁴ European Parliament resolution of 28 November 2019 on the climate and

Amendment

(11) The European Parliament called for the necessary transition to a climate-neutral society by 2050 at the latest and for this to be made into a European success story³³ and has declared a climate and environment emergency³⁴. The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019³⁵, has agreed on the objective of **collectively** achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, while also recognising that it is necessary to put in place an enabling framework and that the transition will require significant public and private investment. ***Subsequently, from the first quarter of 2020, Europe has been hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, causing severe socio-economic impact and uncertainties around recovery.*** The European Council also invited the Commission to prepare a proposal for the Union's long-term strategy as early as possible in 2020 with a view to its adoption by the Council and its submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

³³ European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal (2019/2956(RSP)).

³⁴ European Parliament resolution of 28 November 2019 on the climate and

environment emergency
(2019/2930(RSP)).

³⁵ Conclusions adopted by the European Council at its meeting on 12 December 2019, EUCO 29/19, CO EUR 31, CONCL 9.

environment emergency
(2019/2930(RSP)).

³⁵ Conclusions adopted by the European Council at its meeting on 12 December 2019, EUCO 29/19, CO EUR 31, CONCL 9.

Amendment 11

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The Union should aim to achieve a balance between anthropogenic economy-wide emissions and removals, ***through natural and technological solutions***, of greenhouse gases domestically within the Union by 2050. The Union-wide 2050 climate-neutrality objective should be pursued by all Member States collectively, and the Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take the necessary measures to enable its achievement. Measures at Union level will constitute an important part of the measures needed to achieve the objective.

Amendment

(12) The Union should aim to achieve a balance between anthropogenic economy-wide emissions and removals of greenhouse gases domestically within the Union by 2050, ***through natural and technological solutions and by phasing out the use of fossil resources***. The Union-wide 2050 climate-neutrality objective should be pursued by all Member States collectively and ***each Member State should set out to achieve climate neutrality individually with the support of collective actions of the Union***. The Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take the necessary measures to enable its achievement, ***including by exploring the possibility for separate trading and pricing of negative emissions credits in carbon markets***. Measures at Union level will constitute an important part of the measures needed to achieve the objective. ***Notably it is important to find ways to measure and find accurate indicators for carbon sequestration in soils, the second largest (albeit temporary) reserve of carbon after the oceans. To measure the progress and tangible impact on the environment of climate change decisions, the Commission should aim to use resources and tools for operational monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions, including the European Earth***

Amendment 12

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) The Union should continuously ensure appropriate budgetary resources through the dedicated sectorial programmes, both in the immediate and long term, for compensatory payments and financial rewards for the provision of public goods such as carbon sequestration by farmers.

Amendment 13

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14) Adaptation is a key component of the long-term global response to climate change. Therefore, Member States and the Union should enhance their adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, as provided for in **Article 7** of the Paris Agreement, as well as maximise the co-benefits with other environmental policies and legislation. Member States should adopt comprehensive national adaptation strategies and plans.

(14) Adaptation is a key component of the long-term global response to climate change. Therefore, Member States and the Union should enhance their adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, as provided for in **Articles 2 and 7** of the Paris Agreement, as well as maximise the co-benefits with other environmental policies and legislation ***taking into account sensitive sectors, such as agriculture and forestry directly suffering the adverse impacts of climate change in terms of their growth, employment and production.*** Member States should adopt comprehensive national adaptation strategies and plans, ***reflecting the circumstances in their national territories. In the area of agriculture, adaptation, resilience and carbon capture in biomass and in soils depend also on water***

Amendment 14

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to achieve the climate-neutrality objective, Member States and the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take into account the contribution of the transition to climate neutrality to the well-being of citizens, the prosperity of society and the competitiveness of the economy; energy and food security and affordability; fairness and solidarity across and within Member States considering their economic capability, national circumstances and the need for convergence over time; the need to make the transition just and socially fair; best available scientific evidence, in particular the findings reported by the IPCC; the need to integrate climate change related risks into investment and planning decisions; cost-effectiveness and technological neutrality in achieving greenhouse gas emissions reductions and removals and increasing resilience; progression over time in environmental integrity and level of ambition.

Amendment

(15) In taking the relevant measures at Union and national level to achieve the climate-neutrality objective, Member States and the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should take into account the contribution of the transition to climate neutrality to the well-being **and health** of citizens; **the cost of irreversible change to ecosystems due to climate change**; the prosperity of society and the competitiveness of the economy **including agriculture; the environmental, social and economic costs of inaction and delayed climate action; maximising energy and resource efficiency; EU energy and food security and affordability; transition to circular bio-based economy and renewable products; the adaptation of production systems in the Union, including in the agricultural sector;** fairness and solidarity across and within Member States considering their economic capability, national circumstances, **in particular their share of Natura 2000 protected areas and of forest covered areas**, and the need for convergence over time; the need to make the transition just and socially fair **as well as territorially inclusive and equal between rural and urban areas and communities**; best available scientific evidence, in particular the findings reported by the IPCC; the need to integrate climate change related risks into investment and planning decisions; cost-effectiveness and technological neutrality in achieving greenhouse gas emissions reductions and removals and increasing resilience; progression over time in environmental integrity and level of

ambition.

Amendment 15

Proposal for a regulation Recital 15 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15a) Forests play a crucial role in the transition to climate neutrality. Sustainable and close-to-nature forest management is crucial for continuous greenhouse gas absorption from the atmosphere and also allows to provide renewable and climate-friendly raw materials for wood products, which store carbon and can act as a substitute to fossil-based materials and fuels. The "triple role" of forests (sink, storage and substitution) contributes to the reduction of carbon emissions release to the atmosphere, while ensuring that forests continue to grow and provide many other services.

Amendment 16

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16) The transition to climate neutrality requires changes across the entire policy spectrum and a collective effort of all sectors of the economy and society, as illustrated by the Commission in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’. The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019, stated that all relevant Union legislation and policies need to be consistent with, and contribute to, the fulfilment of the climate-neutrality objective while respecting a level playing field, and invited the Commission to examine whether this requires an

(16) The transition to climate neutrality requires changes across the entire policy spectrum and a collective effort of all sectors of the economy and society, ***while all EU policies should as well contribute to preserving and restoring Europe’s natural capital***, as illustrated by the Commission in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’. The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019, stated that all relevant Union legislation and policies need to be consistent with, and contribute to, the fulfilment of the climate-neutrality

adjustment of the existing rules.

objective while respecting a level playing field, and invited the Commission to examine whether this requires an adjustment of the existing rules. ***Taking the latter into account, the Commission should revise the legislation on materials and products, in order to promote the use of renewable and low GHG emission materials with climate benefits that act as carbon sinks or partially substitute fossil-based materials. Union policies should be designed to minimise the risk of carbon leakage across all sectors.***

Amendment 17

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16a) The IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1,5°C calls for net-zero CO₂ emissions by 2050 and net zero non-CO₂ emissions later in the century in order to limit global warming to approximately 1,5°C. The Union is more ambitious in calling for all greenhouse gas emissions, including short-lived gases, to reach net-zero by mid-century.

Amendment 18

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16b) Climate-friendly expenditure applying throughout the MFF and the European Recovery Fund should be supporting among other sectors also the land-use sector, promoting green and climate-proof active land management, contributing to the goal of 3 billion trees planted in agricultural and urban areas, as well as helping to implement the

restoration and strict protection goals of the Union.

Amendment 19

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16c) *The transition towards neutrality may not exclude the agricultural sector, the only productive sector capable of storing carbon dioxide. Long-term storage is guaranteed in particular by forestry, long-duration pastures and multiannual crops in general.*

Amendment 20

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16d) *The IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1,5°C acknowledges that different greenhouse gases have different lifecycles, with certain gases remaining in the atmosphere longer than others. Biogenic methane, produced by livestock, has a shorter lifecycle than CO₂, and this should be acknowledged in the EU's climate ambitions. Efforts to achieve climate neutrality should address the urgency of reducing CO₂ emissions in the atmosphere.*

Amendment 21

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16e) *There is ongoing debate within the*

scientific community regarding the common metric used for Global Warming Potential, particularly for short-lived gases such as biogenic methane. The implications of CO2 equivalence merits further analysis and it is appropriate to develop a robust evidence-based strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived gases.

Amendment 22

Proposal for a regulation Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) The Commission, in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’, announced its intention to assess and make proposals for increasing the Union’s greenhouse gas emission reduction target for 2030 to ensure its consistency with the climate-neutrality objective for 2050. In that Communication, the Commission underlined that all Union policies should contribute to the climate-neutrality objective and that all sectors should play their part. By September 2020, the Commission should, based on a comprehensive impact assessment and taking into account its analysis of the integrated national energy and climate plans submitted to the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁶, review the Union’s 2030 target for climate and explore options for a new 2030 target of 50 to 55 % emission reductions compared with 1990 levels. Where it considers necessary to amend the Union’s 2030 target, it should make proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council to amend this Regulation as appropriate. In addition, the Commission should, by 30 June 2021, assess how the Union legislation implementing that target would need to be amended in order to achieve emission reductions of 50 to 55 %

Amendment

(17) The Commission, in its Communication ‘The European Green Deal’, announced its intention to assess and make proposals for increasing the Union’s greenhouse gas emission reduction target for 2030 to ensure its consistency with the climate-neutrality objective for 2050. In that Communication, the Commission underlined that all Union policies should contribute to the climate-neutrality objective **and to preserving and restoring EU natural capital** and that all sectors should play their part. By September 2020, the Commission should, based on a comprehensive impact assessment and taking into account its analysis of the integrated national energy and climate plans submitted to the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁶, review the Union’s 2030 target for climate and explore options for a new 2030 target of 50 to 55 % emission reductions compared with 1990 levels. Where it considers necessary to amend the Union’s 2030 target, it should make proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council to amend this Regulation as appropriate. In addition, the Commission should, by 30 June 2021, assess how the Union legislation implementing that target would need to be amended in order to

compared to 1990.

achieve emission reductions of 50 to 55 % compared to 1990.

³⁶ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

³⁶ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

Justification

the cross-cutting objective of preserving and restoring natural capital is relevant to be mentioned, as there are win-win solutions for climate and environment, and there are false solutions, which aggravate the environment and biodiversity crisis. the Climate Law should promote the win-win solutions.

Amendment 23

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) **To** ensure the Union and the Member States remain on track to achieve the climate-neutrality objective and progress on adaptation, the Commission should regularly assess progress. Should the collective progress made by Member States towards the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective or on adaptation be insufficient or Union measures inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective or inadequate to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience or reduce vulnerability, the

Amendment

(18) **In compliance with the subsidiarity principle and to** ensure the Union and the Member States remain on track to achieve the climate-neutrality objective and progress on adaptation, the Commission should regularly assess progress. Should the collective progress made by Member States towards the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective or on adaptation be insufficient or **any** Union measures inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective or inadequate to enhance adaptive capacity,

Commission should take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties. The Commission should also regularly assess relevant national measures, and issue recommendations where it finds that a Member State's measures are inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective or inadequate to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change.

strengthen resilience or reduce vulnerability, the Commission should take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties. The Commission should also regularly assess relevant national measures, and issue recommendations where it finds that ***Union measures have led to loss of competitiveness and jobs in certain sectors of the economy or that*** a Member State's measures are inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective or inadequate to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change.

Amendment 24

Proposal for a regulation Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) The Commission should ensure a robust and objective assessment based on the most up to date scientific, technical and socio-economic findings, and representative of a broad range of independent expertise, and base its assessment on relevant information including information submitted and reported by Member States, reports of the European Environment Agency, best available scientific evidence, including the reports of the IPCC. Given that the Commission has committed to exploring how the EU taxonomy can be used in the context of the European Green Deal by the public sector, this should include information on environmentally sustainable investment, by the Union and Member States, consistent with Regulation (EU) 2020/... [Taxonomy Regulation] when such information becomes available. The Commission should use European statistics and data where available and seek expert scrutiny. The European Environment Agency should assist the Commission, as appropriate and in accordance with its

Amendment

(19) The Commission should ensure a robust and objective assessment based on the most up to date scientific, technical and socio-economic findings, and representative of a broad range of independent expertise, and base its assessment on relevant information including information submitted and reported by Member States, reports of the European Environment Agency, best available scientific evidence, including the reports of the IPCC. Given that the Commission has committed to exploring how the EU taxonomy can be used in the context of the European Green Deal by the public sector, this should include information on environmentally sustainable investment ***and assessments from third party climate-efficiency certification schemes, including schemes covering climate-efficient farming and food production***, by the Union and Member States, consistent with Regulation (EU) 2020/...[Taxonomy Regulation] when such information becomes available. ***Any climate certification schemes for***

annual work programme.

food/farming must be based on a broad body of peer-reviewed science, and assessed and approved by the Commission. Any EU funds spent to establish or finance the schemes must be subject to public scrutiny by the appropriate EU bodies. The Commission should use European statistics and data where available and seek expert scrutiny. The European Environment Agency should assist the Commission, as appropriate and in accordance with its annual work programme. *The Commission is exploring the development of a regulatory framework for the certification of carbon removals in accordance with its Circular Economy Action Plan and the Farm to Fork Strategy. The restoration of ecosystems and the development of a carbon removals market for land-based greenhouse gas sequestration would assist in restoring, maintaining and managing natural sinks and promote biodiversity. The development of an EU carbon farming initiative under the appropriate conditions could serve for carbon sequestration.*

Amendment 25

Proposal for a regulation Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) As citizens and communities have a powerful role to play in driving the transformation towards climate neutrality forward, strong public and social engagement on climate action should be facilitated. The Commission should therefore engage with all parts of society to enable and empower them to take action towards a climate-neutral and climate-resilient society, including through launching a European Climate Pact.

Amendment

(20) As citizens and communities have a powerful role to play in driving the transformation towards climate neutrality forward, strong public and social engagement on climate action should be facilitated ***at local, regional and national level in close cooperation with the local administration.*** The Commission should therefore engage with all parts of society ***in a fully transparent manner*** to enable and empower them to take action towards a ***socially just, gender balanced,*** climate-neutral and climate-resilient society,

including through launching a European Climate Pact.

Amendment 26

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) In order to provide predictability and confidence for all economic actors, including businesses, workers, investors and consumers, to ensure that the transition towards climate neutrality is irreversible, to ensure gradual reduction over time and to assist in the assessment of the consistency of measures and progress with the climate-neutrality objective, the ***power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission to set out a trajectory for achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions in the Union by 2050. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making³⁷. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.***

³⁷ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

Amendment

(21) In order to provide predictability and confidence for all economic actors, including businesses, ***farmers***, workers, investors and consumers, to ensure that the transition towards climate neutrality is irreversible, to ensure gradual reduction over time and to assist in the assessment of the consistency of measures and progress with the climate-neutrality objective, the ***Commission should, following a detailed impact assessment, present to the European Parliament and the Council a proposal for a regulation setting out a trajectory for achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions in the Union by 2050.***

³⁷ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

Amendment 27

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 21 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(21a) Imports of agricultural products and foodstuffs from third countries have risen constantly in recent years. That trend dictates that an assessment should be made of which products imported from third countries are subject to requirements comparable to those applicable to European farmers and whose origins lie in the objectives of EU policies on reducing the impact of climate change. The Commission should submit a report and communication on this topic to the European Parliament and the Council by 30 June 2021.

Amendment 28

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Regulation sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 in pursuit of the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and provides a framework for achieving progress in pursuit of the global adaptation goal established in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

This Regulation sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union ***and each Member State respectively*** by 2050 in pursuit of the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and provides a framework for achieving progress in pursuit of the global adaptation goal established in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

Amendment 29

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. Union-wide emissions and removals of greenhouse gases regulated in

1. Union-wide emissions and removals of greenhouse gases regulated in

Union law shall be balanced at the latest by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date.

Union law shall be balanced at the latest by 2050, thus reducing emissions to net zero by that date **and beyond. Each Member State shall achieve climate neutrality by 2050, including through the collective actions of the Union.**

Amendment 30

Proposal for a regulation Article 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

2. The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall take the necessary measures at Union and national level respectively, to enable the collective **and national** achievement of the climate-neutrality objective set out in paragraph 1, taking into account the **necessity to phase out fossil fuels, the** importance of promoting fairness, **competitiveness,** solidarity **and just transition** among Member States, **as well as the trajectory considerations set out in Article 3(3).**

Amendment 31

Proposal for a regulation Article 2 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. By **September 2020**, the Commission shall review the Union's 2030 target for climate referred to in Article 2(11) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 in light of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), and **explore options** for a new 2030 target of **50 to** 55% emission reductions compared to 1990. Where the Commission considers that it is necessary to amend that target, it shall make proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council as appropriate.

Amendment

3. By **June 2021**, the Commission shall review the Union's 2030 target for climate referred to in Article 2(11) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 in light of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), and **present a legislative proposal** for a new 2030 target of 55% emission reductions compared to 1990, **as well as propose commensurate funding through the EU budget to achieve the new target.** Where the Commission considers that it is necessary to amend that target, it

shall make proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council as appropriate. ***These proposals shall include an impact assessment study of the proposed changes.***

Amendment 32

Proposal for a regulation Article 2 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. By 30 June 2021, the Commission shall assess how the Union legislation implementing the Union’s 2030 target would need to be amended in order to enable the achievement of **50 to 55 %** emission reductions compared to 1990 and to achieve the climate-neutrality-objective set out in Article 2(1), and consider taking the necessary measures, including the adoption of legislative proposals, in accordance with the Treaties.

Amendment

4. By 30 June 2021, the Commission shall assess, ***taking into account the trajectory considerations set out in Article 3(3) and having regard to Article 4(2a)***, how the Union legislation implementing the Union’s 2030 target would need to be amended ***including setting targets for the use of renewable resources***, in order to enable the achievement of **55 %** emission reductions compared to 1990 and to achieve the climate-neutrality-objective set out in Article 2(1), and consider taking the necessary measures, including the adoption of legislative proposals, in accordance with the Treaties.

Justification

The trajectory considerations set out in Article 3(3) and Article 4(2a) ought to be taken into account when taking necessary measures at Union and national level, including when determining the distribution of emission reductions and removals between the ETS and non-ETS policy instruments. It is of great importance that the Commission should focus on phasing out fossil resources and phasing in the use of renewable resources.

Amendment 33

Proposal for a regulation Article 2 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. *Where the Commission considers it appropriate to set an intermediary emission reduction target for 2040, with a view to achieving climate neutrality by 2050, it shall, by 30 September 2028, make a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council laying down the relevant values to be achieved, as well as any other necessary measure, following a detailed impact assessment. The impact assessment shall take into account the criteria referred to in Article 3(3).*

Amendment 34

Proposal for a regulation Article 2 – paragraph 4 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4b. *The Commission shall ensure access to the best available technologies and innovative solutions contributing to emission reductions, by promptly and continuously addressing legislative barriers.*

Amendment 35

Proposal for a regulation Article 2 – paragraph 4 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4c. *Where the Commission considers it appropriate to set out targets for carbon removals by sinks for 2040 and for 2050, with a view to achieving climate neutrality by 2050, it shall, by 30 September 2028, make legislative proposals to the European Parliament and the Council, following a detailed impact assessment. The impact assessment shall take into*

account the criteria referred to in Article 3(3).

Amendment 36

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The Commission *is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 9 to supplement this Regulation by* setting out a trajectory at Union level to achieve the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) until 2050. At the latest within six months after each global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, the Commission shall review the trajectory.

Amendment

1. The Commission, *where appropriate and following a detailed impact assessment, shall submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and the Council* setting out a trajectory at Union level to achieve the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) until 2050. At the latest within six months after each global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, the Commission shall review the trajectory.

Amendment 37

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

3. When *setting* a trajectory in accordance with paragraph 1, the Commission shall consider the following:

Amendment

3. When *proposing* a trajectory in accordance with paragraph 1, the Commission shall consider the following:

Amendment 38

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency;

Amendment

(a) Cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency, *taking account of the irreversible change in the climate system and ecosystems as well as the economic,*

*social and environmental costs of inaction
and delayed climate action;*

Amendment 39

Proposal for a regulation

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) *the benefits of active and sustainable forest management and afforestation;*

Justification

It is important to ensure sustainable supply of raw materials from actively and sustainably managed forests. Needs for investments, competitiveness and environmental effectiveness highlighted in the Commission's proposal are truly important and should be applied from a circular bioeconomy viewpoint as well. The EU must help decreasing fossil emissions in Member States that are falling behind and promote afforestation and sustainable and active forestry in Member States that have not yet increased their forest resources.

Amendment 40

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point a b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ab) *international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;*

Amendment 41

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) competitiveness of the Union's economy;

Amendment

(b) competitiveness of the Union's economy, ***growth and jobs, with particular attention to micro-enterprises and SMEs, adaptation of production systems and farm profitability***;

Amendment 42

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) best available technology;

Amendment

(c) best available ***and applicable*** technology;

Amendment 43

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) energy efficiency, energy affordability and security of supply;

Amendment

(d) energy efficiency, energy affordability and security of supply, ***as well as the promotion of sustainable bioeconomy, which is a central part of the circular economy, as an alternative to the fossil economy in order to achieve substitution effects***;

Amendment 44

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) the principles of agroecology such as the biological diversity of agroecosystems and the limitation of their specialisation and the optimisation of water, nitrogen, phosphorous and carbon

cycles;

Amendment 45

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point d b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(db) food production, food security, and affordability of quality nutrition;

Amendment 46

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point d c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(dc) technological neutrality and the right of Member States to determine their energy mix;

Amendment 47

Proposal for a regulation

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ea) climate-efficient farming systems;

Amendment 48

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(f) the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time;

(f) the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time, taking also into account the Union's and Member States' commitment to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and to incentivise and support farmers in taking up

sustainable agricultural practices such as precision agriculture, agro-ecology, climate smart agriculture, carbon farming and agro-forestry in order to increase resilience and ensure long-term productivity;

Amendment 49

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point f a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(fa) the prevention of possible carbon leakage;

Amendment 50

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point g

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(g) investment needs and opportunities;

(g) investment needs and opportunities, including the degree of available budgetary support from Union policy instruments;

Amendment 51

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point g a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ga) the need to provide environmental public goods in the fields of climate change mitigation and adaptation, and of the protection and improvement of the environment, including farming, land use and forestry;

Amendment 52

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

(h) the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition;

Amendment

(h) the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition, ***particularly in rural and remote areas, in the interest of territorial cohesion between urban and rural areas;***

Amendment 53

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point h a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ha) the Union's and Member States' commitment to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and to reduce direct pressures on biodiversity;

Amendment 54

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point j

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(j) the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the IPCC.

(j) the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the IPCC ***and a comprehensive socio-economic and sectoral impact assessment;***

Amendment 55

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point j a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ja) the implementation of UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG),

achieving Union and global food security by adapting to climate change, fostering climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development while maintaining food production;

Amendment 56

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point j b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(jb) technological neutrality and the right of Member States to determine their energy mix;

Amendment 57

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point j c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(jc) different national circumstances of the Member States.

Amendment 58

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in accordance with Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

1. The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in accordance with Article 7 of the Paris Agreement ***and they shall ensure sufficient food self-production within the Union, while maintaining high food security standards.***

Amendment 59

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall develop and implement adaptation strategies and plans **that** include comprehensive risk management frameworks, based on robust climate and vulnerability baselines and progress assessments.

Amendment

2. Member States shall develop and implement adaptation strategies and plans **and** include comprehensive risk management frameworks, based on robust climate and vulnerability baselines and progress assessments, **while ensuring food security and ensuring that the Union's trade strategy regarding imports from third countries is coherent with the Union's climate goals.**

Amendment 60

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. The relevant Union institutions and Member States shall recognise the strategic importance of agriculture for Union and global food security, the sector's critical exposure to the effects of climate change and its potential to contribute to climate action. The Union and Member States shall facilitate farmers' adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change and shall foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development without threatening food production.

Justification

Agriculture is the most critically exposed sector to the impacts of climate change, and a sector of strategic importance for EU and global food security that is compromised by climate change impacts. Therefore, the EU Climate Law must recognise the strategic importance of agriculture, and create a framework for relevant EU institutions and Member States to facilitate adaptation, resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production, in accordance with Article 2 1b of the Paris Agreement.

Amendment 61

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 2 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2b. The Union institutions shall explore the feasibility of introducing carbon-crediting schemes, including certification of greenhouse gas removals through carbon sequestration in land use, soil and biomass where appropriate in agriculture with a view to achieving climate neutrality by 2050, through the development of a separate carbon removals market for land-based greenhouse gas sequestration. This framework shall be based on a broad body of peer-reviewed science and shall be assessed and approved by the Commission while ensuring that climate action measures have no negative impact on biodiversity, environment or society and public health and comply with all appropriate and proportionate economic policy instruments for sustainability. By 30 June 2021, the relevant Union institutions shall submit an assessment report in this respect.

Amendment 62

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 2 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2c. To implement the trajectory referred to in Article 3, the Union institutions shall employ, in the adaptation strategies and plans, all economic policy instruments available, where they are appropriate and proportionate to the objectives pursued. Those initiatives may include in particular

a WTO compliant Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism in order to ensure a level playing field and increase production standards of imports.

Amendment 63

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 2 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2d. The Commission shall develop a set of indicators to assess the resilience of society, environment and economy to climate change. The European Environment Agency shall assist the Commission in development of these indicators in accordance with its annual work plan.

Amendment 64

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 2 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2e. Funding shall be made available for agricultural advisory services to provide information and share best practices with farmers to help them adapt to the challenges, such as drought and flooding, that climate change presents.

Amendment 65

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 2 f (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2f. The relevant Union institutions and Member States shall recognise the importance of sustainable and active forest management in ensuring the

sustainable supply of raw materials in the transition to circular bioeconomy.

Amendment 66

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the collective progress made by all Member States towards the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1);

Amendment

(a) the collective ***and national*** progress made by all Member States towards the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1);

Amendment 67

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the collective progress made by all Member States on adaptation as referred to in Article 4.

Amendment

(b) the collective ***and national*** progress made by all Member States on adaptation as referred to in Article 4;

Amendment 68

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The Commission shall submit the conclusions of that assessment, together with the State of the Energy Union Report prepared in the respective calendar year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to the European Parliament ***and*** to the Council.

Amendment

The Commission shall submit the conclusions of that assessment, together with the State of the Energy Union Report prepared in the respective calendar year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to the European Parliament, to the Council ***and make them publicly available.***

Amendment 69

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the consistency of Union measures with the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1);

Amendment

(a) the consistency of Union measures ***and policies, as well as all initiatives set out in the European Green Deal***, with the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1), as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1), ***and the considerations governing the setting of that trajectory, as referred to in Article 3 (3)***;

Amendment 70

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 2 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) the consistency of the Union's trade policy with the environmental objective set out in this regulation;

Amendment 71

Proposal for a regulation

Article 5 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Where, based on the assessment referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Commission finds that Union measures are inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) or inadequate to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4, or that the progress towards either the climate-neutrality objective or on adaptation as referred to in Article 4 is insufficient, it shall take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties,

Amendment

3. Where, based on the assessment referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Commission finds that Union measures are inconsistent with the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) or inadequate to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4, or that the progress towards either the climate-neutrality objective or on adaptation as referred to in Article 4 is insufficient, it shall take the necessary measures in accordance with the Treaties.

at the same time as the review of the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1).

Amendment 72

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

By 30 September 2023, and every 5 years, thereafter the Commission shall assess:

Amendment

By 30 September 2023, and every 5 years, thereafter the Commission shall assess, ***in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity***:

Amendment 73

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the consistency of national measures identified, on the basis of the National Energy and Climate Plans or the Biennial Progress Reports submitted in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, as relevant for the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) with that objective as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1);

Amendment

(a) the consistency of national measures identified, on the basis of the National Energy and Climate Plans or the Biennial Progress Reports ***and Bioenergy Sustainability Report*** submitted in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, ***and the CAP Strategic Plans submitted in accordance with the Regulation establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the Common Agricultural Policy***, as relevant for the achievement ***of greenhouse gas emission reductions and the 2030 enhancement of natural sinks and*** of the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2 with that objective as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1);

Amendment 74

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The Commission shall submit the conclusions of that assessment, together with the State of the Energy Union Report prepared in the respective calendar year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to the European Parliament and to the Council.

Amendment

The Commission shall **publish and** submit **that assessment and** the conclusions of that assessment, together with the State of the Energy Union Report prepared in the respective calendar year in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, to the European Parliament and to the Council.

Amendment 75

Proposal for a regulation
Article 6 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Where the Commission finds, under due consideration of the collective progress assessed in accordance with Article 5(1), that a Member State's measures are inconsistent with that objective as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1) or inadequate to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4, it **may** issue recommendations to that Member State. The Commission shall make such recommendations publicly available.

Amendment

2. Where the Commission finds, under due consideration of the collective **and national** progress assessed in accordance with Article 5(1), that a Member State's measures are inconsistent with that objective as expressed by the trajectory referred to in Article 3(1) or inadequate to ensure progress on adaptation as referred to in Article 4, it **shall** issue recommendations to that Member State. The Commission shall make such recommendations publicly available **in all the official EU languages**.

Amendment 76

Proposal for a regulation
Article 6 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the Member State concerned shall set out, in its first progress report submitted in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, in the year following the year in which the recommendation was issued, how it has taken due account of the recommendation. If the Member State concerned decides not to address a recommendation or a

Amendment

(b) the Member State concerned shall set out, in its first progress report submitted in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, in the year following the year in which the recommendation was issued, how it has taken due account of the recommendation **and the measures adopted**. If the Member State concerned decides not to address a

substantial part thereof, that Member State shall provide the Commission its reasoning;

recommendation or a substantial part thereof, that Member State shall provide the Commission its reasoning;

Amendment 77

Proposal for a regulation

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) reports of the European Environment Agency (EEA);

Amendment

(b) reports of the European Environment Agency (EEA) **and other EU bodies**;

Amendment 78

Proposal for a regulation

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) European statistics and data, including data on losses from adverse climate impacts, where available; and

Amendment

(c) European statistics and data, including **data on economic, territorial and employment impacts of measures taken under this Regulation**, and data on losses from adverse climate impacts **and estimations on the costs of inaction or delayed action, and including data on employment gains as well as losses**, where available; and

Justification

The Commission should be informed by data reflecting all three pillars of sustainability, i.e. environmental, social and economic. Transition will also mean more new jobs in some other areas of the economy; this also applies to food and agriculture.

Amendment 79

Proposal for a regulation

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) any supplementary information on environmentally sustainable investment, by the Union and Member States, including, when available, investment consistent with Regulation (EU) 2020/... [Taxonomy Regulation].

Amendment

(e) any supplementary information on environmentally sustainable investment ***and third party certification schemes for climate efficiency***, by the Union and Member States, including, when available, investment consistent with Regulation (EU) 2020/... [Taxonomy Regulation].

Amendment 80

Proposal for a regulation

Article 7 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. By 31 December 2021, the Commission shall submit a report on measures to support climate-efficient farming and food production by means of third party certification schemes. That report shall also serve as a basis for the Commission in its assessment referred to in Articles 5 and 6.

Justification

Third party certification will be a way of setting a common standard in the EU for climate efficient production. By setting common standards farmers and cooperatives that succeed in producing more with less, hence limiting the climate footprint of a unit of produce will be rewarded. It must, however, be acknowledged that it is not possible to fully remove the emission of greenhouse gases from the agricultural sector.

Amendment 81

Proposal for a regulation

Article 8 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The Commission shall engage with all parts of society to enable and empower them to take action towards a climate-neutral and climate-resilient society. The

Amendment

The Commission shall engage with all parts of society to enable and empower them to take action towards a climate-neutral and climate-resilient society. The

Commission shall facilitate an inclusive and accessible process at all levels, including at national, regional and local level and with social partners, citizens and civil society, for the exchange of best practice and to identify actions to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation. In addition, the Commission may also draw on the multilevel climate and energy dialogues as set up by Member States in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Commission shall facilitate an inclusive and accessible process at all levels, including at national, regional and local level and with social partners, citizens and civil society, for the exchange of best practice and to identify actions to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation. ***The Commission shall take into account the views and suggestions of the Union's economic operators, producers, workers, consumers, and their representative organisations and cooperatives, as well as non-governmental organisations, and shall assist them in the transition. The Commission shall publish a record of those interactions in a spirit of transparency.*** In addition, the Commission may also draw on the multilevel climate and energy dialogues as set up by Member States in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Amendment 82

Proposal for a regulation Article 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 9

deleted

Exercise of the delegation

- 1. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 3(1) is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.***
- 2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 3(1) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from ...[OP: date of entry into force of this Regulation].***
- 3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 3(1) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put***

an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.

5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.

6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 3 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

Title	Establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (European Climate Law)
References	COM(2020)0080 – C9-0077/2020 – 2020/0036(COD)
Committee responsible Date announced in plenary	ENVI 11.3.2020
Opinion by Date announced in plenary	AGRI 11.3.2020
Rapporteur Date appointed	Asger Christensen 4.5.2020
Date adopted	7.9.2020
Result of final vote	+ : 35 - : 8 0 : 5
Members present for the final vote	Mazaly Aguilar, Clara Aguilera, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Álvaro Amaro, Eric Andrieu, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Adrian-Dragoş Benea, Mara Bizzotto, Daniel Buda, Asger Christensen, Angelo Ciocca, Ivan David, Paolo De Castro, Jérémy Decerle, Salvatore De Meo, Herbert Dorfmann, Luke Ming Flanagan, Cristian Ghinea, Dino Giarrusso, Martin Häusling, Martin Hlaváček, Krzysztof Jurgiel, Jarosław Kalinowski, Elsi Katainen, Gilles Lebreton, Norbert Lins, Chris MacManus, Marlene Mortler, Ulrike Müller, Maria Noichl, Juozas Olekas, Pina Picierno, Maxette Pirbakas, Bronis Ropè, Bert-Jan Ruissen, Anne Sander, Petri Sarvamaa, Simone Schmiedtbauer, Annie Schreijer-Pierik, Veronika Vrecionová, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez
Substitutes present for the final vote	Manuel Bompard, Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg, Tilly Metz, Christine Schneider, Marc Tarabella, Thomas Waitz

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

35	+
EPP	Álvaro Amaro, Daniel Buda, Salvatore De Meo, Herbert Dorfmann, Jarosław Kalinowski, Norbert Lins, Marlene Mortler, Anne Sander, Petri Sarvamaa, Simone Schmiedtbauer, Christine Schneider, Annie Schreijer-Pierik, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez
S&D	Clara Aguilera, Eric Andrieu, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Adrian-Dragoş Benea, Paolo De Castro, Maria Noichl, Juozas Olekas, Pina Picierno, Marc Tarabella
RENEW	Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Asger Christensen, Jérémy Decerle, Cristian Ghinea, Martin Hlaváček, Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller
GREENS/EFA	Anna Deparnay-Grünenberg, Martin Häusling, Tilly Metz, Bronis Ropé, Thomas Waitz

8	-
ID	Gilles Lebreton, Maxette Pirbakas
ECR	Mazaly Aguilar, Krzysztof Jurgiel, Bert-Jan Ruissen, Veronika Vrecionová
EUL/NGL	Manuel Bompard, Luke Ming Flanagan

5	0
ID	Mara Bizzotto, Angelo Ciocca, Ivan David
EUL/NGL	Chris MacManus
NI	Dino Giarrusso

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention

PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE

Title	Establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (European Climate Law)			
References	COM(2020)0080 – C9-0077/2020 – 2020/0036(COD)			
Date submitted to Parliament	4.3.2020			
Committee responsible Date announced in plenary	ENVI 11.3.2020			
Committees asked for opinions Date announced in plenary	ECON 11.3.2020	EMPL 11.3.2020	ITRE 11.3.2020	TRAN 16.4.2020
	REGI 11.3.2020	AGRI 11.3.2020		
Not delivering opinions Date of decision	ECON 8.4.2020	EMPL 6.5.2020		
Associated committees Date announced in plenary	ITRE 27.5.2020			
Rapporteurs Date appointed	Jytte Guteland 5.3.2020			
Discussed in committee	28.5.2020	10.9.2020		
Date adopted	11.9.2020			
Result of final vote	+: –: 0:	46 18 17		
Members present for the final vote	Nikos Androulakis, Bartosz Arłukowicz, Margrete Auken, Simona Baldassarre, Marek Paweł Balt, Traian Băsescu, Aurelia Beigneux, Monika Beňová, Sergio Berlato, Alexander Bernhuber, Malin Björk, Simona Bonafè, Delara Burkhardt, Pascal Canfin, Sara Cerdas, Mohammed Chahim, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Nathalie Colin-Oesterlé, Miriam Dalli, Esther de Lange, Christian Doleschal, Marco Dreosto, Bas Eickhout, Eleonora Evi, Agnès Evren, Fredrick Federley, Pietro Focchi, Andreas Glück, Catherine Griset, Jytte Guteland, Martin Hojsík, Pär Holmgren, Jan Huitema, Yannick Jadot, Adam Jarubas, Petros Kokkalis, Athanasios Konstantinou, Joanna Kopcińska, Ryszard Antoni Legutko, Peter Liese, Sylvia Limmer, Javi López, César Luena, Fulvio Martusciello, Liudas Mažylis, Joëlle Mélin, Tilly Metz, Silvia Modig, Dolors Montserrat, Alessandra Moretti, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Ville Niinistö, Ljudmila Novak, Jutta Paulus, Stanislav Polčák, Jessica Polfjård, Luisa Regimenti, Frédérique Ries, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Rob Rooken, Silvia Sardone, Christine Schneider, Günther Sidl, Ivan Vilibor Sinčić, Linea Søgaard-Lidell, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Nils Torvalds, Edina Tóth, Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Alexandr Vondra, Mick Wallace, Pernille Weiss, Michal Wiezik, Tiemo Wölken, Anna Zalewska			
Substitutes present for the final vote	Michael Bloss, Manuel Bompard, Laura Huhtasaari, Christel Schaldemose, Inese Vaidere			
Substitutes under Rule 209(7) present	Johan Danielsson			

for the final vote	
Date tabled	22.9.2020

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE

46	+
EPP	Bartosz Arłukowicz, Inese Vaidere, Pernille Weiss, Michal Wiezik
S&D	Nikos Androulakis, Marek Paweł Balt, Monika Beňová, Simona Bonafè, Delara Burkhardt, Sara Cerdas, Mohammed Chahim, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Miriam Dalli, Johan Danielsson, Jytte Guteland, Javi López, César Luena, Alessandra Moretti, Christel Schaldemose, Günther Sidl, Tiemo Wölken
RENEW	Pascal Canfin, Fredrick Federley, Martin Hojsík, Frédérique Ries, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Linea Søgaard-Lidell, Nils Torvalds, Véronique Trillet-Lenoir
GREENS/EFA	Margrete Auken, Michael Bloss, Bas Eickhout, Pär Holmgren, Yannick Jadot, Tilly Metz, Ville Niinistö, Jutta Paulus
GUE/NGL	Malin Björk, Manuel Bompard, Petros Kokkalis, Silvia Modig, Mick Wallace
NI	Eleonora Evi, Athanasios Konstantinou, Ivan Vilibor Sinčić
18	-
EPP	Traian Băsescu
RENEW	Andreas Glück
ID	Simona Baldassarre, Aurelia Beigneux, Marco Dreosto, Catherine Griset, Laura Huhtasaari, Sylvia Limmer, Joëlle Mélin, Luisa Regimenti, Silvia Sardone
ECR	Sergio Berlato, Pietro Fiocchi, Joanna Kopcińska, Ryszard Antoni Legutko, Rob Rooker, Alexandr Vondra, Anna Zalewska
17	0
EPP	Alexander Bernhuber, Nathalie Colin-Oesterlé, Christian Doleschal, Agnès Evren, Adam Jarubas, Esther De Lange, Peter Liese, Fulvio Martusciello, Liudas Mažylis, Dolors Montserrat, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Ljudmila Novak, Stanislav Polčák, Jessica Polfjård, Christine Schneider, Edina Tóth
RENEW	Jan Huitema

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention