OPINION

of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

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


Rapporteur for opinion: Asger Christensen
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**
The Commission has, in its Communication of 11 December 2019 entitled ‘The European Green Deal’, 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.

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.

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(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 pathways 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 Report\(^ {21}\) showed worldwide erosion of biodiversity, with climate change as the third most important driver of biodiversity loss.\(^ {22}\)


\(^{21}\) 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).
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 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 levels\(^{23}\), and stresses the importance of adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change\(^{24}\) and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development\(^{25}\).

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 levels\(^{23}\), and stresses the importance of adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change\(^{24}\), fostering climate resilience and low greenhouse 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 development\(^{25}\).

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\(^{23}\) 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.
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 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 and 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

(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. 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. 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 particular focus on agriculture.

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Amendment 10
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The European Parliament called for

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 story\textsuperscript{33} and has declared a climate and environment emergency\textsuperscript{34}. The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019\textsuperscript{35}, 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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

Amendment 11

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 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 Observation programme, Copernicus.

Amendment 12
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(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

(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 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 availability and storage policy.

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

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 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_

(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

(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 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 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 Council, 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 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 Council, 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.


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 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) 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, 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 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. 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 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.
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

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, 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-Making\(^\text{37}\). 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 27

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 21 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(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 \(^{37}\) OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.
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

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 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

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 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
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

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

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

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
(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)
Amendment 46

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

Text proposed by the Commission

(db) food production, food security, and affordability of quality nutrition;

Amendment

Amendment 47

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

Text proposed by the Commission

(dc) technological neutrality and the right of Member States to determine their energy mix;

Amendment

Amendment 48

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;

(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

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

(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

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

Amendment

(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

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

Amendment 60

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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 and make them publicly available.

Amendment 69

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 2 – point a
(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 70

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

Text proposed by the Commission

(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, 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 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 72

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – introductory part**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By 30 September 2023, and every 5 years, thereafter the Commission shall assess:</td>
<td>By 30 September 2023, and every 5 years, thereafter the Commission shall assess, in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Amendment 73

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(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);</td>
<td>(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);</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Amendment 74

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Commission shall submit the conclusions of that assessment, together</td>
<td>The Commission shall publish and submit that assessment and the conclusions of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 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 due account of the recommendation and the measures adopted. 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 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,

Amendment

(e) any supplementary information on environmentally sustainable investment and third party certification schemes for
when available, investment consistent with Regulation (EU) 2020/… [Taxonomy Regulation]. 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 82**

Proposal for a regulation
Article 9

*Text proposed by the Commission*  

Amendment  

**Article 9**  

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.**
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>References</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Committee responsible</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Opinion by</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rapporteur</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Date adopted</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **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-Dragoș 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, Jaroslav 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>35</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EPP</strong></td>
<td>Álvaro Amaro, Daniel Buda, Salvatore De Meo, Herbert Dorfmann, Jaroslaw Kalinowski, Norbert Lins, Marlene Mortler, Anne Sander, Petri Sarvamaa, Simone Schniedtbauer, Christine Schneider, Annie Schreijer-Pierik, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>S&amp;D</strong></td>
<td>Clara Aguilera, Eric Andrieu, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Adrian-Dragoș Benea, Paolo De Castro, Maria Noichl, Juozas Olekas, Pina Picierno, Marc Tarabella</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>RENEW</strong></td>
<td>Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Asger Christensen, Jérémy Decerle, Cristian Ghinea, Martin Hlaváček, Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GREENS/EFA</strong></td>
<td>Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg, Martin Häusling, Tilly Metz, Bronis Ropė, Thomas Waitz</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ID</strong></td>
<td>Gilles Lebreton, Maxette Pirbakas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECR</strong></td>
<td>Mazaly Aguilar, Krzysztof Jurgiel, Bert-Jan Ruissen, Veronika Vrecionová</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EUL/NGL</strong></td>
<td>Manuel Bompard, Luke Ming Flanagan</td>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ID</strong></td>
<td>Mara Bizzotto, Angelo Ciocca, Ivan David</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EUL/NGL</strong></td>
<td>Chris MacManus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NI</strong></td>
<td>Dino Giarrusso</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key to symbols:**
- **+**: in favour
- **-**: against
- **0**: abstention