OPINION

of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

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


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”, 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

Amendment

(1) The Commission has, in its Communication of 11 December 2019 entitled “The European Green Deal”, 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.

Amendment 2

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(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 pathways provides a strong scientific basis for tackling climate change and illustrates the need to step up climate action. It confirms

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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.\(^{22}\)

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

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\(^{21}\) 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).
Text proposed by the Commission

(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 minimise 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

(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, 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 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

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
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 7
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(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

(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

(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’ package\(^29\) 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/EU\(^30\) and (EU) 2018/2001\(^31\) 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 Council\(^32\).

Amendment

(9)  The Union has, through the ‘Clean Energy for All Europeans’ package\(^29\) 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/EU\(^30\) and (EU) 2018/2001\(^31\) 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 Council\(^32\).
Amendment 11
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(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
(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

(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 33 and has declared a climate and environment emergency 34. The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019, 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.

(11) The European Parliament has declared a climate and environment emergency 34, and has called, in that 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 story 33. The European Council, in its Conclusions of 12 December 2019, 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)

Text proposed by the Commission

(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

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 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

(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

(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

(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’s 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*

(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*

(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
(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

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

(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 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
integrity and level of ambition. 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

(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

(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 25
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16 a (new)

_text proposed by the Commission_

(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

Given the Union goal of reaching climate neutrality by 2050 at the
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\(^{36}\), 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 27

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 17 a (new)

_text proposed by the Commission_

(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*

(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 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

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
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 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. 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-Making. 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 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

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.
with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve those objectives.

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*

(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*

(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*

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.

*Amendment*

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*  

*Amendment*  

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 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**

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 **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**

**Amendment**

3. In light of the objective set out in Article 2(1), **the Union’s domestic**
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 44

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

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. 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

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

**Amendment 49**

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

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(-a) socio-economic footprint;

**Amendment 50**

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 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**

(b) competitiveness of the Union’s economy;

**Amendment**

(b) competitiveness of the Union’s economy and its key sectors, including the current state of European SMEs’ development by applying the SME test;
Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point c

(c) best available technology;

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

(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

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

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

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point d a (new)
Text proposed by the Commission

(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

(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

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

Amendment

(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

(f) the need to ensure environmental

Amendment

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

(g) investment needs and opportunities;

*Amendment*

(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*

(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*

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

*Amendment*

(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 Member 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

Amendment

(i) international developments and global efforts undertaken 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)
(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)

(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

(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)

(j a) the UN Sustainable Development Goals;

Amendment 69
Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point j b (new)
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

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

The need to ensure coherence with the Union’s other policy objectives and legislation;

Amendment

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

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

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 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 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

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) 2018/1999:

*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:

Amendment 76

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

Amendment 77

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(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*

Amendment 78

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b c (new)
(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)

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

2. By 30 September 2023, and every 2 years thereafter, the Commission shall
Amendment 82

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, including sectoral 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

(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

(b a) 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 84

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

Text proposed by the Commission

(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

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

Text proposed by the Commission

(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 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

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
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.

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

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

Amendment

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

(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, 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

(b) the adequacy of relevant national measures to ensure progress on adaptation

Amendment

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

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

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);

(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

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

Amendment

Amendment 99

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 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

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

Amendment

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,
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.

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

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

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
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 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

*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*
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; 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 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) |
| Committee responsible | ENVI 11.3.2020 |
| Opinion by | ITRE 11.3.2020 |
| Associated committees - date announced in plenary | 27.5.2020 |
| Rapporteur | Zdzisław Krasnodębski 24.4.2020 |
| Discussed in committee | 28.5.2020 |
| Date adopted | 7.9.2020 |
| Result of final vote | +: 42  
-: 31  
0: 5 |
| Substitutes present for the final vote | Mohammed Chahim, Cornelia Ernst, Fredrick Federley, Martin Hojsik, Elżbieta Kruk, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Edina Tóth |
### FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

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<td><strong>NI</strong></td>
<td>Martin Buschmann, Ignazio Corrao, Clara Ponsati Obiols</td>
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<td>Ivo Hristov</td>
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<td><strong>GUE</strong></td>
<td>Manuel Bompard</td>
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Key to symbols:
+ : in favour
- : against
0 : abstention