



**2025/0524(COD)**

5.11.2025

# **OPINION**

of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

for the Committee on the Environment, Climate and Food Safety

on the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (COM(2025)0524 - C10-0137/2025 - 2025/0524(COD))

Rapporteur for opinion: Niels Fuglsang

PA\_Legam

## SHORT JUSTIFICATION

In the Climate Law, Europe has set an ambitious target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% in 2030 and to have a fully decarbonised economy in 2050. Due to the current geopolitical circumstances, the importance of supporting these efforts by setting an ambitious intermediate climate target for 2040 has only increased in importance.

Ensuring that the Union stays on course for climate neutrality in 2050 is not only crucial to limit global warming to the Paris Agreement goal of 1,5°C, and avoiding irreversible tipping points, but vital to ensure competitiveness of European industries, the Union's strategic autonomy, energy security and energy affordability for business and citizens.

Therefore, this draft legislative opinion proposes an EU-wide domestic climate target of at least 90% emission reduction by 2040 relative to 1990 levels stated as the most effective in bringing the EU to climate neutrality by 2050 by scientific experts<sup>1</sup>.

Setting a domestic climate target will ensure investments are made in Europe contributing to strengthen the industrial leadership and competitiveness of European industry, strengthen the Union's energy independence while lowering energy bills for European businesses and citizens and generating millions of jobs in Europe. Keeping the EU climate target domestic in nature also avoids the risk of watering down EU's climate efforts when making use of international credits, as experienced earlier when international credits were used under the Kyoto Protocol where many projects failed to deliver the promised emission cuts<sup>2</sup>.

Furthermore, this draft opinion provides flexibility in reaching our targets by introducing a limited role for domestic permanent removals to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors without offsetting the necessary emission reductions.

In addition, the opinion highlights crucial elements that must be reflected in relevant Union policies going forwards to reach the set targets and ensuring the Union's competitiveness and security. This includes in particular the energy sector as clean energy is a necessity for other sectors to decarbonise, with electrification being a key driver for decarbonization. In this regard, the significant expansion and modernisation of grids and interconnectors are necessary. It also recognising the key role of energy efficiency measures for decarbonisation efforts and underlines that the best available cost-effective, safe and scalable clean technologies must be reflected.

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy submits the following to the Committee on the Environment, Climate and Food Safety, as the committee responsible:

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<sup>1</sup>COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REP (06/02/2025).

<sup>2</sup> Carbon Credits (2025): [International Carbon Credits Back on the Table? EU's Climate Goal Gets a Twist](#)

## AMENDMENTS

### Amendment 1 Proposal for a regulation Recital 1

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) The outcome of the first global stocktake<sup>3</sup> under the Paris Agreement<sup>4</sup>, concluded at the United Nations Climate Change Conference at the end of 2023, found that parties are putting increasingly effective climate policies in place, but that urgent additional action is needed to put the world fully on track for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.

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<sup>3</sup> Decision 1/CMA.5.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4.

#### *Amendment*

(1) The outcome of the first global stocktake<sup>3</sup> under the Paris Agreement<sup>4</sup>, concluded at the United Nations Climate Change Conference at the end of 2023, found that parties are putting increasingly effective climate policies in place, but that urgent additional action is needed to put the world fully on track for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, **and are resolving to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.**

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<sup>3</sup> Decision 1/CMA.5.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4.

### Amendment 2 Proposal for a regulation Recital 4

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; the social, economic and environmental impacts, including the costs of inaction; the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all; cost-effectiveness and

#### *Amendment*

(4) In order to propose the Union 2040 climate target, the Commission considered the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Advisory Board; the social, economic and environmental impacts, including the costs of inaction, **especially acknowledging that, according to the report by the European**

economic efficiency; competitiveness of the Union's economy, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage; best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies; energy efficiency and the 'energy efficiency first' principle, energy affordability and security of supply; fairness and solidarity between and within Member States; the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time; the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity, including in the marine environment; investment needs and opportunities; international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); existing information on the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the 2030-2050 period.

*Environment Agency of 26 June 2025 entitled 'Renewables, electrification and flexibility for a competitive EU energy system transformation by 2030', in 2022 the Union imported 98% of its oil and gas and that high energy prices undermine competitiveness and increase the cost of living for citizens* ; the need to ensure a just and socially fair transition for all; cost-effectiveness and economic efficiency; ***principles of free market and*** competitiveness of the Union's economy, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises ***mid-caps, and start-ups notably to avoid disproportionate administrative burden while enabling opportunities of the clean transition*** and sectors most exposed to carbon leakage; best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies; energy efficiency and the 'energy efficiency first' principle energy affordability and security of supply; fairness and solidarity between and within Member States; ***the need to adapt to climate change*** the need to ensure environmental effectiveness and progression over time; the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity, including in the marine environment; investment needs and opportunities; international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); existing information on the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the 2030-2050 period.

**Amendment 3**  
**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 5**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, ensure and provide support to the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system with all zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and all other current and future net-zero energy **technologies**), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry, better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field, and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU.

(5) In order to achieve the 2040 climate target it is essential to, inter alia, fully implement the agreed 2030 framework, **predictability and regulatory certainty for investors; boost electrification as it is the key driver for decarbonisation, ensure a well-functioning electricity grid requiring significant expansion and modernisation of grids and interconnectors, enhance energy efficiency efforts as energy savings, in line with the Commission communication of 18 May 2022 entitled 'REPowerEU Plan', is the cheapest and quickest way to reduce emissions;** ensure and provide support to **strengthen** the competitiveness and resilience of the European industry, ensure transition pathways based on best available cost-effective, safe and **rapidly** scalable technologies, set a greater focus on a just transition that leaves no one behind, ensure fair competition with international partners, decarbonise the energy system with all zero and low carbon energy solutions (including renewables, nuclear, energy efficiency, storage, CCS, CCU, carbon removals, geothermal and hydro-energy, and all other current and future net-zero energy), and organise a strategic dialogue on the post-2030 framework with all relevant sectors. With the Clean Industrial Deal, the EU is putting in place the conditions for a successful transition, focussing on both decarbonisation and industrial renewal, including support mechanisms for European industry **and their business case accompanied by proposed measures under Clean Industrial Deal, circular economy,** better access to public and private finance, a global level playing field **covering efficient application of the CBAM and measures to tackle risks of carbon leakage in exports,** and clear enabling conditions for the uptake and scaling of clean technologies, **including through the creation of lead markets** in order to strengthen industrial competitiveness and innovation in the EU

*while acknowledging the current geopolitical situation.*

**Amendment 4**  
**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 7**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased removals, including through both natural and technological solutions. In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the contribution of gross emission reductions versus natural and technological removals. Nature-based and industrial removals play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. Incentives will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>7</sup> in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for domestic permanent carbon removals in the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS') to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors.

*Amendment*

(7) Priority should be given to domestic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, complementing it by increased **domestic removals and biogenic sequestration**, including through both natural and technological solutions. **The land-use, land-use change and forestry sector plays a significant role in a sustainable and circular bioeconomy by providing long-term climate benefits, supporting the EU's clean transition, and reducing dependence on fossil based raw materials, in the future taking into account its substitution effects.** In the development of the post-2030 policy package, due attention should be paid to the contribution of gross emission reductions versus natural and technological removals. **With respect to natural sinks, their yearly variability, the effects of climate change, the uncertainties stemming from environmental changes, the impact of wood harvest, the absence of commensurability between Member States, and the considerable difficulties in calculation and monitoring should be considered.** Nature-based and industrial removals play an increasing role in the Union's economy in the next decades, in view of the need to balance greenhouse gas emissions and removals at the latest by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter. Incentives will be developed on the occasion of the review of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>7</sup> in 2026, where the Commission envisages to provide for domestic permanent carbon removals in the

system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union ('EU ETS') to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors ***without undermining the integrity of EU ETS.***

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<sup>7</sup> Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

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<sup>7</sup> Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 32, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/87/oj>).

## **Amendment 5**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Recital 8**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>8</sup>, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>9</sup>, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector. The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures, including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected,

#### *Amendment*

(8) The Union has in place a regulatory framework to achieve the 2030 climate target. The legislation implementing that target consists, inter alia, of Directive 2003/87/EC, which establishes the EU ETS, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>8</sup>, which introduced national targets for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>9</sup>, which sets net carbon removal targets for the land use sector, ***the Directive (EU) 2018/2001, on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, and the Directive (EU) 2023/1791, on energy efficiency.*** The Commission should assess how the relevant Union legislation would need to be amended in order to achieve the 2040 climate target. When designing the future architecture, the Commission should prepare detailed impact assessments, including the impacts on competitiveness and small and medium enterprises, and consider taking necessary measures,

including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) *in* the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors. In order to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

including legislative proposals as appropriate. A number of elements to facilitate the achievement of the 2040 target should be appropriately reflected, including a potential limited contribution towards the 2040 target of *permanent* high-quality international credits under Article 6(4) of the Paris Agreement, in the second part of the 2030-2040 decade, in line with accounting rules of the Paris Agreement; the role of domestic permanent removals (Biogenic emissions Capture with Carbon Storage (BioCCS) and Direct Air Capture with Carbon Storage (DACCS)) *while maintaining the integrity of* the EU ETS; enhanced flexibility across sectors *provided that adequate cost-effective objectives are met*. In order to assess the social, economic *particularly mitigating the impact on households' purchasing power and on companies' competitiveness*, and environmental impacts, the future architecture should be based on robust impact assessments. The future architecture should also foster convergence while taking into account fairness and Member States' *national circumstances and* specificities, including those of islands and outermost regions.

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<sup>8</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

<sup>9</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework,

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<sup>8</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/842/oj>).

<sup>9</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework,

and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/841/oj>).

## Amendment 6

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 –

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point a

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(a) Starting from 2036, a possible limited contribution towards the 2040 target of high-quality international credits under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement **of** 3% of 1990 EU net emissions supporting the EU and third countries in achieving net greenhouse gas reduction trajectories compatible with the Paris Agreement objective to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1,5 °C above pre-industrial levels - the origin, quality criteria and other conditions concerning the acquisition and use of any such credits shall be regulated in Union law;

#### *Amendment*

(a) Starting from 2036, a possible limited contribution towards the 2040 target of **permanent** high-quality international credits under Article **6(4)** of the Paris Agreement **equivalent to the amount of up to** 3% of 1990 EU net emissions **cumulatively over the 2036-2040 period**, supporting the EU and third countries in achieving net greenhouse gas reduction trajectories compatible with the Paris Agreement objective to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1,5 °C above pre-industrial levels - the origin, quality criteria and other conditions concerning the acquisition and use of any such credits shall be regulated in Union law, **without undermining the integrity of EU ETS; a robust Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system shall be established to ensure such credits are credible and of high-quality;**

## Amendment 7

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point b

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(b) the role of domestic permanent

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#### *Amendment*

(b) the role of domestic permanent

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removals under the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading system within the Union ('EU ETS') to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors;

removals ***based on CCS technologies*** under the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading system within the Union ('EU ETS') to compensate for residual emissions from hard to abate sectors ***while ensuring such removals do not offset necessary emission reductions***;

## **Amendment 8**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point c

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(c) enhanced flexibility across sectors, to support the achievement of targets in a cost-effective way;

*Amendment*

(c) enhanced flexibility across sectors, to support the achievement of targets in a cost-effective way ***provided that adequate cost-effective objectives are met***;

## **Amendment 9**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point c a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(c a) the necessity to modernise and develop infrastructure for electricity, hydrogen, as well as Carbon Transport, Storage and Utilization, of cross-border and domestic nature;***

## **Amendment 10**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point c b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(c b) the necessity of utilizing and scaling-up hydrogen in the transition to***

*climate neutrality as well as market framework for hydrogen transportation, storage and usage;*

#### **Amendment 11**

##### **Proposal for a regulation**

##### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point c c (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(c c) the requirement to make the transition to climate neutrality predictable and feasible for industry, notably through avoiding at all cost a strengthening of the Linear Reduction Factor of sectors covered under Directive 2003/87/EC Annex I (“EU ETS”);*

#### **Amendment 12**

##### **Proposal for a regulation**

##### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point c d (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(c d) the necessity of an effective and workable CBAM in the context of phasing out the free allowances in the EU emissions trading system;*

#### **Amendment 13**

##### **Proposal for a regulation**

##### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point d

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(d) Member States post-2030 targets and efforts should reflect cost-efficiency and solidarity, in light of national

(d) Member States post-2030 targets and efforts should reflect cost-efficiency, **affordability**, and solidarity, in light of

circumstances;

national circumstances;

#### **Amendment 14**

##### **Proposal for a regulation**

##### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point g

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(g) the costs of inaction and the benefits of action over mid-term to long-term;

(g) the costs of inaction and the benefits of action over mid-term to long-term, ***including on sectoral and Member State level;***

#### **Amendment 15**

##### **Proposal for a regulation**

##### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point i

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(i) simplification, technology neutrality, cost-effectiveness, economic efficiency, and economic security;

(i) simplification ***in order to decrease administrative burdens, availability of mature and affordable technologies,*** technology neutrality, cost-effectiveness, ***lowering energy system costs,*** economic efficiency, and economic security;

#### **Amendment 16**

##### **Proposal for a regulation**

##### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point i a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(i a) phase out of fossil fuels and enhancing security of supply;***

#### **Amendment 17**

##### **Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point i b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(i b) the need to provide regulatory stability, predictability and confidence to economic operators such as industry, investors and citizens;**

**Amendment 18**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point j

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(j) climate action as a driver for investment **and** innovation;

(j) climate action as a driver for investment, innovation **and increased competitiveness;**

**Amendment 19**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point j a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(j a) circular economy and demand side measures as a driver for innovation, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;**

**Amendment 20**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point k

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(k) the need to strengthen the global competitiveness of the Union's economy,

(k) the need to strengthen the global competitiveness **and open strategic**

in particular small and medium-sized enterprises and industrial sectors most exposed to carbon leakage *so as* to ensure fair competition;

*autonomy* of the Union's economy, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises, *mid-caps, start-ups* and industrial sectors most exposed to *the risk of* carbon leakage *and* to ensure fair competition;

## **Amendment 21**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(l) best available cost-effective, safe and scalable technologies;

*Amendment*

(l) best available cost-effective, safe and *rapidly* scalable *clean* technologies *in order to achieve rapid, sustained and irreversible reduction of greenhouse gas emissions*;

## **Amendment 22**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point m

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(m) energy affordability, security of supply, energy efficiency and the 'energy efficiency first' principle;

*Amendment*

(m) energy affordability *and increased energy savings*, security of supply, *boosting renewables*, energy efficiency and the 'energy efficiency first' principle;

## **Amendment 23**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point m a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(m a) energy efficiency as a cross-cutting enabler for industrial decarbonisation and European*

*competitiveness;*

**Amendment 24**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point m b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(m b) advancing on electrification of industrial sectors, with completed interconnections and modernisation of grids;***

**Amendment 25**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point p

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(p) the need to maintain, manage and enhance natural sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity, as well as take into account uncertainties notably those linked to the impacts of climate change in the land use sector;

(p) the need to maintain, manage and enhance ***as appropriate*** natural sinks in the long term and protect and restore biodiversity ***and promote sustainable bioeconomy***, as well as take into account uncertainties notably those linked to the impacts of climate change in the land use sector;

**Amendment 26**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point q

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(q) investment needs and opportunities, including access to public and private finance;

(q) investment needs and opportunities, including access to public and private finance, ***scaling up access to capital for the manufacturing of clean technology and promoting public and private***

*partnerships;*

**Amendment 27**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 4 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3 – point q a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(q a) the increase of job creation in clean tech sectors across the Union including the need for upgrading skills;***

**Amendment 28**

**Proposal for a regulation**

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

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119

Article 11

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(2 a) Article 11 is replaced by the following:***

***'Article 11***

***Review***

***Within six months of each global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council, together with the conclusions of the assessments referred to in Articles 6 and 7 of this Regulation, on the operation of this Regulation, taking into account:***

***(a) the best available and most recent scientific evidence, including the latest reports of the IPCC and the Advisory Board;***

***(b) the necessity to assess the impact on evolution of the maturity, readiness and the level of deployment of new technologies, such as DACCS and***

*BECCS, the volume of permanent carbon removals available for use, impacts on competitiveness of European industry, particularly SMEs, mid-caps, start-ups, impact on energy prices, energy poverty, employment changes; where assessments indicate any negative impacts, the Commission may introduce mitigating measures;*

*(c) international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement.*

*The Commission's report may be accompanied, where appropriate, by legislative proposals to amend this Regulation.'*

## ANNEX: DECLARATION OF INPUT

Pursuant to Article 8 of Annex I to the Rules of Procedure, the rapporteur for opinion declares that he included in his opinion input on matters pertaining to the subject of the file that he received, in the preparation of the opinion, prior to the adoption thereof in committee, from the following interest representatives falling within the scope of the Interinstitutional Agreement on a mandatory transparency register<sup>3</sup>, or from the following representatives of public authorities of third countries, including their diplomatic missions and embassies:

<b>1. Interest representatives falling within the scope of the Interinstitutional Agreement on a mandatory transparency register</b>
Concito
Green Power Denmark
Rådet for Grøn Omstilling
Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie e.V (BDI)
Danish Industry
Confederation of Finnish Industries
For Irish Business
Mouvement des Entreprises de France
Confederantion of Norwegian Enterprise (NHO)
Svenskt Näringsliv: Joint Industry Declaration
Permanent Representation of Denmark to the European Union

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<sup>3</sup> Interinstitutional Agreement of 20 May 2021 between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on a mandatory transparency register (OJ L 207, 11.6.2021, p. 1, ELI: [http://data.europa.eu/eli/agree\\_interinstit/2021/611/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/agree_interinstit/2021/611/oj)).

## PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

<b>Title</b>	Amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality
<b>References</b>	COM(2025)0524 – C10-0137/2025 – 2025/0524(COD)
<b>Committee(s) responsible</b> Date announced in plenary	ENVI 7.7.2025
<b>Opinion by</b> Date announced in plenary	ITRE 7.7.2025
<b>Rapporteur for the opinion</b> Date appointed	Niels Fuglsang 18.7.2025
<b>Date adopted</b>	5.11.2025
<b>Result of final vote</b>	+ : 48 - : 34 0 : 6
<b>Members present for the final vote</b>	Oihane Agirregoitia Martínez, Wouter Beke, Hildegard Bentele, Tom Berendsen, Michael Bloss, Barbara Bonte, Paolo Borchia, Borys Budka, Carlo Ciccio, Raúl de la Hoz Quintano, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Matthias Ecke, Jan Farský, Sigrid Friis, Niels Fuglsang, Lina Gálvez, Alexandra Geese, Bruno Gonçalves, Nicolás González Casares, Giorgio Gori, Elisabetta Gualmini, András Gyürk, Niels Flemming Hansen, Eero Heinäluoma, Ivars Ijabs, Diana Iovanovici Șoșoacă, Adam Jarubas, Ondřej Knotek, Michał Kobosko, Ondřej Krutílek, Eszter Lakos, Morten Løkkegaard, Yannis Maniatis, Sara Matthieu, Eva Maydell, Marina Measure, Jana Nagyová, Dan Nica, Angelika Niebler, Ville Niinistö, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mirosława Nykiel, Daniel Obajtek, Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Pascale Piera, Virgil-Daniel Popescu, Jüri Ratas, Julie Rechagneux, Elena Sancho Murillo, Jussi Saramo, Paulius Saudargas, Benedetta Scuderi, Anthony Smith, Diego Solier, Anna Stürgkh, Beata Szydło, Dario Tamburrano, Bruno Tobback, Matej Tonin, Isabella Tovaglieri, Kris Van Dijck, Francesco Ventola, Yvan Verougstraete, Mariateresa Vivaldini, Angelika Winzig, Anna Zalewska, Nicola Zingaretti
<b>Substitutes present for the final vote</b>	Per Clausen, Paulo Cunha, Margarita de la Pisa Carrión, Petras Gražulis, Martin Hojsík, Jutta Paulus, Gaetano Pedulla, Massimiliano Salini, Francesco Torselli, Dimitris Tsiodras, Brigitte van den Berg, Iuliu Winkler
<b>Members under Rule 216(7) present for the final vote</b>	Biljana Borzan, Daniel Caspary, Laurent Castillo, Johan Danielsson, Evin Incir, Alexander Jungbluth, Lena Schilling, Volker Schnurrbusch, Ana Vasconcelos

**FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL  
BY THE COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION**

<b>48</b>	<b>+</b>
PPE	Hildegard Bentele, Tom Berendsen, Daniel Caspary, Paulo Cunha, Niels Flemming Hansen, Jüri Ratas, Paulius Saudargas, Angelika Winzig
Renew	Oihane Agirregoitia Martínez, Sigrid Friis, Martin Hojsik, Ivars Ijabs, Michał Kobosko, Morten Løkkegaard, Anna Stürgh, Brigitte van den Berg, Ana Vasconcelos, Yvan Verougstraete
S&D	Biljana Borzan, Johan Danielsson, Matthias Ecke, Niels Fuglsang, Lina Gálvez, Bruno Gonçalves, Nicolás González Casares, Giorgio Gori, Elisabetta Gualmini, Eero Heinäluoma, Evin Incir, Yannis Maniatis, Dan Nica, Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Elena Sancho Murillo, Bruno Tobback, Nicola Zingaretti
The Left	Per Clausen, Marina Mesure, Gaetano Pedulla', Jussi Saramo, Anthony Smith, Dario Tamburrano
Verts/ALE	Michael Bloss, Alexandra Geese, Sara Matthieu, Ville Niinistö, Jutta Paulus, Lena Schilling, Benedetta Scuderi

<b>34</b>	<b>-</b>
ECR	Carlo Ciccioli, Ondřej Krutílek, Daniel Obajtek, Diego Solier, Beata Szydło, Francesco Torselli, Kris Van Dijck, Francesco Ventola, Mariateresa Vivaldini, Anna Zalewska
ESN	Petras Gražulis, Alexander Jungbluth, Volker Schnurrbusch
NI	Diana Iovanovici Șoșoacă
PPE	Borys Budka, Laurent Castillo, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Raúl de la Hoz Quintano, Adam Jarubas, Mirosława Nykiel, Virgil-Daniel Popescu, Massimiliano Salini, Matej Tonin, Iuliu Winkler
PfE	Barbara Bonte, Paolo Borchia, András Gyürk, Ondřej Knotek, Jana Nagyová, Aleksandar Nikolic, Pascale Piera, Margarita de la Pisa Carrión, Julie Rechagneux, Isabella Tovaglieri

<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
PPE	Wouter Beke, Jan Farský, Eszter Lakos, Eva Maydell, Angelika Niebler, Dimitris Tsiodras

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention