

Amendment 20**Damien Carême**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report**A9-0343/2023****Christian Ehler**

Framework of measures for strengthening Europe's net-zero technology products manufacturing ecosystem (Net Zero Industry Act)
(COM(2023)0161 – C9-0062/2023 – 2023/0081(COD))

Proposal for a regulation**Article 13 – paragraph 4***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

4. National competent authorities shall ensure that the lack of reply of the relevant administrative bodies within the applicable time limits referred to in this Article results in the specific intermediary steps to be considered as approved, except where the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC or Directive 2000/60/EC, Directive 2008/98/EC, Directive 2009/147/EC, Directive 2010/75/EU, 2011/92/EU or Directive 2012/18/EU or a determination of whether such environmental impact assessment is necessary **and the relevant assessments concerned have** not yet been carried out, or where the principle of administrative tacit approval does not exist in the national legal system. This provision shall not apply to final decisions on the outcome of the process, which are to be explicit. All decisions shall be made publicly available.

4. National competent authorities shall ensure that the lack of reply of the relevant administrative bodies within the applicable time limits referred to in this Article results in the specific intermediary steps to be considered as approved, except where the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC or Directive 2000/60/EC, Directive 2008/98/EC, Directive 2009/147/EC, Directive 2010/75/EU, 2011/92/EU or Directive 2012/18/EU or a determination of whether such environmental impact assessment is necessary **has** not yet been carried out, or where the principle of administrative tacit approval does not exist in the national legal system. **Where the lack of reply of the relevant administrative bodies occurs frequently, Member States shall ensure that the bodies are adequately resourced to respond within the applicable time limits to future requests.** This provision shall not apply to final decisions on the outcome of the process, which are to be explicit. All decisions shall be made publicly available.

Or. en

Amendment 21**Damien Carême**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

Proposal for a regulation**Article 16 – paragraph 1***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

An annual injection capacity of at least 50 million tonnes of CO₂ shall be achieved by 2030, in storage sites located in the territory of the **European** Union, its exclusive economic zones or on its continental shelf within the meaning of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (**UNCLOS**) and which are not combined with Enhanced Hydrocarbon Recovery (EHR).

An annual injection capacity of at least 50 million tonnes of CO₂ **exclusively dedicated to unavoidable industrial process emissions**, shall be achieved by 2030, in storage sites, **meaning geological storage sites permitted under Directive 2009/31/EC including depleted oil and gas fields and saline aquifers**, located in the territory of the Union, its exclusive economic zones or on its continental shelf within the meaning of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and which are not combined with Enhanced Hydrocarbon Recovery (EHR).

Or. en

15.11.2023

A9-0343/22

Amendment 22

Damien Carême

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report

A9-0343/2023

Christian Ehler

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

Proposal for a regulation

Article 17 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) **CO₂** capture projects in progress and an estimation of the corresponding needs for injection and storage capacities;

(a) ***a mapping of CO₂ capture projects in progress on its territory or in cooperation with other Member States and an estimation of the corresponding needs for injection and storage capacities, clearly distinguishing those projects that are capturing unavoidable industrial process emissions, and CO₂ transport;***

Or. en

Amendment 23

Damien Carême

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Proposal for a regulation

Article 17 – paragraph 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) the national support measures that could be adopted to prompt projects referred to in points (a) and (b).

(c) the national support ***measures that have been adopted and*** measures that could be adopted to prompt projects referred to in points (a) and (b) ***for the capture, storage and transport of unavoidable industrial process emissions.***

Or. en

15.11.2023

A9-0343/24

Amendment 24

Damien Carême

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report

A9-0343/2023

Christian Ehler

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

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 – paragraph 4 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

***(b a) outline how the entity ensures that
priority access will be given to
unavoidable industrial process emissions;***

Or. en

15.11.2023

A9-0343/25

Amendment 25

Damien Carême

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report

A9-0343/2023

Christian Ehler

Framework of measures for strengthening Europe's net-zero technology products manufacturing ecosystem (Net Zero Industry Act)
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Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 – paragraph 7 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b a) The list of sectors with unavoidable industrial process emissions from large-scale industrial installations, for which no direct emissions reduction options are available after the best available techniques have been applied, that will be prioritised for the CO₂ storage projects in this Chapter, based on a clear methodology taking into account scientific evidence, the current state-of-the-art of relevant technologies, as well as appropriate demand-side emissions reduction measures. The list shall be regularly reviewed and updated at least every five years to take into account relevant scientific or technological developments.

Or. en

Amendment 26**Damien Carême**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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Proposal for a regulation**Article 19 – paragraph 2 – point d***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

(d) the tender's contribution to *resilience, taking into account the proportion of the products originating from a single source of supply, as determined in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷², from which more than 65% of the supply for that specific net-zero technology within the Union originates in the last year for which data is available for when the tender takes place.*

(d) the tender's contribution to *decent wages and working conditions, going beyond the minimum Union and national legal requirements and including respecting collective agreements and workers' right to organise and collective bargaining, including where relevant the offering of apprenticeships as well as well-defined objectives in terms of skilling, reskilling and upskilling, to increase the attractiveness of employment in net-zero industry sectors.*

⁷² Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code (OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 27**Damien Carême**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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Framework of measures for strengthening Europe's net-zero technology products manufacturing ecosystem (Net Zero Industry Act)
(COM(2023)0161 – C9-0062/2023 – 2023/0081(COD))

Proposal for a regulation**Recital 13***Text proposed by the Commission*

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

Amendment

(13) The development of **sustainable, safe and permanent** carbon capture and storage solutions for **unavoidable CO₂ emissions from industrial processes, which could not be mitigated otherwise**, is confronted with a coordination failure. On the one hand, **while the recently** growing CO₂ price incentive provided by the EU Emissions Trading System **makes** such investments economically viable, **those industries may** face a risk of not being able to access a permitted geological storage site. On the other hand, investors into first CO₂ storage sites face upfront costs to identify, develop and appraise them even before they can apply for a regulatory storage permit. Transparency about potential CO₂ storage capacity in terms of the geological suitability of relevant areas and existing geological data, in particular from the exploration of hydrocarbon production sites, can support market operators to plan their investments. Member State should make such data publicly available and report regularly in a forward-looking perspective about progress in developing CO₂ storage sites and the corresponding needs for injection and storage capacities above, in order to collectively **ramp up** the Union-wide CO₂ injection capacity. **At the same time, CO₂ injection capacity sites must comply with the applicable environmental standards**

and ensure the safety of their operations, including the rules laid out in Directive 2009/31/EC and the do no significant harm principle within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

Or. en

Amendment 28**Damien Carême**

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Proposal for a regulation**Recital 14***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

(14) *A key bottleneck for carbon capture investments **that are today increasingly economically viable** is the availability of operating CO₂ storage sites in Europe, which underpin the incentives from Directive 2003/87/EC. **To scale up the technology and expand its leading manufacturing capacities**, the EU needs to develop a forward-looking **supply** of permanent geological CO₂ storage sites permitted in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EU³⁶. **By defining a Union target of 50 million tonnes of annual operational CO₂ injection capacity by 2030, in line with the expected capacities needed in 2030**, the relevant sectors **can** coordinate their investments towards a European Net-Zero CO₂ transport and storage value chain that industries can use to decarbonise their operations. **This initial deployment will also support further CO₂ storage in a 2050 perspective**. According to the Commission's estimates, the Union could need to **capture up to 550 million tonnes of CO₂ annually by 2050** to meet the net zero objective³⁷, including for carbon removals. Such a first industrial-scale storage capacity will de-risk investments into the capturing of CO₂ emissions as **an important tool** to reach climate neutrality. When this regulation is incorporated into the EEA Agreement, the **Union target of 50 million***

(14) ***One potential** bottleneck for carbon capture investments is the availability of operating CO₂ storage sites in Europe, which underpin the incentives from Directive 2003/87/EC. **Therefore**, the EU needs to develop a forward-looking **adequacy assessment** of permanent geological CO₂ **storage sites within the Union. This adequacy assessment should provide a detailed analysis of the geographical and temporal adequacies between the existing and planned CO₂ storage sites permitted in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EU³⁶ and the CO₂ capture projects for residual industrial emissions within the Union. This would allow** the relevant sectors **to** coordinate their investments towards a European Net-Zero CO₂ transport and storage value chain that industries can use to decarbonise their operations. According to the Commission's estimates, the Union could need to **permanently geologically store between around 80 and 298 million tonnes of CO₂ annually by 2050** to meet the net zero objective³⁷, including for carbon removals. Such a first industrial-scale storage capacity will de-risk investments into the capturing of CO₂ emissions as **a tool** to reach climate neutrality. When this regulation is incorporated into the EEA Agreement, the **adequacy assessment** will be adjusted accordingly.*

tonnes of annual operational CO₂ injection capacity by 2030 will be adjusted accordingly.

³⁶ Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance), (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114).

³⁷ In depth analysis in support of the Commission Communication (2018/773) A Clean Planet for all. A European long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy.

³⁶ Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance), (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114).

³⁷ In depth analysis in support of the Commission Communication (2018/773) A Clean Planet for all. A European long-term strategic vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy.

Or. en