



**2023/0079(COD)**

5.6.2023

# **AMENDMENTS**

## **1 - 277**

### **Draft opinion**

**Franc Bogovič**

Establishing a framework for ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials and amending Regulations (EU) 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, 2018/1724 and (EU) 2019/1020

Proposal for a regulation

(COM(2023)0160 – C9-0061/2023 – 2023/0079(COD))



**Amendment 1**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) Access to raw materials is essential for the Union economy **and** the functioning of the internal market. There is a set of non-energy, non-agricultural raw materials that, due to their high economic importance and their exposure to high supply risk, often caused by a high concentration of supply from a few third countries, are considered critical. Given the key role of many such critical raw materials in realising the green and digital transitions, and in light of their use for defence and space applications, demand will increase exponentially in the coming decades. At the same time, the risk of supply disruptions is increasing against the background of rising geopolitical tensions and resource competition. Furthermore, if not managed properly, increased demand for critical raw materials could lead to negative environmental and social impacts. Considering these trends, it is necessary to take measures to ensure access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials to safeguard the Union's economic resilience and open strategic autonomy.

*Amendment*

(1) Access to raw materials is essential for the Union economy, **green transition, security and defence, as well as** the functioning of the internal market. There is a set of non-energy, non-agricultural raw materials that, due to their high economic importance and their exposure to high supply risk, often caused by a high concentration of supply from a few third countries, are considered critical **and strategic**. Given the key role of many such critical raw materials in realising the green and digital transitions, and in light of their use for defence and space applications, demand will increase exponentially in the coming decades. **Further raw materials used in other sectors such as, amongst others, agriculture, health or construction, might be exposed to high supply risks in the future.** At the same time, the risk of supply disruptions is increasing against the background of rising geopolitical tensions and resource competition. Furthermore, if not managed properly, increased demand for critical raw materials could lead to negative **regional and local**, environmental and social impacts. Considering these trends, it is necessary to take measures to ensure access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials to safeguard the Union's economic resilience, **green transition, security and defence** and open strategic autonomy.

Or. en

**Amendment 2**  
**Daniel Buda**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) Access to raw materials is essential for the Union economy and the functioning of the internal market. There is a set of non-energy, non-agricultural raw materials that, due to their high economic importance and their exposure to high supply risk, often caused by a high concentration of supply from a few third countries, are considered critical. Given the key role of many such critical raw materials in realising the green and digital transitions, and in light of their use for defence and space applications, demand will increase exponentially in the coming decades. At the same time, the risk of supply disruptions is increasing against the background of rising geopolitical tensions and resource competition. Furthermore, if not managed properly, increased demand for critical raw materials could lead to negative environmental and social impacts. Considering these trends, it is necessary to take measures to ensure access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials to safeguard the Union's economic resilience and open strategic autonomy.

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(1) Access to raw materials is essential for the Union economy and the functioning of the internal market. There is a set of non-energy, non-agricultural raw materials that, due to their high economic importance and their exposure to high supply risk, often caused by a high concentration of supply from a few third countries, are considered critical. Given the key role of many such critical raw materials in realising the green and digital transitions, and in light of their use for defence and space applications, demand will increase exponentially in the coming decades. At the same time, the risk of supply disruptions is increasing against the background of rising geopolitical tensions and resource competition. Furthermore, if not managed properly, increased demand for critical raw materials could lead to negative environmental and social impacts. Considering these trends, it is necessary to take measures to ensure access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials to safeguard the Union's economic resilience and open strategic autonomy, ***while the green and digital transition should not increase the EU's dependence on third countries for the supply of raw materials in such a way that creates vulnerabilities and once again disrupts entire supply chains.***

Or. ro

**Amendment 3**  
**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) Access to raw materials is essential for the Union economy and the functioning of the internal market. There is a set of non-energy, non-agricultural raw materials that, due to their high economic importance and their exposure to high supply risk, often caused by a high concentration of supply from a few third countries, are considered critical. Given the key role of many such critical raw materials in realising the green and digital transitions, and in light of their use for defence and space applications, demand will increase exponentially in the coming decades. At the same time, the risk of supply disruptions is increasing against the background of rising geopolitical tensions and resource competition. Furthermore, if not managed properly, increased demand for critical raw materials could lead to negative environmental and social impacts. Considering these trends, it is necessary to take measures to ensure access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials to safeguard the Union's economic resilience and open strategic autonomy.

*Amendment*

(1) Access to raw materials is essential for the Union economy and the functioning of the internal market. There is a set of non-energy, non-agricultural raw materials that, due to their high economic importance and their exposure to high supply risk, often caused by a high concentration of supply from a few third countries, are considered critical. Given the key role of many such critical raw materials in realising the green and digital transitions, and in light of their use for defence and space applications, demand will increase exponentially in the coming decades ***if no sufficient measures are implemented to mitigate growth and protect the EU from the rising gap between demand and supply at the global level.*** At the same time, the risk of supply disruptions is increasing against the background of rising geopolitical tensions and resource competition. Furthermore, if not managed ***and mitigated*** properly, increased demand for critical raw materials could lead to negative environmental and social impacts. Considering these trends, it is necessary to take measures to ensure access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials ***and to curb the expected exponential growth in demand in the Union,*** to safeguard the Union's economic resilience and open strategic autonomy.

Or. en

**Amendment 4**  
**Alessandro Panza**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) Access to raw materials is essential for the Union economy and the functioning

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of the internal market. There is a set of non-energy, non-agricultural raw materials that, due to their high economic importance and their exposure to high supply risk, often caused by a high concentration of supply from a few third countries, are considered critical. Given the key role of many such critical raw materials in realising the green and digital transitions, and in light of their use for defence and space applications, demand will increase exponentially in the coming decades. At the same time, the risk of supply disruptions is increasing against the background of rising geopolitical tensions and resource competition. Furthermore, if not managed properly, increased demand for critical raw materials could lead to negative environmental and social impacts. Considering these trends, it is necessary to take measures to ensure access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials to safeguard the Union's economic resilience and open strategic autonomy.

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Or. en

## **Amendment 5** **Alessandro Panza**

### **Proposal for a regulation** **Recital 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) Access to raw materials is essential for the Union economy and the functioning of the internal market. There is a set of non-energy, non-agricultural raw materials that, due to their high economic importance and their exposure to high supply risk, often caused by a high concentration of supply from a few third countries, are considered critical. Given the key role of many such critical raw materials in

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realising the green and digital transitions, and in light of their use for defence and space applications, demand will increase exponentially in the coming decades. At the same time, the risk of supply disruptions is increasing against the background of rising geopolitical tensions and resource competition. Furthermore, if not managed properly, increased demand for critical raw materials could lead to negative environmental and social impacts. Considering these trends, it is necessary to take measures to ensure access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials to safeguard the Union's economic resilience and open strategic autonomy.

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Or. en

## **Amendment 6** **Franc Bogovič**

### **Proposal for a regulation** **Recital 2**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(2) Given the complexity and the transnational character of critical raw material value chains, uncoordinated national measures to ensure a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials have a high potential of distorting competition and fragmenting the internal market. Therefore, to safeguard the functioning of the internal market, a common Union framework should be created to collectively address this central challenge.

#### *Amendment*

(2) Given the complexity and the transnational character of critical raw material value chains, uncoordinated national measures to ensure a secure and sustainable supply of critical **and strategic** raw materials have a high potential of distorting competition and fragmenting the internal market. Therefore, to safeguard the functioning of the internal market, a common Union framework should be created to collectively address this central challenge.

Or. en

## **Amendment 7** **Franc Bogovič**

## Proposal for a regulation

### Recital 3

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(3) Firstly, in order to effectively ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials, that framework should include measures to decrease the Union's growing supply risks by strengthening Union capacities along all stages of the strategic raw materials value chain, including extraction, processing and recycling, towards benchmarks defined for each strategic raw material. Secondly, as the Union will continue to rely on imports, the framework should include measures to increase the diversification of external supplies of strategic raw materials. Thirdly, it is necessary to provide measures to reinforce the Union's ability to monitor and mitigate existing and future supply risks. **Fourthly**, the framework should contain measures to increase the circularity and sustainability of the critical raw materials consumed in the Union.

*Amendment*

(3) Firstly, in order to effectively ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials, that framework should include measures to decrease the Union's growing supply risks **and dependence** by strengthening Union capacities along all stages of the **critical and** strategic raw materials value chain, including extraction, processing and recycling, towards benchmarks defined for each strategic raw material. Secondly, as the Union will continue to rely on imports, the framework should include measures to increase the diversification of external supplies of strategic raw materials. Thirdly, **the framework should especially focus on candidate and neighbouring countries, rich in critical and strategic raw materials to ensure better future cooperation, regional and local development and smaller environmental footprint by shortening transport lines.** **Fourthly**, it is necessary to provide measures to reinforce the Union's ability to **identify**, monitor and mitigate existing and future supply risks **and rapidly act accordingly.** **Fifthly**, the framework should contain measures to increase the circularity and sustainability of the critical raw materials consumed in the Union.

Or. en

## Amendment 8

Daniel Buda

## Proposal for a regulation

### Recital 3

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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*Amendment*

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sustainable supply of critical raw materials, that framework should include measures to decrease the Union's growing supply risks by strengthening Union capacities along all stages of the strategic raw materials value chain, including extraction, processing and recycling, towards benchmarks defined for each strategic raw material. Secondly, as the Union will continue to rely on imports, the framework should include measures to increase the diversification of external supplies of strategic raw materials. Thirdly, is necessary to provide measures to reinforce the Union's ability to monitor and mitigate existing and future supply risks. Fourthly, the framework should contain measures to increase the circularity and sustainability of the critical raw materials consumed in the Union. ***Fifthly, Europe could develop strategic storage programmes for certain critical raw materials, which would help manage and cushion the impact of supply disruptions and ensure availability in times of crisis and instability.***

Or. ro

## **Amendment 9**

### **Ana Miranda**

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

##### **Recital 3**

###### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(3) Firstly, in order to effectively ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials, that framework should include measures to decrease the Union's growing supply risks by strengthening Union capacities along all stages of the strategic raw materials value chain, including extraction, processing and recycling, towards benchmarks defined for each strategic raw material. Secondly, as the Union will continue to rely on imports, the framework should include measures to

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(3) Firstly, in order to effectively ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials, that framework should include measures to decrease the Union's growing supply risks by strengthening Union capacities along all stages of the strategic raw materials value chain, including extraction, processing and recycling, towards benchmarks defined for each strategic raw material. Secondly, as the Union will continue to rely on imports, the framework

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should include measures to increase the diversification of external supplies of strategic raw materials. Thirdly, is necessary to provide measures to reinforce the Union's ability to monitor and mitigate existing and future supply risks. Fourthly, the framework should contain measures to increase the circularity and sustainability of the critical raw materials consumed in the Union, ***towards a fully circular economy, and ensuring public control of all life-cycle processes related to these critical and strategic raw materials.***

Or. en

## **Amendment 10** **Franc Bogovič**

### **Proposal for a regulation** **Recital 4**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(4) In order to ensure that the measures set out in the Regulation focus on the most relevant materials, a list of strategic raw materials and a list of critical raw materials should be established. Those lists should also serve to guide and coordinate Member States' efforts to contribute to the realisation of the aims of this Regulation. The list of strategic raw materials should contain raw materials that are of high strategic importance, taking into account their use in strategic technologies underpinning the green and digital transitions or for defence or space applications, that are characterised by a potentially significant gap between global supply and projected demand, and for which an increase in production is relatively difficult, for instance due to long lead-times for new projects increasing supply capacity. To take account of possible technological and economic changes, the list of strategic materials

#### *Amendment*

(4) In order to ensure that the measures set out in the Regulation focus on the most relevant materials, a list of strategic raw materials and a list of critical raw materials should be established. Those lists should also serve to guide and coordinate Member States' efforts to contribute to the realisation of the aims of this Regulation. The list of strategic raw materials should contain raw materials that are of high strategic importance, taking into account their use in strategic technologies underpinning the green and digital transitions or for defence or space applications, ***as well as for health and food security*** that are characterised by a potentially significant gap between global supply and projected demand, and for which an increase in production is relatively difficult, for instance due to long lead-times for new projects increasing supply capacity. To take account of possible technological and economic

should be periodically reviewed and, if necessary, updated. ***In order to ensure that efforts to increase the Union capacities along the value chain, reinforce the Union's capacity to monitor and mitigate supply risks and increase diversification of supply are focused on the materials for which they are most needed, the relevant measures should only apply to the list of strategic raw materials.***

changes ***as well as ad-hoc risks resulting from i.e. geopolitical conflicts or natural catastrophes***, the list of strategic materials should be periodically reviewed and, if necessary, updated. ***Upon request by the Board, amendments to the list should also be possible at any time outside of the scheduled reviews.***

Or. en

### *Justification*

*If a supply risk arises, there is a need to be able to react quickly. This should be a caveat to ensure that this list may be adapted so as to facilitate projects when suddenly the supply situation unforeseeably changes (i.e. wars, conflicts, natural catastrophes etc.).*

## **Amendment 11** **Franc Bogovič**

### **Proposal for a regulation** **Recital 5**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(5) The list of critical raw materials should contain all strategic raw materials as well as any other raw materials of high importance for the overall Union economy and for which there is a high risk of supply disruption. To take account of possible technological and economic changes, the Commission should, in continuation of current practice, periodically perform an assessment based on data for production, trade, applications, recycling, and substitution for a wide range of raw materials to update the lists of critical and strategic raw materials reflecting the evolution in the economic importance and supply risk associated with those raw materials. The list of critical raw materials should include those raw materials which reach or exceed the thresholds for both economic importance and supply risk, without ranking the relevant raw materials

#### *Amendment*

(5) The list of critical raw materials should contain all strategic raw materials as well as any other raw materials of high importance for the overall Union economy and for which there is a high risk of supply disruption. To take account of possible technological and economic changes, the Commission should, in continuation of current practice, periodically perform an assessment based on data for production, trade, applications, recycling, and substitution for a wide range of raw materials to update the lists of critical and strategic raw materials reflecting the evolution in the economic importance and supply risk associated with those raw materials. The list of critical raw materials should include those raw materials which reach or exceed the thresholds for both economic importance and supply risk, without ranking the relevant raw materials

in terms of criticality. This assessment should be based on an average of the latest available data over a 5-year-period. The measures set out in this Regulation related to one stop shop for permitting, planning, exploration, monitoring, circularity, and sustainability should apply to all critical raw materials.

in terms of criticality. This assessment should be based on an average of the latest available data over a 5-year-period. The measures set out in this Regulation related to one stop shop for permitting, planning, exploration, monitoring, circularity, ***access to finance and administrative support*** and sustainability should apply to all critical raw materials.

Or. en

## **Amendment 12**

**Erik Bergkvist**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Recital 6**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(6) To strengthen Union capacities along the strategic raw materials value chain, benchmarks should be set to guide efforts and track progress. The aim should be to increase capacities for each strategic raw material at each stage of the value chain, while aiming to achieve overall capacity benchmarks for extraction, processing and recycling of strategic raw materials. Firstly, the Union should increase the use of its own geological resources of strategic raw materials and build up capacity to allow it to extract the materials needed to produce at least 10 % of the Union's consumption of strategic raw materials. Keeping in mind that extraction capacity is highly dependent on the availability of Union geological resources, the achievement of this benchmark is dependent on such availability. Secondly, in order to build a full value chain and prevent any bottlenecks at intermediate stages, the Union should in addition increase its processing capacity along the value chain and be able to produce at least 40 % of its annual consumption of strategic raw materials. Thirdly, it is expected that in the

##### *Amendment*

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coming decades a growing share of the Union's consumption of strategic raw materials can be covered by secondary raw materials, which would improve both the security and the sustainability of the Union's raw materials supply. Therefore, Union recycling capacity should be able to produce at least 15 % of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials. These benchmarks refer to the 2030 time horizon, in alignment with the Union's climate and energy targets set under Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>29</sup> and the digital targets under the Digital Decade<sup>30</sup>, which they underpin. Furthermore, quality jobs, including skills development and job-to-job transitions, will address risks in the sectoral labour market and help ensure the EU's competitiveness.

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<sup>29</sup> Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

<sup>30</sup> Decision (EU) 2022/2481 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030 (OJL 323, 19.12.2022, p. 4–26 )

coming decades a growing share of the Union's consumption of strategic raw materials can be covered by secondary raw materials, which would improve both the security and the sustainability of the Union's raw materials supply. Therefore, Union recycling capacity should be able to produce at least 15 % of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials. These benchmarks refer to the 2030 time horizon, in alignment with the Union's climate and energy targets set under Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>29</sup> and the digital targets under the Digital Decade<sup>30</sup>, which they underpin. Furthermore, quality jobs, including skills development and job-to-job transitions, ***supporting the development of the local community*** will address risks in the sectoral labour market and help ensure the EU's competitiveness.

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<sup>29</sup> Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

<sup>30</sup> Decision (EU) 2022/2481 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030 (OJL 323, 19.12.2022, p. 4–26 )

Or. en

## **Amendment 13**

### **Ana Miranda**

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

##### **Recital 6**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(6) To strengthen Union capacities

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*Amendment*

(6) To strengthen Union capacities

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along the strategic raw materials value chain, benchmarks should be set to guide efforts and track progress. The aim should be to increase capacities for each strategic raw material at each stage of the value chain, while aiming to achieve overall capacity benchmarks for extraction, processing and recycling of strategic raw materials. Firstly, the Union should increase the use of its own geological resources of strategic raw materials and build up capacity to allow it to extract the materials needed to produce at least 10 % of the Union's consumption of strategic raw materials. Keeping in mind that extraction capacity is highly dependent on the availability of Union geological resources, ***the achievement of this benchmark is dependent on such availability***. Secondly, in order to build a full value chain and prevent any bottlenecks at intermediate stages, the Union should in addition increase its processing capacity along the value chain and be able to produce at least 40 % of its annual consumption of strategic raw materials. Thirdly, it is expected that in the coming decades a growing share of the Union's consumption of strategic raw materials can be covered by secondary raw materials, which would improve both the security and the sustainability of the Union's raw materials supply. Therefore, Union recycling capacity should be able to produce at least 15 % of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials. These benchmarks refer to the 2030 time horizon, in alignment with the Union's climate and energy targets set under Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>29</sup> and the digital targets under the Digital Decade<sup>30</sup>, which they underpin. Furthermore, quality jobs, including skills development and job-to-job transitions, will address risks in the sectoral labour market and help ensure the EU's competitiveness.

along the strategic raw materials value chain, benchmarks should be set to guide efforts and track progress. The aim should be to increase capacities for each strategic raw material at each stage of the value chain, while aiming to achieve overall capacity benchmarks for extraction, processing and recycling of strategic raw materials. Firstly, the Union should increase the use of its own geological resources of strategic raw materials and build up capacity to allow it to extract the materials needed to produce at least 10 % of the Union's consumption of strategic raw materials. Keeping in mind that extraction capacity is highly dependent on the availability of Union geological resources, ***and that secondary raw materials should be prioritised***. Secondly, in order to build a full value chain and prevent any bottlenecks at intermediate stages, the Union should in addition increase its processing capacity along the value chain and be able to produce at least 40 % of its annual consumption of strategic raw materials. Thirdly, it is expected that in the coming decades a growing share of the Union's consumption of strategic raw materials can be covered by secondary raw materials, which would improve both the security and the sustainability of the Union's raw materials supply. Therefore, Union recycling capacity should be able to produce at least 15 % of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials. These benchmarks refer to the 2030 time horizon, in alignment with the Union's climate and energy targets set under Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>29</sup> and the digital targets under the Digital Decade<sup>30</sup>, which they underpin. Furthermore, quality jobs, including skills development and job-to-job transitions ***and increased participation of women***, will address risks in the sectoral labour market and help ensure the EU's competitiveness.

<sup>29</sup> Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

<sup>30</sup> Decision (EU) 2022/2481 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030 (OJL 323, 19.12.2022, p. 4–26 )

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<sup>30</sup> Decision (EU) 2022/2481 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030 (OJL 323, 19.12.2022, p. 4–26 )

Or. en

## **Amendment 14** **Ana Miranda**

### **Proposal for a regulation** **Recital 7**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(7) For some raw materials, the Union is almost fully dependent on a single country for its supply. Such dependencies entail a high risk of supply disruptions. To limit such potential risk and increase the Union's economic resilience, efforts should be undertaken to ensure that, by 2030, it is not dependent on a single third country for more than 65% of its supply of any strategic raw material, unprocessed and at any stage of processing, giving however special consideration to countries with whom the Union has established a Strategic Partnership on raw materials giving rise to greater assurances regarding supply risks.

#### *Amendment*

(7) For some raw materials, the Union is almost fully dependent on a single country for its supply. Such dependencies entail a high risk of supply disruptions. To limit such potential risk and increase the Union's economic resilience, efforts should be undertaken to ensure that, by 2030, it is not dependent on a single third country for more than 65% of its supply of any strategic raw material, unprocessed and at any stage of processing, **taking into account the level of concentration of the corresponding value chain at a global scale**, giving however special consideration to countries with whom the Union has established a Strategic Partnership on raw materials giving rise to greater assurances regarding supply risks.

Or. en

## **Amendment 15**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 7**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(7) For some raw materials, the Union is almost fully dependent on a single country for its supply. Such dependencies entail a high risk of supply disruptions. To limit such potential risk and increase the Union's economic resilience, efforts should be undertaken to ensure that, by 2030, it is not dependent on a single third country for more than 65% of its supply of any strategic raw material, unprocessed and at any stage of processing, giving however special consideration to countries with whom the Union has established a Strategic Partnership on raw materials giving rise to greater assurances regarding supply risks.

*Amendment*

(7) For some raw materials, the Union is almost fully dependent on a single country for its supply. Such dependencies entail a high risk of supply disruptions, ***security risks and vulnerability***. To limit such potential risk and increase the Union's economic resilience, efforts should be undertaken to ensure that, by 2030, it is not dependent on a single third country for more than 65% of its supply of any strategic ***or critical*** raw material, unprocessed and at any stage of processing, giving however special consideration to ***candidate, neighbouring and other*** countries ***and regions*** with whom the Union has established a Strategic Partnership on raw materials giving rise to greater assurances regarding supply risks.

Or. en

**Amendment 16**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 9**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(9) In order to build capacities in the Union, the Commission should, with the support of the Board, identify Strategic Projects in the Union that intend to become active in the extraction, processing or recycling of strategic raw materials. Effective support to Strategic Projects has the potential to improve access to materials for downstream sectors as well as to create economic opportunities along the value chain, including for SMEs, and contribute to the creation of employment. Therefore,

*Amendment*

(9) In order to build capacities in the Union, the Commission should, with the support of the Board, identify Strategic Projects in the Union that intend to become active in the extraction, processing or recycling of strategic raw materials. Effective support to Strategic Projects has the potential to improve access to materials for downstream sectors as well as to create economic opportunities along the value chain, including for SMEs, ***regional and local communities***, and contribute to the



to ensure the development of Strategic Projects across the Union, such projects should benefit from streamlined and predictable permitting procedures and support in gaining access to finance. In order to focus support and ensure their added value, projects should, before receiving such support, be assessed against a set of criteria. Strategic Projects in the Union should strengthen the Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, show sufficient technical feasibility and be implemented in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner. They should also provide cross-border benefits beyond the Member State concerned. Where the Commission assesses these criteria to be fulfilled, it should publish the recognition as a Strategic Project in a decision. As a speedy recognition is key to effectively supporting the Union's security of supply, the assessment process should remain light and not overly burdensome.

creation of employment. Therefore, to ensure the development of Strategic Projects across the Union, such projects should benefit from streamlined and predictable permitting procedures and support in gaining access to finance, ***which could, if proven successful, be a role model for permitting procedures and access to finance for critical or other raw materials.*** In order to focus support and ensure their added value, projects should, before receiving such support, be assessed against a set of criteria. Strategic Projects in the Union should strengthen the Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, show sufficient technical feasibility and be implemented in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner. They should also provide cross-border benefits beyond the Member State concerned. Where the Commission assesses these criteria to be fulfilled, it should publish the recognition as a Strategic Project in a decision. As a speedy recognition is key to effectively supporting the Union's security of supply, the assessment process should remain light and not overly burdensome.

Or. en

## **Amendment 17**

### **Ana Miranda**

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

##### **Recital 9**

###### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(9) In order to build capacities in the Union, the Commission should, with the support of the Board, identify Strategic Projects in the Union that intend to become active in the extraction, processing or recycling of strategic raw materials. Effective support to Strategic Projects has the potential to improve access to materials for downstream sectors as well as to create

###### *Amendment*

(9) In order to build capacities in the Union, the Commission should, with the support of the Board, identify Strategic Projects in the Union that intend to become active in the extraction, processing or recycling of strategic raw materials. Effective support to Strategic Projects has the potential to improve access to materials for downstream sectors as well as to create

economic opportunities along the value chain, including for SMEs, and contribute to the creation of employment. Therefore, to ensure the development of Strategic Projects across the Union, such projects should benefit from ***streamlined and predictable*** permitting procedures ***and*** support in ***gaining access to finance***. In order to focus support and ensure their added value, projects should, before receiving such support, be assessed against a set of criteria. Strategic Projects in the Union should strengthen the Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, show sufficient technical feasibility and be implemented in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner. They should also provide cross-border benefits beyond the Member State concerned. Where the Commission assesses these criteria to be fulfilled, it should publish the recognition as a Strategic Project in a decision. As a speedy recognition is key to effectively supporting the Union's security of supply, the assessment process should remain light and not overly burdensome.

economic opportunities along the value chain, including for SMEs, and contribute to the creation of employment. Therefore, to ensure the development of Strategic Projects across the Union, such projects should benefit from ***more efficient and transparent*** permitting procedures ***without reducing environmental and social requirements, as well as*** support in ***securing funding***. In order to focus support and ensure their added value, projects should, before receiving such support, be assessed against a set of criteria. Strategic Projects in the Union should strengthen the Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, show sufficient technical feasibility and be implemented in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner. They should also provide cross-border benefits beyond the Member State concerned. Where the Commission assesses these criteria to be fulfilled, it should publish the recognition as a Strategic Project in a decision. As a speedy recognition is key to effectively supporting the Union's security of supply, the assessment process should remain light and not overly burdensome.

Or. en

## **Amendment 18**

### **Franc Bogovič**

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

##### **Recital 10**

###### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(10) In order to diversify the Union's supply of strategic raw materials, the Commission should, with the support of the Board, identify Strategic Projects in third countries that intend to become active in the extraction, processing or recycling of strategic raw materials. To ensure that such Strategic Projects are effectively implemented, they should benefit from

###### *Amendment*

(10) In order to diversify the Union's supply of strategic raw materials, the Commission should, with the support of the Board, identify Strategic Projects in ***candidate, neighbouring and*** third countries that intend to become active in the extraction, processing or recycling of strategic raw materials. To ensure that such Strategic Projects are effectively

improved access to finance. In order to ensure their added value, projects should be assessed against a set of criteria. Like projects in the Union, Strategic Projects in third countries should **strengthen** the Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, show sufficient technical feasibility and be implemented sustainably. For projects in emerging markets and developing economies, the project should be mutually beneficial for the Union and the third country involved **and** add value in that country, taking into account also its consistency with the Union's common commercial policy. Such value may be derived from the project's contribution to more than one stage of the value chain as well as from creating through the project wider economic and social benefits, including the creation of employment in compliance with international standards. Where the Commission assesses these criteria to be fulfilled, it should publish the recognition as a Strategic Project in a decision.

implemented, they should benefit from improved access to finance. In order to ensure their added value, projects should be assessed against a set of criteria. Like projects in the Union, Strategic Projects in third countries **and especially in candidate and neighbouring countries** should **contribute to the strengthening of** the Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, show sufficient technical feasibility and be implemented sustainably **in such a way as to contribute to the development of regional and local communities**. For projects in emerging markets and developing economies, the project should be mutually beneficial for the Union and the third country involved. **If needed, the EU will support candidate, neighbouring or third countries in reinforcing their legal framework, good governance capacity and transparency in the raw materials sector with the aim of making the raw material partnership a win-win situation, also for the local population.** A project should add value in that country, taking into account also its consistency with the **principles enshrined in the EU Treaties, the Union's common commercial policy and strategic priorities**. Such value may be derived from the project's contribution to more than one stage of the **raw materials** value chain as well as from creating through the project wider economic and social benefits, including the creation of employment in compliance with international standards. Where the Commission assesses these criteria to be fulfilled, it should publish the recognition as a Strategic Project in a decision.

Or. en

**Amendment 19**  
**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 10**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(10) In order to diversify the Union's supply of strategic raw materials, the Commission should, with the support of the Board, identify Strategic Projects in third countries that intend to become active in the extraction, processing or recycling of strategic raw materials. To ensure that such Strategic Projects are effectively implemented, they should benefit from improved access to finance. In order to ensure their added value, projects should be assessed against a set of criteria. Like projects in the Union, Strategic Projects in third countries should strengthen the Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, show sufficient technical feasibility and be implemented sustainably. For projects in emerging markets and developing economies, the project should be mutually beneficial for the Union and the third country involved and add value in that country, taking into account also its consistency with the Union's common commercial policy. Such value may be derived from the project's contribution to more than one stage of the value chain as well as from creating through the project wider economic and social benefits, including the creation of employment in compliance with international standards. Where the Commission assesses these criteria to be fulfilled, it should publish the recognition as a Strategic Project in a decision.

*Amendment*

(10) In order to diversify the Union's supply of strategic raw materials, the Commission should, with the support of the Board, identify Strategic Projects in third countries that intend to become active in the extraction, processing or recycling of strategic raw materials. To ensure that such Strategic Projects are effectively implemented, they should benefit from improved access to finance. In order to ensure their added value, ***including for third countries where they are located***, projects should be assessed against a set of criteria. Like projects in the Union, Strategic Projects in third countries should strengthen the Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, show sufficient technical feasibility and be implemented sustainably. For projects in emerging markets and developing economies, the project should be mutually beneficial for the Union and the third country involved and add value in that country, taking into account also its consistency with the Union's common commercial policy. Such value may be derived from the project's contribution to more than one stage of the value chain as well as from creating through the project wider economic and social benefits, including the creation of employment in compliance with international standards. Where the Commission assesses these criteria to be fulfilled, it should publish the recognition as a Strategic Project in a decision.

Or. en

**Amendment 20**

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 11**

(11) In order to ensure the sustainability of increased raw material production, new raw materials projects should be implemented sustainably. To that end, the Strategic Projects receiving support under this Regulation should be assessed taking into account international instruments covering all aspects of sustainability highlighted in the EU principles for sustainable raw materials<sup>31</sup>, including ensuring environmental protection, socially responsible practices, including respect for human rights such as the rights of women, and transparent business practices. Projects should also ensure engagement in good faith as well as comprehensive and meaningful consultations with local communities, including with indigenous peoples. To provide project promoters with a clear and efficient way of complying with this criterion, compliance with relevant Union legislation, international standards, guidelines and principles or participation in a certification scheme recognised under this Regulation should be considered sufficient.

(11) In order to ensure the sustainability of increased raw material production, new raw materials projects should be implemented sustainably. To that end, the Strategic Projects receiving support under this Regulation should be assessed taking into account international instruments covering all aspects of sustainability highlighted in the EU principles for sustainable raw materials<sup>31</sup>, including ensuring environmental protection, socially responsible practices, including respect for human rights such as the rights of women, and transparent business practices ***and corporate accountability mechanisms. In addition, these regulations must be assessed in accordance with international human rights law, international environmental law, and due diligence principles, which have been incorporated into the corpus iuris of international human rights law through judgments, decisions, and resolutions, and are embodied in the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.*** Projects should also ensure engagement in good faith as well as comprehensive and meaningful consultations with local communities, including with indigenous peoples. To provide project promoters with a clear and efficient way of complying with this criterion, compliance with relevant Union legislation, international standards, guidelines and principles or participation in a certification scheme recognised under this Regulation should be considered sufficient ***by respecting the right to the free, prior and informed consultation process.***

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<sup>31</sup> European Commission, Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, EU principles for sustainable raw materials, Publications

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<sup>31</sup> European Commission, Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, EU principles for sustainable raw materials, Publications

**Amendment 21**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 11**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(11) In order to ensure the sustainability of increased raw material production, new raw materials projects should be implemented sustainably. To that end, the Strategic Projects receiving support under this Regulation should be assessed taking into account international instruments covering all aspects of sustainability highlighted in the EU principles for sustainable raw materials<sup>31</sup>, including ensuring environmental protection, socially responsible practices, including respect for human rights such as the rights of women, and transparent business practices. Projects should *also* ensure engagement in good faith as well as comprehensive and meaningful consultations with local communities, including with indigenous peoples. To provide project promoters with a clear and efficient way of complying with this criterion, compliance with relevant Union legislation, international standards, guidelines and principles or participation in a certification scheme recognised under this Regulation should be considered sufficient.

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<sup>31</sup> European Commission, Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry,

*Amendment*

(11) In order to ensure the sustainability of increased raw material production, new raw materials projects should be implemented sustainably. To that end, the Strategic Projects receiving support under this Regulation should be assessed taking into account international instruments covering all aspects of sustainability highlighted in the EU principles for sustainable raw materials<sup>31</sup>, including ensuring environmental protection, socially responsible practices, including respect for human rights such as the rights of women and ***children, as well as*** transparent business practices. Projects should ***as well boost social, economic and territorial cohesion, also by creating employment opportunities for under-represented and socially disadvantaged groups***, ensure engagement in good faith as well as comprehensive and meaningful consultations with ***regional and*** local communities, including with indigenous peoples. To provide project promoters with a clear and efficient way of complying with this criterion, compliance with relevant Union legislation, international standards, guidelines and principles or participation in a certification scheme recognised under this Regulation should be considered sufficient.

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<sup>31</sup> European Commission, Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry,

**Amendment 22**  
**Peter Pollák**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 11**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(11) In order to ensure the sustainability of increased raw material production, new raw materials projects should be implemented sustainably. To that end, the Strategic Projects receiving support under this Regulation should be assessed taking into account international instruments covering all aspects of sustainability highlighted in the EU principles for sustainable raw materials<sup>31</sup>, including ensuring environmental protection, socially responsible practices, including respect for human rights such as the rights of women, **and** transparent business practices. Projects should also ensure engagement in good faith as well as comprehensive and meaningful consultations with local communities, including with indigenous peoples. To provide project promoters with a clear and efficient way of complying with this criterion, compliance with relevant Union legislation, international standards, guidelines and principles or participation in a certification scheme recognised under this Regulation should be considered sufficient.

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<sup>31</sup> European Commission, Directorate-

*Amendment*

(11) In order to ensure the sustainability of increased raw material production, new raw materials projects should be implemented sustainably. To that end, the Strategic Projects receiving support under this Regulation should be assessed taking into account international instruments covering all aspects of sustainability highlighted in the EU principles for sustainable raw materials<sup>31</sup>, including ensuring environmental protection, socially responsible practices, including respect for human rights such as the rights of women, transparent business practices, **boosting social, economic and territorial cohesion, also by creating employment opportunities for under-represented and socially disadvantaged groups**. Projects should also ensure engagement in good faith as well as comprehensive and meaningful consultations with local communities, including with indigenous peoples. To provide project promoters with a clear and efficient way of complying with this criterion, compliance with relevant Union legislation, international standards, guidelines and principles or participation in a certification scheme recognised under this Regulation should be considered sufficient.

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<sup>31</sup> European Commission, Directorate-

**Amendment 23**  
**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 11**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(11) In order to ensure the sustainability of increased raw material production, new raw materials projects should be implemented sustainably. To that end, the Strategic Projects receiving support under this Regulation should be assessed taking into account international instruments covering all aspects of sustainability highlighted in the EU principles for sustainable raw materials<sup>31</sup>, including ensuring environmental protection, socially responsible practices, including respect for human rights such as the rights of women, and transparent business practices. Projects should also ensure engagement in good faith as well as comprehensive and meaningful consultations with local communities, including with indigenous peoples. To provide project promoters with a clear and efficient way of complying with this criterion, compliance with relevant Union legislation, international standards, guidelines and principles or participation in a certification scheme recognised under this Regulation should be considered sufficient.

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<sup>31</sup> European Commission, Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry,

*Amendment*

(11) In order to ensure the sustainability of increased raw material production, new raw materials projects should be implemented sustainably. To that end, the Strategic Projects receiving support under this Regulation should be assessed taking into account international instruments covering all aspects of sustainability highlighted in the EU principles for sustainable raw materials<sup>31</sup>, including ensuring environmental protection **and the protection of marine and coastal environment**, socially responsible practices, including respect for human rights such as the rights of women, and transparent business practices. Projects should also ensure engagement in good faith as well as comprehensive and meaningful consultations with local communities, including with indigenous peoples. To provide project promoters with a clear and efficient way of complying with this criterion, compliance with relevant Union legislation, international standards, guidelines and principles or participation in a certification scheme recognised under this Regulation should be considered sufficient.

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<sup>31</sup> European Commission, Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry,



Entrepreneurship and SMEs, EU principles for sustainable raw materials, Publications Office, 2021,  
<https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2873/27875>

Entrepreneurship and SMEs, EU principles for sustainable raw materials, Publications Office, 2021,  
<https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2873/27875>

Or. en

**Amendment 24**  
**Susana Solís Pérez**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 11 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(11a) Sustainable and environmentally respectful extraction projects, incorporating innovative processes and conducting mineralogical and metallurgical processing close to the extraction sites, may be regarded as Important Projects of Common European Interest according to communication from the Commission on IPCEI<sup>1a</sup>. These projects should significantly contribute to economic growth, job creation, the green and digital transition, and enhance competitiveness for the Union industry and economy. Furthermore, to align with European values and objectives, these projects should exhibit an unwavering commitment to transparency, regional development, education, and community engagement, avoiding the use of fossil fuels through the integration of renewable energy sources, reducing waste, and utilizing sustainable water usage practices.***

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<sup>1a</sup> ***Communication on the criteria for the analysis of the compatibility with the internal market of State aid to promote the execution of IPCEIs (OJ C 528, 30.12.2021, p. 10–18)***

Or. en

**Amendment 25**  
**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 12**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(12) Any promoter of a strategic raw materials project should be able to apply to the Commission for the recognition of their project as a Strategic Project. The application should include several documents and evidence related to the criteria. To better assess the social, environmental and economic viability, the feasibility of the project as well as the level of confidence in the estimates, the project promoter should also provide a classification of the project according to the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources, and to allow for objective validation, they should support this classification with relevant evidence. A timetable for the project should also be attached to an application, in order to estimate when the project would be able to contribute towards the benchmarks for domestic capacity or for diversification. As public acceptance of mining projects is crucial for their effective implementation, the promoter should also provide a plan containing measures to facilitate public acceptance. Special attention should be paid to social partners, civil society and other oversight actors. The promoter should also provide a business plan providing information regarding the project's financial viability and giving an overview of funding and off-take agreements already secured as well as estimates for potential job creation and for the project's needs in terms of skilled workforce, including upskilling and reskilling.

*Amendment*

(12) Any promoter of a strategic raw materials project should be able to apply to the Commission for the recognition of their project as a Strategic Project. The application should include several documents and evidence related to the criteria. To better assess the social, environmental and economic viability, the feasibility of the project as well as the level of confidence in the estimates, the project promoter should also provide a classification of the project according to the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources, and to allow for objective validation, they should support this classification with relevant evidence. A timetable for the project should also be attached to an application, in order to estimate when the project would be able to contribute towards the benchmarks for domestic capacity or for diversification. As public acceptance of mining projects is crucial for their effective implementation, the promoter should also provide a plan containing measures to ***ensure a proper*** facilitate public ***participation*** acceptance ***and control***. Special attention should be paid to social partners, civil society and other oversight actors. The promoter should also provide a business plan providing information regarding the project's financial viability and giving an overview of funding and off-take agreements already secured as well as estimates for potential job creation and for the project's needs in terms of skilled workforce, including upskilling and reskilling, ***and the initiatives envisaged to improve participation of women as well as the overall working conditions***.

**Amendment 26**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 12**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(12) Any promoter of a strategic raw materials project should be able to apply to the Commission for the recognition of their project as a Strategic Project. The application should include **several** documents and evidence related to the criteria. To better assess the social, environmental and economic viability, the feasibility of the project as well as the level of confidence in the estimates, the project promoter should also provide a classification of the project according to the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources, and to allow for objective validation, they should support this classification with relevant evidence. A timetable for the project should also be attached to an application, in order to estimate when the project would be able to contribute towards the benchmarks for domestic capacity or for diversification. As public acceptance of mining projects is crucial for their effective implementation, the promoter should also provide a plan containing measures to facilitate public acceptance. Special attention should be paid to social partners, civil society **and** other oversight actors. The promoter should also provide a business plan providing information regarding the project's financial viability and giving an overview of funding and off-take agreements already secured as well as estimates for potential job creation and for the project's needs in terms of skilled workforce, including upskilling and reskilling.

*Amendment*

(12) Any promoter of a strategic raw materials project should be able to apply to the Commission for the recognition of their project as a Strategic Project. The application should include **relevant** documents and evidence related to the criteria. To better assess the social, environmental and economic viability, the feasibility of the project as well as the level of confidence in the estimates, the project promoter should also provide a classification of the project according to the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources, and to allow for objective validation, they should support this classification with relevant evidence. A timetable for the project should also be attached to an application, in order to estimate when the project would be able to contribute towards the benchmarks for domestic capacity or for diversification. As public acceptance of mining projects is crucial for their effective implementation, the promoter should also provide a plan containing measures to facilitate public acceptance. ***This is also valid for projects in candidate, neighbouring and third countries.*** Special attention should be paid to social partners, civil society, other oversight actors ***as well as local and regional authorities.*** The promoter should also provide a business plan providing information regarding the project's financial viability and giving an overview of funding and off-take agreements already secured as well as estimates for potential job creation and for the project's needs in terms of skilled

workforce, including upskilling and reskilling.

Or. en

**Amendment 27**  
**Martina Michels**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 12**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(12) Any promoter of a strategic raw materials project should be able to apply to the Commission for the recognition of their project as a Strategic Project. The application should include several documents and evidence related to the criteria. To better assess the social, environmental and economic viability, the feasibility of the project as well as the level of confidence in the estimates, the project promoter should also provide a classification of the project according to the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources, and to allow for objective validation, they should support this classification with relevant evidence. A timetable for the project should also be attached to an application, in order to estimate when the project would be able to contribute towards the benchmarks for domestic capacity or for diversification. As public **acceptance** of mining projects is crucial for their effective implementation, the promoter should also provide a plan containing measures to facilitate public **acceptance**. Special attention should be paid to social partners, civil society and other oversight actors. The promoter should also provide a business plan providing information regarding the project's financial viability and giving an overview of funding and off-take agreements already secured as well as estimates for potential job creation and for the project's needs in terms of skilled

*Amendment*

(12) Any promoter of a strategic raw materials project should be able to apply to the Commission for the recognition of their project as a Strategic Project. The application should include several documents and evidence related to the criteria. To better assess the social, environmental and economic viability, the feasibility of the project as well as the level of confidence in the estimates, the project promoter should also provide a classification of the project according to the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources, and to allow for objective validation, they should support this classification with relevant evidence. A timetable for the project should also be attached to an application, in order to estimate when the project would be able to contribute towards the benchmarks for domestic capacity or for diversification. As public **participation, consultation and consent** of mining projects is crucial for their effective implementation, the promoter should also provide a plan containing measures to facilitate **such public debate and participation**. Special attention should be paid to **local and regional authorities**, social partners, civil society and other oversight actors. The promoter should also provide a business plan providing information regarding the project's financial viability and giving an overview of funding and off-take agreements already

workforce, including upskilling and reskilling.

secured as well as estimates for potential job creation and for the project's needs in terms of skilled workforce, including upskilling and reskilling.

Or. en

**Amendment 28**  
**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 13**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(13) To ensure the effective and efficient treatment of applications, the Commission should be able to prioritise the processing of applications for projects related to specific underrepresented value chain stages or strategic raw materials, in order to be able to ensure the Union's balanced progress towards all benchmark for Union capacity included in this Regulation.

*Amendment*

(13) To ensure the effective and efficient treatment of applications, the Commission should be able to prioritise the processing of applications for projects related to specific underrepresented value chain stages or strategic raw materials, in order to be able to ensure the Union's balanced progress towards all benchmark for Union capacity included in this Regulation. ***The Commission should prioritise Strategic Projects contributing to circularity of raw materials.***

Or. en

**Amendment 29**  
**Martina Michels**  
on behalf of The Left Group

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 18**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(18) At the same time, the unpredictability, complexity and, at times, excessive length of national permit-granting processes undermines the investment security needed for the effective development of strategic raw material projects. Therefore, in order to

*Amendment*

(18) At the same time, the unpredictability, complexity and, at times, excessive length of national permit-granting processes undermines the investment security needed for the effective development of strategic raw material projects. Therefore, in order to

ensure and speed up their effective implementation, Member States should apply streamlined and predictable permitting procedure to Strategic Projects. To that end, Strategic Projects should be given priority status at national level to ensure rapid administrative treatment and urgent treatment in all judicial and dispute resolution procedures relating to them. This Regulation should not prevent competent authorities from streamlining permitting for other projects on the critical raw materials value chain that are not Strategic Projects.

ensure and speed up their effective implementation, Member States should apply streamlined and predictable permitting procedure to Strategic Projects. To that end, Strategic Projects should be given priority status at national level, ***in consultation with local and regional authorities***, to ensure rapid administrative treatment and urgent treatment in all judicial and dispute resolution procedures relating to them. This Regulation should not prevent competent authorities from streamlining permitting for other projects on the critical raw materials value chain that are not Strategic Projects.

Or. en

### **Amendment 30**

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Recital 19**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(19) Given their role in ensuring the Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, and their contribution to the Union's open strategic autonomy and the green and digital transition, Strategic Projects should be considered by the responsible permitting authority as being in the public interest. Strategic Projects which have an adverse impact on the environment, ***to the extent it falls under the scope of Directive 2000/60/EC, Council Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC<sup>39</sup>*** may be authorised ***where the responsible permitting authority concludes, based on its case-by-case assessment, that the public interest served by the project overrides those impacts, provided that all relevant conditions set out in those Directives are met.*** Where relevant, the case-by-case assessment should take into

#### *Amendment*

(19) Given their role in ensuring the Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, and their contribution to the Union's open strategic autonomy and the green and digital transition, Strategic Projects should be considered by the responsible permitting authority as being in the public interest. Strategic Projects which have an adverse impact on the environment, ***in particular for Natura 2000 sites***, may ***not*** be authorised. Where relevant, the case-by-case assessment should take into account the geological specificity of extraction sites, which constrains decisions on location.

account the geological specificity of extraction sites, which constrains decisions on location.

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<sup>39</sup> Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7–25).

Or. en

**Amendment 31**  
**Erik Bergkvist**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 19 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(19a) Raw materials not considered as critical or strategic may still be essential to the Member States and their industries and for sectors not covered by this Regulation.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*It is hence crucial that this Regulation is not interpreted in a contrary way. It must be ensured that the regulation does not affect the availability of raw materials needed for e.g., agriculture and construction.*

**Amendment 32**  
**Martina Michels**  
on behalf of The Left Group

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 20**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(20) In order to reduce complexity and increase efficiency and transparency in permitting process, project promoters of critical raw materials projects should be

(20) In order to reduce complexity and increase efficiency and transparency in permitting process, project promoters of critical raw materials projects should be

able to interact with a single national authority, which is responsible for facilitating and coordinating the entire permit granting process and in the case of Strategic Projects shall issue a comprehensive decision within the applicable time limit. To that end, Member States should designate a single national competent authority. Where needed in light of a Member State's internal organisation, the tasks of the national competent authority should be able to be delegated to a different authority, subject to the same conditions. To ensure the effective implementation of its responsibilities, Member States should provide their national competent authority, or any authority acting on its behalf, with sufficient personnel and resources.

able to interact with a single national authority, which is responsible for facilitating and coordinating the entire permit granting process and in the case of Strategic Projects shall issue a comprehensive decision within the applicable time limit. To that end, Member States should designate a single national competent authority. Where needed in light of a Member State's internal organisation, the tasks of the national competent authority should be able to be delegated to a different authority, subject to the same conditions. ***This designation shall not affect the ministerial organisation, including its decisional process. Without affecting the speed of the proceedings, the designated competent authority shall request the opinion and involvement of other competent ministries.*** To ensure the effective implementation of its responsibilities, Member States should provide their national competent authority, or any authority acting on its behalf, with sufficient personnel and resources.

Or. en

### **Amendment 33** **Alessandro Panza**

#### **Proposal for a regulation** **Recital 20**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(20) In order to reduce complexity and increase efficiency and transparency in permitting process, project promoters of critical raw materials projects should be able to interact with a single national authority, which is responsible for facilitating and coordinating the entire permit granting process and in the case of Strategic Projects shall issue a comprehensive decision within the applicable time limit. To that end, Member States should designate a single national

##### *Amendment*

(20) In order to reduce complexity and increase efficiency and transparency in permitting process, project promoters of critical raw materials projects should be able to interact with a single national authority, which is responsible for facilitating and coordinating the entire permit granting process and in the case of Strategic Projects shall issue a comprehensive decision within the applicable time limit. To that end, Member States should designate a single national



competent authority. Where needed in light of a Member State's internal organisation, the tasks of the national competent authority should be able to be delegated to a different authority, subject to the same conditions. To ensure the effective implementation of its responsibilities, Member States should provide their national competent authority, or any authority acting on its behalf, with sufficient personnel and resources.

competent authority ***that should consult regularly with the relevant regional authorities***. Where needed in light of a Member State's internal organisation, the tasks of the national competent authority should be able to be delegated to a different authority, subject to the same conditions. To ensure the effective implementation of its responsibilities, Member States should provide their national competent authority, or any authority acting on its behalf, with sufficient personnel and resources.

Or. en

## **Amendment 34** **Ana Miranda**

### **Proposal for a regulation** **Recital 21**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(21) In order to ensure clarity about the permitting status of Strategic Projects and to limit the effectiveness of potential abusive litigation, while not undermining effective judicial review, Member States should ensure that any dispute concerning the permit granting process for Strategic Projects is resolved in a timely manner. To that end, national competent authorities should ensure that applicants and project promoters have access to simple dispute settlement procedure and that Strategic Projects are granted urgent treatment in all judicial and dispute resolution procedures relating to the projects.

#### *Amendment*

(21) In order to ensure clarity about the permitting status of Strategic Projects and to limit the effectiveness of potential abusive litigation, while not undermining effective judicial review, Member States should ensure that any dispute concerning the permit granting process for Strategic Projects is resolved in a timely manner. To that end, national competent authorities should ensure that applicants and project promoters have access to simple dispute settlement procedure and that Strategic Projects are granted urgent treatment in all judicial and dispute resolution procedures relating to the projects, ***without prejudice to the enforcement of the right to redress and the diligent application of the right to say no of local communities, especially of indigenous peoples.***

Or. en

**Amendment 35**  
**Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 21**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(21) In order to ensure clarity about the permitting status of Strategic Projects and to limit the effectiveness of potential abusive litigation, while not undermining effective judicial review, Member States should ensure that any dispute concerning the permit granting process for Strategic Projects is resolved in a timely manner. To that end, national competent authorities should ensure that applicants and project promoters have access to simple dispute settlement procedure and that Strategic Projects are granted urgent treatment in all judicial and dispute resolution procedures relating to the projects.

*Amendment*

(21) In order to ensure clarity about the permitting status of Strategic Projects and to limit the effectiveness of potential abusive litigation, while not undermining effective judicial review, Member States should ensure that any dispute concerning the permit granting process for Strategic Projects is resolved in a timely manner. To that end, national competent authorities should ensure that applicants and project promoters have access to simple dispute settlement procedure and that Strategic Projects are granted urgent treatment in all judicial and dispute resolution procedures relating to the projects. ***In addition, this Regulation should contribute to the exchange of best practices for resolving disputes.***

Or. pl

**Amendment 36**  
**Martina Michels**  
on behalf of The Left Group

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 24**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(24) The environmental assessments and authorisations required under Union law, including in relation to water, habitats and birds, are an integral part of the permit granting process for a raw material project and an essential safeguard to ensure that negative environmental impacts are prevented or minimised. ***However, in order to ensure that the permit granting processes for Strategic Projects are***

*Amendment*

(24) The environmental assessments and authorisations required under Union law, including in relation to water, habitats and birds, are an integral part of the permit granting process for a raw material project and an essential safeguard to ensure that negative environmental impacts are prevented or minimised.

*predictable and timely, any potential to streamline the required assessments and authorisations while not lowering the level of environmental protection should be realised. In that regard, it should be ensured that the necessary assessment are bundled to prevent unnecessary overlap and it should be ensured that project promoters and responsible authorities explicitly agree on the scope of the bundled assessment before it is implemented to prevent unnecessary follow-up.*

Or. en

**Amendment 37**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 25**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(25) Land use conflicts can create barriers to the deployment of critical raw material projects. Well-designed plans, including spatial plans and zoning, that take into account the potential for implementing critical raw material projects and whose potential environmental impacts are assessed, have the potential to help balance public goods and interests, decreasing the risk of conflict and accelerating the sustainable deployment of raw materials projects in the Union. Responsible national, regional and local authorities should therefore consider including provisions for raw materials projects when developing relevant plans.

*Amendment*

(25) Land use conflicts can create barriers to the deployment of critical raw material projects. Well-designed plans, ***based on close cooperation of authorities on national, regional and local level***, including spatial plans and zoning, that take into account the potential for implementing critical raw material projects and whose potential environmental impacts are assessed, have the potential to help balance public goods and interests, decreasing the risk of conflict and accelerating the sustainable deployment of raw materials projects in the Union ***and in candidate, neighbouring and third countries***. Responsible national, regional and local authorities should therefore consider including provisions for raw materials projects when developing relevant plans.

Or. en

## Amendment 38

Ana Miranda

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Recital 25

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(25) Land use conflicts can create barriers to the deployment of critical raw material projects. Well-designed plans, including spatial plans and zoning, that take into account the potential for implementing critical raw material projects and whose potential environmental impacts are assessed, have the potential to help balance public goods and interests, decreasing the risk of conflict and accelerating the sustainable deployment of raw materials projects in the Union. Responsible national, regional and local authorities should therefore consider including provisions for raw materials projects when developing relevant plans.

*Amendment*

(25) Land use conflicts can create barriers to the deployment of critical raw material projects. Well-designed plans, including spatial plans and zoning, that take into account the potential for implementing critical raw material projects and whose potential environmental, ***cultural and social impacts, including the impact on food production***, are assessed, have the potential to help balance public goods and interests, decreasing the risk of conflict and accelerating the sustainable deployment of raw materials projects in the Union. Responsible national, regional and local authorities should therefore consider including provisions for raw materials projects when developing relevant plans.

Or. en

## Amendment 39

Susana Solís Pérez

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Recital 25 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(25a) Recognizing the critical role of local and regional authorities in multilevel governance, their active involvement is imperative to foster regional development in critical and strategic raw material projects. Their unique knowledge and proximity to these projects ensure effective decision-making, promote local buy-in, and drive sustainable practices tailored to regional specifics, ultimately enhancing the***

*success and positive impact of these initiatives.*

Or. en

**Amendment 40**  
**Susana Solís Pérez**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 25 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(25b) Recognizing the unique needs and circumstances of outermost regions, it is crucial to tailor mining, recycling, and processing projects to their specific conditions. Ensuring such considerations promotes sustainable development, preserves local ecosystems, respects cultural nuances, and maximizes the potential benefits for these regions, thereby aligning with the Union's commitment to equitable, inclusive progress across all territories.*

Or. en

**Amendment 41**  
**Susana Solís Pérez, Ondřej Knotek**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 25 c (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(25c) It is essential to acknowledge the potential of mining, processing, and recycling projects to retain and increase value within regions, improve local skill sets, and combat depopulation, as they can serve as pivotal economic drivers, providing job opportunities, enhancing local capacities, and attracting populations, thus promoting regional development and long-term sustainability.*

**Amendment 42**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 26**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(26) Within the Union, critical raw materials projects often face difficulties with access to finance. Critical raw materials markets are often characterised by high volatility of prices, long lead times, high concentration and opacity. Additionally, financing for the sector requires a high level of expert knowledge that is often lacking among financial institutions. To overcome these factors and contribute towards ensuring a stable and reliable supply of strategic raw materials, Member States and the Commission should assist in access to finance and administrative support.

*Amendment*

(26) Within the Union, critical raw materials projects often face difficulties with access to finance. Critical raw materials markets are often characterised by high volatility of prices, long lead times, high concentration and opacity. Additionally, financing for the sector requires a high level of expert knowledge that is often lacking among financial institutions. To overcome these factors and contribute towards ensuring a stable and reliable supply of strategic raw materials, Member States and the Commission should ***tackle hurdles in terms of policies and*** assist in access to finance and administrative support.

Or. en

**Amendment 43**  
**Daniel Buda**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 27 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(27a) In order to ensure that the supply chain problems which arose from the COVID-19 pandemic and the energy crisis triggered by Russia's invasion of Ukraine can no longer happen, the European Union needs a suitable workforce, and must therefore harness EU financial instruments such as the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+), the***

***European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Just Transition Mechanism (JTM) to support education and training measures to upskill the workforce all along the raw materials value chain.***

Or. ro

**Amendment 44**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 28**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(28) In order to overcome the limitations of the currently often fragmented public and private investments efforts, facilitate integration and return on investment, the Commission, Member States and promotional banks should better coordinate and create synergies between the existing funding programmes at Union and national level as well as ensure better coordination and collaboration with industry and key private sector stakeholders. To that end, a dedicated sub-group of the Board bringing together experts from the Member States and the Commission as well as relevant public financial institutions should be set up. This sub-group should discuss the individual financing needs of Strategic Projects and their existing funding possibilities in order to provide project promoters with a suggestion on how to best access existing financing possibilities. When discussing and making recommendations for the financing of Strategic Projects in third countries, the Board should in particular take into account the Global Gateway strategy<sup>42</sup>.

*Amendment*

(28) In order to overcome the limitations of the currently often fragmented public and private investments efforts, facilitate integration and return on investment, the Commission, Member States and promotional banks should better coordinate and create synergies between the existing funding programmes at Union and national level as well as ensure better coordination and collaboration with industry and key private sector stakeholders. To that end, a dedicated sub-group of the Board bringing together experts from the Member States and the Commission as well as relevant public financial institutions should be set up. This sub-group should discuss the individual financing needs of Strategic Projects and their existing funding possibilities in order to provide project promoters with a suggestion on how to best access existing financing possibilities. When discussing and making recommendations for the financing of Strategic Projects in ***candidate, neighbouring and*** third countries, the Board should in particular take into account the Global Gateway strategy<sup>42</sup>***and strategic partnerships and accession agreements.***

<sup>42</sup> Joint Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank The Global Gateway (JOIN/2021/30 final).

<sup>42</sup> Joint Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank The Global Gateway (JOIN/2021/30 final).

Or. en

## **Amendment 45** **Franc Bogovič**

### **Proposal for a regulation** **Recital 29**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(29) Private investment by companies, financial investors and off takers is essential. Where private investment alone is not sufficient, the effective roll-out of projects along the critical raw material value chain may require public support, for example in the form of guarantees, loans or equity and quasi-equity investments. This public support may constitute State aid. Such aid must have an incentive effect and be necessary, appropriate and proportionate. The existing State aid guidelines, which have recently undergone an in-depth revision in line with twin transition objectives, provide ample possibilities to support investments along the critical raw materials value chain subject to certain conditions.

#### *Amendment*

(29) Private investment by companies, financial investors and off takers is essential. Where private investment alone is not sufficient, the effective roll-out of projects along the critical raw material value chain may require public support, for example in the form of guarantees, loans or equity and quasi-equity investments. This public support may constitute State aid. Such aid must have an incentive effect and be necessary, appropriate and proportionate. The existing State aid guidelines, which have recently undergone an in-depth revision in line with twin transition objectives, provide ample possibilities to support investments along the critical raw materials value chain subject to certain conditions. ***The Commission and the Member States should clarify how State Aid rules could be used. Furthermore, they should introduce financial mechanisms that support existing and new industrial capacities along the critical raw materials value chain covering both operational and capital expenditure. The Commission should further explore the possibility of a dedicated fund on EU level, for example in the form of a European Fund for Raw Materials or the earmarking of financial support under a new fund that is not***



*dedicated to raw materials alone.*

Or. en

**Amendment 46**  
**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 33**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(33) Space data and services derived from earth observation can support the efforts towards sustainable critical raw materials value chains by providing a continuous flow of information, which could be useful for activities such as monitoring and management of mining areas, the environmental and socio-economic impact assessment, or mineral resource exploration. As earth observation is also able to provide data about remote and inaccessible areas, it should be considered by Member States when drawing up and implementing their national exploration programmes to the extent possible.

*Amendment*

(33) Space data and services derived from earth observation can support the efforts towards sustainable critical raw materials value chains by providing a continuous flow of information, which could be useful for activities such as monitoring and management of mining areas, the environmental and socio-economic impact assessment ***before and during exploitation to ensure compliance with social and environmental regulatory frameworks***, or mineral resource exploration. As earth observation is also able to provide data about remote and inaccessible areas, it should be considered by Member States when drawing up and implementing their national exploration programmes to the extent possible.

Or. en

**Amendment 47**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 34**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(34) Although the reinforcement of the Union's critical raw materials value chain is necessary to ensure increased security of supply, the supply chains of critical raw materials will remain global and exposed

*Amendment*

(34) Although the reinforcement of the Union's critical raw materials value chain is necessary to ensure increased security of supply, the supply chains of critical raw materials will remain global and exposed

to external factors. Recent or ongoing events ranging from the COVID-19 crisis to the unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine underlined the vulnerability of some of the Union's supply chains to disruptions. In order to ensure that Member States and European industries are able to anticipate supply disruption and prepared to withstand their consequences, measures should be developed to increase monitoring capacity, coordinate strategic stocks and reinforce the preparedness of companies.

to external factors. Recent or ongoing events ranging from the COVID-19 crisis to the unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine underlined the vulnerability of some of the Union's supply chains to disruptions. In order to ensure that Member States and European industries are able to anticipate supply disruption and **be** prepared to withstand their consequences, measures should be developed to increase monitoring capacity, **exchange information**, coordinate strategic stocks, **where necessary**, and reinforce the preparedness of companies.

Or. en

## **Amendment 48** **Ana Miranda**

### **Proposal for a regulation** **Recital 35**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(35) Member States do not have the same capacity when it comes to risk-awareness and anticipation, and not all Member States have developed dedicated structures that monitor the supply chains of critical raw materials and can inform companies about potential risks of supply disruptions. Similarly, although some companies have invested in the monitoring of their supply chains, others lack the capacity to do so. Therefore, in light of the global dimension of critical raw materials supply chains as well as their complexity, the Commission should develop a dedicated monitoring dashboard assessing critical raw materials' supply risks and ensure the availability of the information gathered for public authorities and private actors, thereby increasing synergies amongst Member States. In order to ensure that Union value chains are sufficiently prepared against potential supply disruptions, the Commission should

#### *Amendment*

(35) Member States do not have the same capacity when it comes to risk-awareness and anticipation, and not all Member States have developed dedicated structures that monitor the supply chains of critical raw materials and can inform companies about potential risks of supply disruptions. Similarly, although some companies have invested in the monitoring of their supply chains, others lack the capacity to do so. Therefore, in light of the global dimension of critical raw materials supply chains as well as their complexity, the Commission should develop a dedicated monitoring dashboard assessing critical raw materials' supply risks and ensure the availability of the information gathered for public authorities and private actors, thereby increasing synergies amongst Member States. In order to ensure that Union value chains are sufficiently prepared against potential supply disruptions, the Commission

conduct stress tests assessing the vulnerability of the strategic raw materials supply chains and their exposure to supply risks. Member States should contribute to this exercise by, when possible conducting such stress tests through their national supply and information agencies covering critical raw materials. The Board should ensure the coordination of the implementation of the stress tests by the Commission and Member States. When no Member State has the capacity to perform a required stress test on a given strategic raw material, the Commission should conduct it itself. When making the results of such stress tests publicly available, the Commission should also suggest potential strategies that can be adopted by the public authorities and private actors to mitigate supply risks, such as building strategic stocks or further diversifying their supply. For the purpose of gathering the information necessary to conduct the monitoring and stress tests measures, the Commission should coordinate with the relevant standing subgroup of the Board and Member States should identify and monitor key market operators that are important to the functioning of the value chain. When no member of the standing sub-group has the capacity to perform a required stress test on a given strategic raw material, the Commission should conduct it itself.

should conduct stress tests assessing the vulnerability of the strategic raw materials supply chains and their exposure to supply risks. Member States should contribute to this exercise by, when possible conducting such stress tests through their national supply and information agencies covering critical raw materials. The Board should ensure the coordination of the implementation of the stress tests by the Commission and Member States. When no Member State has the capacity to perform a required stress test on a given strategic raw material, the Commission should conduct it itself. When making the results of such stress tests publicly available, the Commission should also suggest potential strategies that can be adopted by the public authorities and private actors to mitigate supply risks, such as ***implementing additional policy measures to reduce the need of strategic raw materials***, building strategic stocks or further diversifying their supply. For the purpose of gathering the information necessary to conduct the monitoring and stress tests measures, the Commission should coordinate with the relevant standing subgroup of the Board and Member States should identify and monitor key market operators that are important to the functioning of the value chain. When no member of the standing sub-group has the capacity to perform a required stress test on a given strategic raw material, the Commission should conduct it itself.

Or. en

**Amendment 49**  
**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 41**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(41) Most critical raw materials are

*Amendment*

(41) Most critical raw materials are

metals, which can be in principle endlessly recycled, albeit with sometimes deteriorating qualities. This offers the potential to move to a truly circular economy in the context of the green transition. After an initial phase of rapid growth of demand for critical raw material for new technologies, where primary extraction and processing will still constitute the predominant source, recycling should become increasingly important and reduce the need for primary extraction and its associated impacts. Today, however, recycling rates of most critical raw materials are low, and recycling systems and technologies are often not adapted to the specificities of these raw materials. Action addressing the different factors holding back the circularity potential is thus required.

metals, which can be in principle endlessly recycled, albeit with sometimes deteriorating qualities. This offers the potential to move to a truly circular economy in the context of the green transition. After an initial phase of rapid growth of demand for critical raw material for new technologies, where primary extraction and processing will still constitute the predominant source, recycling should become increasingly important and reduce the need for primary extraction and its associated impacts. Today, however, recycling rates of most critical raw materials are low, and recycling systems and technologies are often not adapted to the specificities of these raw materials. Action addressing the different factors holding back the circularity potential is thus required.

***Regardless of the amount of strategic raw materials consumed in the Union in 2030, the horizon of travel should aim at the full circularity of those raw materials.***

Or. en

**Amendment 50**  
**Daniel Buda**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 41**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(41) Most critical raw materials are metals, which can be in principle endlessly recycled, albeit with sometimes deteriorating qualities. This offers the potential to move to a truly circular economy in the context of the green transition. After an initial phase of rapid growth of demand for critical raw material for new technologies, where primary extraction and processing will still constitute the predominant source, recycling should become increasingly important and reduce the need for primary

*Amendment*

(41) Most critical raw materials are metals, which can be in principle endlessly recycled, albeit with sometimes deteriorating qualities. This offers the potential to move to a truly circular economy in the context of the green transition. After an initial phase of rapid growth of demand for critical raw material for new technologies, where primary extraction and processing will still constitute the predominant source, recycling should become increasingly important and reduce the need for primary

extraction and its associated impacts. Today, however, recycling rates of most critical raw materials are low, and recycling systems and technologies are often not adapted to the specificities of these raw materials. Action addressing the different factors holding back the circularity potential is thus required.

extraction and its associated impacts. Today, however, recycling rates of most critical raw materials are low, ***owing to the lack of incentives***, and recycling systems and technologies are often not adapted to the specificities of these raw materials. Action addressing the different factors holding back the circularity potential is thus required, ***so that recycling is placed at the heart of the transition to an efficient economy and of the obtention of the raw materials needed***.

Or. ro

## **Amendment 51** **Franc Bogovič**

### **Proposal for a regulation** **Recital 41**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(41) Most critical raw materials are metals, which can be in principle endlessly recycled, albeit with sometimes deteriorating qualities. This offers the potential to move to a truly circular economy in the context of the green transition. After an initial phase of rapid growth of demand for critical raw material for new technologies, where primary extraction and processing will still constitute the predominant source, recycling should become increasingly important and reduce the need for primary extraction and its associated impacts. Today, however, recycling rates of most critical raw materials are low, and recycling systems and technologies are often not adapted to the specificities of these raw materials. Action addressing the different factors holding back the circularity potential is thus required.

#### *Amendment*

(41) Most critical raw materials are metals, which can be in principle endlessly recycled, albeit with sometimes deteriorating qualities. This offers the potential to move to a truly circular economy in the context of the green transition. After an initial phase of rapid growth of demand for critical raw material for new technologies, where primary extraction and processing will still constitute the predominant source, recycling ***and re-use*** should become increasingly important and reduce the need for primary extraction and its associated impacts. Today, however, recycling rates of most critical raw materials are low, and recycling systems and technologies are often not adapted to the specificities of these raw materials. Action addressing the different factors holding back the circularity potential is thus required.

Or. en

**Amendment 52**  
**Daniel Buda**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 41 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(41a) There is a need to educate and raise public awareness on the importance of recycling and resource efficiency, encouraging sustainable behaviour both individually and collectively, as this is the only way to ensure a shift towards a truly circular economy that will help reduce dependence on third countries for raw materials.***

Or. ro

**Amendment 53**  
**Susana Solís Pérez**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 42 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(42a) Electronic waste contains critical raw materials in concentrations significantly superior to those found in the world's finest ore grades. This offers an immense developmental potential for urban mining. Therefore, it is crucial to establish supportive infrastructure for recycling centers, enabling them to reintroduce these recycled materials into the market effectively and efficiently.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*This approach presents a sustainable economic opportunity that fosters regional development, underscoring the Union's commitment to promoting a resilient circular economy.*

## Amendment 54

Franc Bogovič

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Recital 43

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(43) The Union has, in many of its regions, a legacy of raw materials extraction and thus substantial amounts of extractive waste on closed facilities which, due to their only recent rise in economic importance, have generally not been analysed for critical raw materials potential. The recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste facilities has the potential to create economic value and employment in historical mining regions, which are often affected by deindustrialisation and decline. The lack of attention to, and information on critical raw materials content, especially on closed waste facilities, constitutes a key barrier to greater use of the critical raw materials potential of extractive waste.

##### *Amendment*

(43) The Union has, in many of its regions, a legacy of raw materials extraction and thus substantial amounts of extractive waste on closed facilities which, due to their only recent rise in economic importance, have generally not been analysed for critical raw materials potential. The recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste facilities has the potential to create economic value and employment in historical mining regions ***and positively contribute to the further development of regional and local communities concerned***, which are often affected by deindustrialisation and decline ***that deepen regional disparities and inequalities***. The lack of attention to ***social and economic aspects*** and information ***as such*** on critical raw materials content, especially on closed waste facilities, constitutes a key barrier to greater use of the critical raw materials potential of extractive waste ***also for territorial cohesion***.

Or. en

## Amendment 55

Ana Miranda

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Recital 43

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(43) The Union has, in many of its regions, a legacy of raw materials extraction and thus substantial amounts of extractive waste on closed facilities which, due to their only recent rise in economic

##### *Amendment*

(43) The Union has, in many of its regions, a legacy of raw materials extraction and thus substantial amounts of extractive waste on closed facilities which, due to their only recent rise in economic

importance, have generally not been analysed for critical raw materials potential. The recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste facilities has the potential to create economic value and employment in historical mining regions, which are often affected by deindustrialisation and decline. The lack of attention to, and information on critical raw materials content, especially on closed waste facilities, constitutes a key barrier to greater use of the critical raw materials potential of extractive waste.

importance, have generally not been analysed for critical raw materials potential. The recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste facilities has the potential to create economic value and employment in historical mining regions, which are often affected by deindustrialisation and decline, **while improving resilience of the Union and limiting the negative environmental and social impacts of access to raw materials**. The lack of attention to, and information on critical raw materials content, especially on closed waste facilities, constitutes a key barrier to greater use of the critical raw materials potential of extractive waste.

Or. en

## **Amendment 56** **Peter Pollák**

### **Proposal for a regulation** **Recital 43**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(43) The Union has, in many of its regions, a legacy of raw materials extraction and thus substantial amounts of extractive waste on closed facilities which, due to their only recent rise in economic importance, have generally not been analysed for critical raw materials potential. The recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste facilities has the potential to create economic value and employment in historical mining regions, which are often affected by deindustrialisation and decline. The lack of attention to, and information on critical raw materials content, especially on closed waste facilities, constitutes a key barrier to greater use of the critical raw materials potential of extractive waste.

#### *Amendment*

(43) The Union has, in many of its regions, a legacy of raw materials extraction and thus substantial amounts of extractive waste on closed facilities which, due to their only recent rise in economic importance, have generally not been analysed for critical raw materials potential. The recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste facilities has the potential to create economic value and employment in historical mining regions, which are often affected by deindustrialisation and decline **that deepen regional disparities and inequalities**. The lack of attention to **social and economic aspects** and information **as such** on critical raw materials content, especially on closed waste facilities, constitutes a key barrier to greater use of the critical raw materials potential of extractive waste **also for**



*territorial cohesion.*

Or. en

**Amendment 57**

**Daniel Buda**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 44 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(44a) There is a need to create a clear and cohesive regulatory framework for the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste in order to ensure compliance with environmental and human health protection standards, and also to stimulate investment in the infrastructure needed to recover critical raw materials from extractive waste, including by facilitating access to finance and the granting of government support, to enable less dependence on new types of extraction and the reuse of existing resources in a sustainable way.***

Or. ro

**Amendment 58**

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 45**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(45) Operators of extractive waste facilities, both existing and new, should perform a preliminary economic assessment study regarding the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste present on the site and from such waste being generated. In line with the waste hierarchy established in Directive

(45) Operators of extractive waste facilities, both existing and new, should perform a preliminary economic assessment study regarding the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste present on the site and from such waste being generated. In line with the waste hierarchy established in Directive

2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>46</sup>, priority should be given to preventing the generation of waste containing critical raw materials, by extracting critical raw materials from the extracted volume prior to it becoming waste. In elaborating this study, operators should gather the necessary information, including concentrations and quantities of critical raw materials in the extractive waste, and perform an assessment of multiple options regarding processes, operations or business arrangements that could enable an economically viable recovery of critical raw materials. This obligation comes in addition to obligations laid down in Directive 2006/21/EC and the national laws transposing it and is directly applicable. In its implementation, operators and competent authorities should seek to minimise administrative burden and integrate procedures to the extent possible.

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<sup>46</sup> Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3-30).

2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>46</sup>, priority should be given to preventing the generation of waste containing critical raw materials, by extracting critical raw materials from the extracted volume prior to it becoming waste. In elaborating this study, operators should gather the necessary information, including concentrations and quantities of critical raw materials in the extractive waste, and perform an assessment of multiple options regarding processes, operations or business arrangements that could enable an economically, ***environmentally and socially*** viable recovery of critical raw materials. This obligation comes in addition to obligations laid down in Directive 2006/21/EC and the national laws transposing it and is directly applicable. In its implementation, operators and competent authorities should seek to minimise administrative burden and integrate procedures to the extent possible.

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<sup>46</sup> Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3-30).

Or. en

## **Amendment 59**

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Recital 46**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(46) To address the current lack of information on the critical raw materials potential of closed extractive waste facilities, Member States should draw up a database containing all information relevant to promote the recovery, notably

*Amendment*

(46) To address the current lack of information on the critical raw materials potential of closed extractive waste facilities, Member States should draw up a database containing all information relevant to promote the recovery, notably

the quantities and concentrations of critical raw materials in the extractive waste facility, in compliance with Union competition rules. The information should be made publicly available and in a user-friendly and digital form, enabling access to more detailed, technical information. To facilitate user-friendly access to the information, Member States should for instance provide a point of contact to enable more in-depth exchanges with potential developers of critical raw materials recovery projects. The database should be designed to allow potential project promoters to easily identify facilities with a high potential for economically viable recovery. To focus limited resources, Member States should follow a staged approach in the collection of information and perform the more demanding information collection steps only for the most promising facilities. The information collection activities should be aimed at providing accurate and representative information on the extractive waste facilities and gaining the best possible indication of the critical raw materials recovery potential.

the quantities and concentrations of critical raw materials in the extractive waste facility, in compliance with Union competition rules. The information should be made publicly available and in a user-friendly and digital form, enabling access to more detailed, technical information. To facilitate user-friendly access to the information, Member States should for instance provide a point of contact to enable more in-depth exchanges with potential developers of critical raw materials recovery projects. The database should be designed to allow potential project promoters to easily identify facilities with a high potential for economically, *environmentally and socially* viable recovery. To focus limited resources, Member States should follow a staged approach in the collection of information and perform the more demanding information collection steps only for the most promising facilities. The information collection activities should be aimed at providing accurate and representative information on the extractive waste facilities and gaining the best possible indication of the critical raw materials recovery potential *in a way that is least harmful to the environment.* .

Or. en

**Amendment 60**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 46**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(46) To address the current lack of information on the critical raw materials potential of closed extractive waste facilities, Member States should draw up a database containing all information relevant to promote the recovery, notably the quantities and concentrations of critical

*Amendment*

(46) To address the current lack of information on the critical raw materials potential of closed extractive waste facilities, Member States should draw up a database containing all information relevant to promote the recovery, notably the quantities and concentrations of critical

raw materials in the extractive waste facility, in compliance with Union competition rules. The information should be made publicly available and in a user-friendly and digital form, enabling access to more detailed, technical information. To facilitate user-friendly access to the information, Member States should for instance provide a point of contact to enable more in-depth exchanges with potential developers of critical raw materials recovery projects. The database should be designed to allow potential project promoters to easily identify facilities with a high potential for economically viable recovery. To focus limited resources, Member States should follow a staged approach in the collection of information and perform the more demanding information collection steps only for the most promising facilities. The information collection activities should be aimed at providing accurate and representative information on the extractive waste facilities and gaining the best possible indication of the critical raw materials recovery potential.

raw materials in the extractive waste facility, in compliance with Union competition rules. The information should be made publicly available and in a user-friendly and digital form, enabling access to more detailed, technical information. To facilitate user-friendly access to the information, Member States, **local and regional authorities** should for instance provide a point of contact to enable more in-depth exchanges with potential developers of critical raw materials recovery projects. The database should be designed to allow potential project promoters to easily identify facilities with a high potential for economically viable recovery. To focus **on** limited resources, Member States should follow a staged approach in the collection of information and perform the more demanding information collection steps only for the most promising facilities. The information collection activities should be aimed at providing accurate and representative information on the extractive waste facilities and gaining the best possible indication of the critical raw materials recovery potential.

Or. en

## **Amendment 61**

### **Ana Miranda**

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

##### **Recital 49**

###### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(49) Critical raw materials sold on the Union market are often certified regarding the sustainability of their production and supply chain. Certification can be obtained in the context of a broad range of public and private certification schemes available with varying scopes and stringency, creating the potential for confusion regarding the nature and veracity of claims

###### *Amendment*

(49) Critical raw materials sold on the Union market are often certified regarding the sustainability of their production and supply chain. Certification can be obtained in the context of a broad range of public and private certification schemes available with varying scopes and stringency, creating the potential for confusion regarding the nature and veracity

made about the relative sustainability of critical raw materials placed on the Union market based on such certification. The Commission should be empowered to adopt implementing acts recognising certification schemes that should be considered comprehensive and trustworthy, providing a common basis for authorities and market participants for assessing the sustainability of critical raw materials. Recognition should be given only to certification schemes that cover a broad range of sustainability aspects, including environmental protection, human rights including labour rights and business transparency, and which contain provisions for independent third party verification and monitoring of compliance. To ensure efficient procedures, promoters of projects applying to be recognised as Strategic Projects should be allowed to rely on participation in a recognised scheme to show that their project is implemented sustainably.

of claims made about the relative sustainability of critical raw materials placed on the Union market based on such certification. The Commission should be empowered to adopt implementing acts recognising certification schemes that should be considered comprehensive and trustworthy, providing a common basis for authorities and market participants for assessing the sustainability of critical raw materials. Recognition should be given only to certification schemes that cover a broad range of sustainability aspects, including environmental protection *related to air, soil, water and biodiversity, cultural heritage respect*, human rights including labour rights and business transparency *and participation of local communities in the decision making process, which guarantee the highest levels of requirements*, and which contain provisions for independent third party verification and monitoring of compliance. To ensure efficient procedures, promoters of projects applying to be recognised as Strategic Projects should be allowed to rely on participation in a recognised scheme to show that their project is implemented sustainably.

Or. en

## **Amendment 62**

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Recital 54**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(54) The Union has concluded Strategic Partnerships covering raw materials with third countries in order to implement the 2020 Action Plan on Critical Raw Materials. In order to diversify supply, these efforts should continue. To develop and ensure a coherent framework for the

*Amendment*

(54) The Union has concluded Strategic Partnerships covering raw materials with third countries in order to implement the 2020 Action Plan on Critical Raw Materials. In order to diversify supply, these efforts should continue *with a specific attention to due respect to*

conclusion of future partnerships, the Member States and the Commission should, as part of their interaction on the Board, discuss and ensure coordination on, inter alia, whether existing partnerships achieve the intended aims, the prioritisation of third countries for new partnerships, the content of such partnerships and their coherence and potential synergies between Member States' bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries. The Union should seek mutually beneficial partnerships with emerging market and developing economies, in coherence with its Global Gateway strategy, **which contribute** to the diversification of its raw materials supply chain as well as add value in the production in these countries.

**legislation on forced labour and due diligence, labour rights and ILO recommendations on mining sector, and meaningful engagement with local communities. Those partnerships should seek a more balanced sharing of wealth across the supply and production chain and cover as soon as possible anti-speculation regulation mechanisms to control brokers and speculators.** . To develop and ensure a coherent framework for the conclusion of future partnerships, the Member States and the Commission should, as part of their interaction on the Board, discuss and ensure coordination on, inter alia, whether existing partnerships achieve the intended aims, the prioritisation of third countries for new partnerships, the content of such partnerships and their coherence and potential synergies between Member States' bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries. The Union should seek mutually beneficial partnerships with emerging market and developing economies, in coherence with its Global Gateway strategy, **planned with transparency, public scrutiny, designed for the transition of sustainable economies to address climate change and help to provide also basic needs, while upholding human rights, reducing inequalities and not only de-risking mechanism for private sector competition, while contributing** to the diversification of its raw materials supply chain as well as add value in the production in these countries.

Or. en

**Amendment 63**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 54**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(54) The Union has concluded Strategic Partnerships covering raw materials with third countries in order to implement the 2020 Action Plan on Critical Raw Materials. In order to diversify supply, these efforts should continue. To develop and ensure a coherent framework for the conclusion of future partnerships, the Member States and the Commission should, as part of their interaction on the Board, discuss and ensure coordination on, inter alia, whether existing partnerships achieve the intended aims, the prioritisation of third countries for new partnerships, the content of such partnerships and their coherence and potential synergies between Member States' bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries. The Union should seek mutually beneficial partnerships with emerging market and developing economies, in coherence with its Global Gateway strategy, which contribute to the diversification of its raw materials supply chain as well as add value in the production in these countries.

*Amendment*

(54) The Union has concluded Strategic Partnerships covering raw materials with third countries in order to implement the 2020 Action Plan on Critical Raw Materials. In order to diversify supply, these efforts should continue. To develop and ensure a coherent framework for the conclusion of future partnerships, the Member States and the Commission should, as part of their interaction on the Board, discuss and ensure coordination on, inter alia, whether existing partnerships achieve the intended aims, the prioritisation of third countries for new partnerships, the content of such partnerships and their coherence and potential synergies between Member States' bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries. The Union should seek mutually beneficial partnerships with emerging market and developing economies, in coherence with its Global Gateway strategy, which contribute to the diversification of its raw materials supply chain as well as add value in the production in these countries. ***Further effort must also be paid to cooperation and coordination with international partners, as well as Members of the European Free Trade Association, countries participating in the internal market or candidate and neighbouring countries.***

Or. en

**Amendment 64**  
**Peter Pollák**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 54**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(54) The Union has concluded Strategic Partnerships covering raw materials with

*Amendment*

(54) The Union has concluded Strategic Partnerships covering raw materials with

third countries in order to implement the 2020 Action Plan on Critical Raw Materials. In order to diversify supply, these efforts should continue. To develop and ensure a coherent framework for the conclusion of future partnerships, the Member States and the Commission should, as part of their interaction on the Board, discuss and ensure coordination on, inter alia, whether existing partnerships achieve the intended aims, the prioritisation of third countries for new partnerships, the content of such partnerships and their coherence and potential synergies between Member States' bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries. The Union should seek mutually beneficial partnerships with emerging market and developing economies, in coherence with its Global Gateway strategy, which contribute to the diversification of its raw materials supply chain as well as add value in the production in these countries.

third countries in order to implement the 2020 Action Plan on Critical Raw Materials. In order to diversify supply, these efforts should continue. To develop and ensure a coherent framework for the conclusion of future partnerships, the Member States and the Commission should, as part of their interaction on the Board, discuss and ensure coordination on, inter alia, whether existing partnerships achieve the intended aims, the prioritisation of third countries for new partnerships, the content of such partnerships and their coherence and potential synergies between Member States' bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries. The Union should seek mutually beneficial partnerships with emerging market and developing economies, in coherence with its Global Gateway strategy, which contribute to the diversification of its raw materials supply chain as well as add value in the production in these countries. *When prioritising the new partnerships with third countries, specific attention should be paid to human rights, conflict-resolution and regional stability.*

Or. en

**Amendment 65**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 54 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(54a) When prioritising the new partnerships with candidate, neighbouring and third countries, specific attention should be paid to human rights, conflict-resolution and regional stability.*

Or. en



## Amendment 66

Ana Miranda

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Recital 55

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(55) In order to support the implementation of tasks pertaining to the development of Strategic Projects and their financing, exploration programmes, monitoring capacities or strategic stocks and to advise the Commission appropriately, a European Critical Raw Materials Board should be established. The Board should be composed of Member States and of the Commission, while being able to ensure participation of other parties as observers. To develop the necessary expertise for the implementation of certain tasks, the Board should establish standing sub-groups on financing, exploration, monitoring and strategic stocks, that should act as a network by gathering the different relevant national authorities and, when necessary, consult industry, academia, civil society and other relevant stakeholders. The Board's advice and opinions should be non-binding and the absence of such an advice or opinion should not prevent the Commission from performing its tasks under this Regulation.

*Amendment*

(55) In order to support the implementation of tasks pertaining to the development of Strategic Projects and their financing, exploration programmes, monitoring capacities or strategic stocks and to advise the Commission appropriately, a European Critical Raw Materials Board should be established. The Board should be composed of Member States and of the Commission, while being able to ensure participation of other parties as observers. ***The European Parliament should systematically be invited to the meetings of the Board.*** To develop the necessary expertise for the implementation of certain tasks, the Board should establish standing sub-groups on financing, exploration, monitoring and strategic stocks, that should act as a network by gathering the different relevant national authorities and, when necessary, consult industry, academia, civil society and other relevant stakeholders. The Board's advice and opinions should be non-binding and the absence of such an advice or opinion should not prevent the Commission from performing its tasks under this Regulation.

Or. en

## Amendment 67

Martina Michels

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Recital 55

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(55) In order to support the implementation of tasks pertaining to the

*Amendment*

(55) In order to support the implementation of tasks pertaining to the

development of Strategic Projects and their financing, exploration programmes, monitoring capacities or strategic stocks and to advise the Commission appropriately, a European Critical Raw Materials Board should be established. The Board should be composed of Member States and of the Commission, while being able to ensure participation of other parties as observers. To develop the necessary expertise for the implementation of certain tasks, the Board should establish standing sub-groups on financing, exploration, monitoring and strategic stocks, that should act as a network by gathering the different relevant national authorities and, when necessary, consult industry, academia, civil society and other relevant stakeholders. The Board's advice and opinions should be non-binding and the absence of such an advice or opinion should not prevent the Commission from performing its tasks under this Regulation.

development of Strategic Projects and their financing, exploration programmes, monitoring capacities or strategic stocks and to advise the Commission appropriately, a European Critical Raw Materials Board should be established. The Board should be composed of Member States and of the Commission, while being able to ensure participation of **local and regional authorities, civil society and** other parties as observers. To develop the necessary expertise for the implementation of certain tasks, the Board should establish standing sub-groups on financing, exploration, monitoring and strategic stocks **as well as sustainability**, that should act as a network by gathering the different relevant national authorities and, when necessary, consult industry, academia, civil society and other relevant stakeholders. The Board's advice and opinions should be non-binding and the absence of such an advice or opinion should not prevent the Commission from performing its tasks under this Regulation.

Or. en

**Amendment 68**  
**Alessandro Panza**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 55**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(55) In order to support the implementation of tasks pertaining to the development of Strategic Projects and their financing, exploration programmes, monitoring capacities or strategic stocks and to advise the Commission appropriately, a European Critical Raw Materials Board should be established. The Board should be composed of Member States and of the Commission, while being able to ensure participation of other parties as observers. To develop the necessary

*Amendment*

(55) In order to support the implementation of tasks pertaining to the development of Strategic Projects and their financing, exploration programmes, monitoring capacities or strategic stocks and to advise the Commission appropriately, a European Critical Raw Materials Board should be established. The Board should be composed of Member States and of the Commission, while being able to ensure participation of other parties as observers. To develop the necessary

expertise for the implementation of certain tasks, the Board should establish standing sub-groups on financing, exploration, monitoring and strategic stocks, that should act as a network by gathering the different relevant national authorities and, when necessary, consult industry, academia, civil society and other relevant stakeholders. ***The Board's advice and opinions should be non-binding and the absence of such an advice or opinion should not prevent the Commission from performing its tasks under this Regulation.***

expertise for the implementation of certain tasks, the Board should establish standing sub-groups on financing, exploration, monitoring and strategic stocks, that should act as a network by gathering the different relevant national authorities, ***economic actors***, and, when necessary, consult industry, academia, civil society and other relevant stakeholders. ***When performing its tasks under this Regulation, the Commission should take the utmost account of the Board's advice and opinions.***

Or. en

**Amendment 69**  
**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 56**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(56) The absence of progress towards the objectives, including the capacity and diversification benchmarks, may indicate the need for adopting additional measures. The Commission should therefore monitor the progress towards those objectives.

*Amendment*

(56) The absence of progress towards the objectives, including the capacity and diversification benchmarks, may indicate the need for adopting additional measures. The Commission should therefore monitor the progress towards those objectives ***and report to the European Parliament.***

Or. en

**Amendment 70**  
**Susana Solís Pérez**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 56 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(56a) During the evaluation proces in accordance with Article 46, the Commission should establish specific objectives related to the extraction,***

*processing, and recycling capacities for each strategic raw material. This should be done either within two years after the date of entry of this regulation or contingent upon the availability of necessary information regarding material availability in municipal waste management facilities, as well as requisite technological developments.*

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*The current objectives are very broad and include all the materials. Specific objectives should be considered according to the characteristics and availability of each material considering the reports made by local and regional authorities of their municipal facilities of waste management.*

#### **Amendment 71** **Ana Miranda**

#### **Proposal for a regulation** **Recital 58**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(58) In order to ensure trustful and constructive cooperation of competent authorities at Union and national levels, all parties involved in the application of this Regulation should respect the confidentiality of information and data obtained in carrying out their tasks. The Commission and the national competent authorities, their officials, civil servants and other persons working under the supervision of these authorities as well as officials and civil servants of other authorities of the Member States should not disclose information acquired or exchanged by them pursuant to this Regulation and of the kind covered by the obligation of professional secrecy. This should also apply to the European Critical Raw Materials Board. The data should be handled and stored in a secure environment.

##### *Amendment*

(58) In order to ensure trustful and constructive cooperation of competent authorities at Union and national levels, all parties involved in the application of this Regulation should respect the confidentiality of information and data obtained in carrying out their tasks. The Commission and the national competent authorities, their officials, civil servants and other persons working under the supervision of these authorities as well as officials and civil servants of other authorities of the Member States **and of the European Parliament** should not disclose information acquired or exchanged by them pursuant to this Regulation and of the kind covered by the obligation of professional secrecy. This should also apply to the European Critical Raw Materials Board. The data should be handled and stored in a secure

environment.

Or. en

### **Amendment 72**

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Recital 62**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(62) The Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation. Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the five criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures. The Commission should submit to the European Parliament, to the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, a report on the implementation of this Regulation and progress towards achieving its objectives, including the capacity and diversification benchmarks. The report should also, based on the implementation of the measures related the transparency of the environmental footprint of critical raw materials, assess the appropriateness of establishing maximum thresholds related to the environmental footprint.

##### *Amendment*

(62) The Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation. Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the five criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures ***in particular on Human rights, environment and circularity***. The Commission should submit to the European Parliament, to the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, a report on the implementation of this Regulation and progress towards achieving its objectives, including the capacity and diversification benchmarks. The report should also, based on the implementation of the measures related the transparency of the environmental footprint of critical raw materials, assess the appropriateness of establishing maximum thresholds related to the environmental footprint.

Or. en

### **Amendment 73**

**Alessandro Panza**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Recital 64 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(64a) The need to ensure a sustainable and resilient supply of critical raw materials also depends on strengthening supply chains at the European regional level. In order to enhance the stability of supply chains and reduce dependence on external sources, the involvement of regional actors as well is crucial.***

Or. en

**Amendment 74**  
**Alessandro Panza**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 64 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(64b) The importance of transparency in supply chains is recognised by the introduction of measures to ensure adequate clarity and control over the traceability of critical raw materials. In order to ensure social and environmental responsibility of companies operating in this sector and to provide accurate information, digital solutions and advanced technologies are encouraged to monitor and transparently communicate the origin of raw materials, the adopted standards of sustainability and the social and environmental practices developed by suppliers.***

Or. en

**Amendment 75**  
**Alessandro Panza**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 64 c (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(64c) In view of promoting a progressive resilience and sustainability to supply critical raw materials, it is highly recommended investing in research and development to foster regional diversification of supply sources. Through a collaboration among companies, universities and research centres, sustainable alternatives will be identified and developed, such as the use of recycled materials or the adoption of new technologies to reduce dependence on global sources of supply.***

Or. en

**Amendment 76**  
**Alessandro Panza**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Recital 64 d (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(64d) The protection of the environment and the health of citizens should be the priority in the selection of projects; thorough environmental assessments are required, taking into consideration territorial peculiarities and fragilities, not least hydro-geological stability, by involving regional actors of the areas involved with a prominent role.***

Or. en

**Amendment 77**  
**Ana Miranda**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

1. The general objective of this Regulation is to improve the functioning of the internal market by establishing a framework to ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials.

1. The general objective of this Regulation is to improve the functioning of the internal market by establishing a framework to ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials, ***by prioritising sustainability, efficiency, sufficiency and circularity provisions in order to improve the Union's competitiveness.***

Or. en

**Amendment 78**  
**Susana Solís Pérez, Ondřej Knotek**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. The general objective of this Regulation is to improve the functioning of the internal market by establishing a framework to ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials.

*Amendment*

1. The general objective of this Regulation is to improve the functioning of the internal market by establishing a framework to ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials ***and the sustainable development of its regions***

Or. en

**Amendment 79**  
**Franc Bogovič**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. The general objective of this Regulation is to improve the functioning of the internal market by establishing a framework to ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials.

*Amendment*

1. The general objective of this Regulation is to improve the functioning of the internal market by establishing a framework to ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical ***and strategic*** raw materials.

Or. en



**Amendment 80**  
**Martina Michels**  
on behalf of The Left Group

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. The general objective of this Regulation is ***to improve the functioning of the internal market by establishing a framework*** to ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials.

*Amendment*

1. The general objective of this Regulation is to ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials ***and their circular, sustainable use, in line with the Green Deal and planetary boundaries.***

Or. en

**Amendment 81**  
**Franc Bogovič**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(iii) Union recycling capacity, ***including for all intermediate*** recycling steps, is able to produce at least 15% of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials.

*Amendment*

(iii) Union recycling capacity, ***covering the preparation for recycling stage from collection, to sorting and pre-treatment,*** is able to produce at least 15% of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials.

Or. en

*Justification*

*To avoid cases of double counting, the 15% recycling benchmark mentioned should only cover “preparation for recycling” stage with additional measures supporting development of collection, sorting and pre-treatment capacity and not all intermediate recycling steps as mentioned in the article.*

**Amendment 82**  
**Franc Bogovič**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(iiia) As part of the report referred to in Article 1 paragraph 3, the Commission is required to publish its methodology for calculating and reporting on these benchmarks. A mechanism should be developed to ensure that all materials are treated equally.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*There is clarity needed on the benchmarking, as tonnages and value greatly vary between raw materials, and would therefore make large volume materials dominate the benchmarks.*

**Amendment 83**  
**Ana Miranda**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(ca) secure more efficient and transparent permitting procedures without reducing environmental and social requirements;***

Or. en

**Amendment 84**  
**Ana Miranda**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(d) ensure the free movement of critical raw materials and products containing critical raw materials placed on the Union market while ensuring ***a high*** level of

(d) ensure the free movement of critical raw materials and products containing critical raw materials placed on the Union market while ensuring ***the highest*** level of

environmental protection, by improving their circularity and sustainability.

environmental protection, by improving their **durability, repairability**, circularity and sustainability;

Or. en

**Amendment 85**

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

**Proposal for a regulation**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(da) support just energy transition in the Union, with policies that respect due diligence, human rights and the environment, and that enable Member States to meet their international climate commitments.***

Or. en

**Amendment 86**

**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(da) ensure public control of all life-cycle processes related to the critical and strategic raw materials.***

Or. en

**Amendment 87**

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 1 – paragraph 2 – point d b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(db) provide quality jobs and promote an inclusive and fair job-market throughout the value chain of critical raw materials.**

Or. en

**Amendment 88**  
**Franc Bogovič**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

3. Where, based on the report referred to in Article 42, the Commission concludes that the Union is likely not to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 2, it shall assess the feasibility and proportionality of proposing measures or exercising its powers at Union level ***in order to ensure the achievement of those*** objectives.

3. Where, based on the report referred to in Article 42, the Commission concludes that the Union is likely not to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 2, it shall assess, ***in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders***, the feasibility and proportionality of proposing measures or exercising its powers at Union level. ***In this regard the Commission shall allow for a certain level of flexibility to best reflect the uniqueness of the value chain of the raw material targeted, as each material has specific properties and challenges associated with its sourcing, processing and recycling. It should focus on maintaining existing capacities and supporting them. An open and constant dialogue between industry and policymakers should be encouraged to identify benchmarks that are both technically and economically feasible, as well as in line with the EU's objectives.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*The benchmarks in terms of sourcing, processing and recycling are too general and unrealistic, and may result in unintended and negative consequences. Provisions should be carefully considered against the economic and technical difficulties associated with their*

*implementation and the risk of overburdening EU industry, in particular SMEs.*

## **Amendment 89**

**Erik Bergkvist**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

3. Where, based on the report referred to in Article 42, the Commission concludes that the Union is likely not to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 2, it shall ***assess the feasibility and proportionality of proposing*** measures or ***exercising*** its powers at Union level in order to ensure the achievement of those objectives.

*Amendment*

3. Where, based on the report referred to in Article 42, the Commission concludes that the Union is likely not to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 2, it shall ***examine the reasons why the objectives are not achieved and propose*** measures or ***exercise*** its powers at Union level in order to ensure the achievement of those objectives.

Or. en

*Justification*

*There are provisions in existing EU legislation that make extraction of SRM/CRM difficult (without clear environmental benefits). These types of barriers to mining and recycling in the EU are not addressed in this regulation. Therefore, if the objectives of the regulation are not met, the Commission should evaluate the reasons and propose measures to ensure the achievement of the objectives of the regulation.*

## **Amendment 90**

**Franc Bogovič**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 5**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(5) ‘exploration’ means all activities aimed at identifying and establishing the properties of mineral occurrences;

*Amendment*

(5) ‘exploration’ means all activities aimed at identifying and establishing the properties of mineral occurrences, ***including the development of new extraction and processing technologies, exploration drilling campaigns, and launching pilot plants;***

**Amendment 91**  
**Martina Michels**  
on behalf of The Left Group

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 8**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(8) ‘reserves’ means all mineral occurrences that are economically viable to extract;

*Amendment*

(8) ‘reserves’ means all mineral occurrences that are economically ***environmentally and socially*** viable to extract;

Or. en

**Amendment 92**  
**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 8**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(8) ‘reserves’ means all mineral occurrences that are economically viable to extract;

*Amendment*

(8) ‘reserves’ means all mineral occurrences that are economically viable to extract ***in a given market context***;

Or. en

**Amendment 93**  
**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 11**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(11) ‘recycling’ means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other

*Amendment*

(11) ‘recycling’ means any recovery operation, ***including collecting, sorting, and disassembling***, by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the

purposes;

original or other purposes;

Or. en

#### **Amendment 94**

**Ana Miranda**

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

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 18**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(18) ‘project promoter’ means any undertaking or consortium of undertakings developing a raw material project;

*Amendment*

(18) ‘project promoter’ means any undertaking or consortium of undertakings developing a raw material project ***in the Union or in third countries***;

Or. en

#### **Amendment 95**

**Franc Bogovič**

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

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 28**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(28) ‘key market operators’ means producers involved in the extraction, processing or recycling of critical raw materials, traders and distributors of critical raw materials, and downstream companies consuming significant amounts of critical raw materials;

*Amendment*

(28) ‘key market operators’ means producers involved in the ***exploration***, extraction, processing or recycling of critical raw materials, traders and distributors of critical raw materials, and downstream companies consuming significant amounts of critical raw materials;

Or. en

#### **Amendment 96**

**Ana Miranda**

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

#### **Article 3 – paragraph 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

2. *The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to amend Annex I, Section 1 in order to update the list of strategic raw materials.*

*deleted*

*An updated list of strategic raw materials shall include, from among the raw materials assessed, the raw materials that score among the highest in terms of strategic importance, forecasted demand growth and difficulty of increasing production. The strategic importance, projected demand growth and difficulty of increasing production shall be determined in accordance with Annex I, Section 2.*

Or. en

**Amendment 97**  
**Susana Solís Pérez**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

An updated list of strategic raw materials shall include, from among the raw materials assessed, the raw materials that score among the highest in terms of strategic importance, forecasted demand growth and difficulty of increasing production. The strategic importance, projected demand growth and difficulty of increasing production shall be determined in accordance with Annex I, Section 2.

An updated list of strategic raw materials shall include, from among the raw materials assessed, the raw materials that score among the highest in terms of strategic importance, forecasted demand growth, ***forecasted demand availability that could jeopardize regional development***, and difficulty of increasing production. The strategic importance, projected demand growth, ***forecasted demand availability that could jeopardize regional development*** and difficulty of increasing production shall be determined in accordance with Annex I, Section 2.

Or. en

*Justification*

*In addition to these conditions, the availability of materials must be taken into account to*



*consider them strategic in a long term vision that could jeopardize the regional development.*

## **Amendment 98**

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 3 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

An updated list of strategic raw materials shall include, from among the raw materials assessed, the raw materials that score among the highest in terms of strategic importance, forecasted demand growth and difficulty of increasing production. The strategic importance, projected demand growth and difficulty of increasing production shall be determined in accordance with Annex I, Section 2.

##### *Amendment*

An updated list of strategic raw materials shall include, from among the **critical** raw materials assessed, the raw materials that score among the highest in terms of strategic importance, forecasted demand growth and difficulty of increasing production **and most importantly shall support the aims outlined in article 1, paragraph 1 and 2, of this regulation.** The strategic importance, projected demand growth and difficulty of increasing production shall be determined in accordance with Annex I, Section 2.

Or. en

## **Amendment 99**

**Franc Bogovič**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 3 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

An updated list of strategic raw materials shall include, from among the raw materials assessed, the raw materials that score among the highest in terms of strategic importance, forecasted demand growth and difficulty of increasing production. The strategic importance, projected demand growth and difficulty of increasing production shall be determined in accordance with Annex I, Section 2.

##### *Amendment*

An updated list of strategic raw materials shall include, from among the raw materials assessed, the raw materials that score among the highest in terms of strategic importance, forecasted demand growth and difficulty of increasing production. The strategic importance, projected demand growth and difficulty of **developing or** increasing production shall be determined in accordance with Annex I, Section 2.

## Amendment 100

Franc Bogovič

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 3 – paragraph 2 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**2a. The Commission shall use a transparent and clearly defined methodology for the assessment of materials to be included in the strategic raw materials list, including through the use of technical factsheets, similar to the methodology applied to the critical raw materials list. Future strategic materials lists should be accompanied by an impact assessment of existing EU legislation and the impact it has on materials on those lists.**

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*Critical raw materials are assessed through a criticality assessment based on a specific methodology which includes a long and thorough validating process with the assistance of external experts, industry representatives and research institutes. Same should be the case also for strategic raw materials. On the contrary, the identification of strategic raw materials was not based on a published methodology nor did it include previous consultations. Incorporating strategic raw materials into the critical raw materials list (Annex 2) implies that all of materials have met the thresholds set by the CRM methodology, which is misleading.*

## Amendment 101

Franc Bogovič

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 3 – paragraph 3

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

3. The Commission shall review and, if necessary, update the list of strategic raw materials by [OP please insert: **four** years

3. The Commission shall review and, if necessary, update the list of strategic raw materials by [OP please insert: **three** years

after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], and every **4 four** years thereafter.

after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], and every **three (3)** years thereafter. ***Upon request by the Board, based on monitoring and stress testing in accordance with this Regulation, if needed the Commission shall review or update the list at any time outside of these scheduled reviews.***

Or. en

## **Amendment 102**

**Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 3 – paragraph 3 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***3a. Where a raw material is no longer considered a strategic raw material as a result of the update referred to in paragraph 3, it should continue, by way of derogation, to be considered a critical raw material for three years after the publication of that update.***

Or. pl

## **Amendment 103**

**Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 4 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***The status of critical and strategic raw materials as referred to in this Regulation should be taken into account in all EU legislation where these materials have a direct or indirect impact, both in the general provisions and in specific provisions for particular products and substances.***

**Amendment 104**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 4 – paragraph 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

4. The Commission shall review and, if necessary, update the list of critical raw materials by [OP please insert: **four** years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], and every **4 four** years thereafter.

*Amendment*

4. The Commission shall review and, if necessary, update the list of critical raw materials by [OP please insert: **three** years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], and every **three (3)** years thereafter. ***Upon request by the Board, based on monitoring and stress testing in accordance with this Regulation, if needed the Commission shall review or update the list at any time outside of these scheduled reviews.***

Or. en

**Amendment 105**

**Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 4 – paragraph 4 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***4a. Where a raw material is no longer considered a critical raw material as a result of the update referred to in paragraph 4, it should continue, by way of derogation, to be considered a critical raw material for three years after the publication of that update.***

Or. pl

**Amendment 106**

**Franc Bogovič**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**4a. The status of critical and strategic raw materials shall be considered in all EU legislation where materials are directly or indirectly impacted both in general, product specific, and substance specific legislation.**

Or. en

*Justification*

*The absence of a harmonised legislative approach to critical raw materials has led to the unnecessary targeting of these materials under several and different regulatory frameworks and to the creation of regulatory barriers negatively impacting the supply of these materials, the competitiveness of the EU industry and access to investment.*

**Amendment 107**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 5 – paragraph 1 – point a**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(a) the project would make a meaningful contribution to the security of the Union's supply of strategic raw materials;

(a) the project would make a meaningful contribution to the security of the Union's supply of **critical and** strategic raw materials **and to the Union's supply of products manufactured from critical - raw materials**;

Or. en

*Justification*

*Strategic raw materials are a sub-group of the critical raw materials. The criticality assessment is the result of more than a decade of clear and transparent work. All critical raw materials should benefit from the proposed actions (strategic projects and related investments) as they are key enablers for the twin transition, directly or indirectly. Plus, in several parts of the proposal (article 8, 12...) the 'strategic project' is linked to critical raw materials and not just strategic.*

## Amendment 108

Martina Michels

on behalf of The Left Group

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 5 – paragraph 1 – point c

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(c) the project would be implemented sustainably, in particular as regards the monitoring, prevention and minimisation of **environmental** impacts, the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human and labour rights, quality jobs potential and meaningful engagement with local communities and relevant social partners, and the use of transparent business practices with **adequate** compliance policies to prevent and minimise risks of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration, including corruption and bribery;

*Amendment*

(c) the project would be implemented sustainably, in particular as regards the monitoring, prevention and minimisation of **socio-environmental** impacts, **consistent with the precautionary principle**, the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human and labour rights **including, but not limited to, the fulfilment of human rights and environmental due diligence obligations**, quality jobs potential and meaningful engagement with local communities and relevant social partners, and the use of transparent business practices with **strong** compliance policies to prevent and minimise risks of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration, including corruption and bribery;

Or. en

## Amendment 109

Ana Miranda

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 5 – paragraph 1 – point c

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(c) the project would be implemented sustainably, in particular as regards the monitoring, prevention and minimisation of environmental impacts, the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human and labour rights, quality jobs potential and meaningful engagement with local communities and relevant social partners, and the use of transparent

*Amendment*

(c) the project would be implemented **transparently and** sustainably, in particular as regards the monitoring, **public control**, prevention and minimisation of environmental **and climate** impacts, the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human and labour rights, **cultural heritage**, quality jobs potential and meaningful engagement with

business practices with adequate compliance policies to prevent and minimise risks of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration, including corruption and bribery;

local communities and relevant social partners, and the use of transparent business practices with adequate compliance policies to prevent and minimise risks of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration, including corruption and bribery;

Or. en

**Amendment 110**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 5 – paragraph 1 – point c**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(c) the project would be implemented sustainably, in particular as regards the monitoring, prevention and minimisation of environmental impacts, the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human and labour rights, quality jobs potential and meaningful engagement with local communities and relevant social partners, and the use of transparent business practices with adequate compliance policies to prevent and minimise risks of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration, including corruption and bribery;

*Amendment*

(c) the project would be implemented sustainably, in particular as regards the monitoring, prevention and minimisation of environmental impacts, the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human and labour rights, quality jobs potential and meaningful engagement with **regional and** local communities and relevant social partners, and the use of transparent business practices with adequate compliance policies to prevent and minimise risks of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration, including corruption and bribery;

Or. en

**Amendment 111**  
**Martina Michels**  
on behalf of The Left Group

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(ca) the project would effectively ensure consultation, information of local populations within a proper time frame, in line with article 9 new;*

Or. en

**Amendment 112**  
**Susana Solís Pérez**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(ca) for extraction projects in the Union, the project will create added value by keeping an additional step of the value chain in the region;*

Or. en

*Justification*

*There is no mention of creating value in the member state or region in which the project is developed. Mining has a significant environmental impact. It also has a strong social opposition in the areas where it is carried out. This amendment has the intention to keep part of the raw materials processing following the extraction in the same region as outlined in AM in Annex III.*

**Amendment 113**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 5 – paragraph 1 – point d**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(d) for projects in the Union, the establishment, operation or production of the project would have cross-border benefits beyond the Member State concerned, including for downstream sectors;

(d) for projects in the Union, the establishment, operation or production of the project would have cross-border benefits beyond the Member State concerned, including for downstream sectors, *as well as regional and local communities;*



**Amendment 114**

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 5 – paragraph 1 – point e**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(e) for projects in third countries that are emerging markets or developing economies, the project would be mutually beneficial for the Union and the third country concerned by adding value in that country.

*Amendment*

(e) for projects in third countries that are emerging markets or developing economies, the project would be mutually beneficial for the Union and the third country concerned by adding value in that country ***and respecting international standards and conventions, and the highest environmental and human rights standards in that country and Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence and amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937. This should also include establishing cooperation agreements to enable access to justice and redress for communities in third countries affected by the human rights and environmental violations of companies involved in the strategic projects covered by this regulation.***

**Amendment 115**

**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 5 – paragraph 1 – point e**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(e) for projects in third countries that are emerging markets or developing economies, the project would be mutually beneficial for the Union and the third country concerned by adding value in that country.

*Amendment*

(e) for projects in third countries that are emerging markets or developing economies, the project would be mutually beneficial for the Union and the third country concerned by adding value in that country ***and comply with equivalent***

**Amendment 116**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 5 – paragraph 1 – point e**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(e) for projects in third countries that are emerging markets or developing economies, the project would be mutually beneficial for the Union and the third country concerned by adding value in that country.

*Amendment*

(e) for projects in ***candidate, neighbouring and*** third countries that are emerging markets or developing economies, the project would be mutually beneficial for the Union and the third country concerned by adding value in that country.

**Amendment 117**

**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 5 – paragraph 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

3. The recognition of a project as a Strategic Project shall not affect the requirements applicable to the relevant project or project promoter under international, Union or national law.

*Amendment*

3. The recognition of a project as a Strategic Project shall not affect the requirements applicable to the relevant project or project promoter under international, Union or national law, ***including national laws in third countries.***

**Amendment 118**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

## Article 5 – paragraph 3 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**3a. Where relevant, the Commission should consider the feasibility of complementary infrastructural strategic projects that have the potential to facilitate and improve transport and communication related to the raw materials strategic projects, as well as generally contribute to better regional and local development and greater social acceptability of the raw materials strategic project and social inclusion, while taking into consideration also environmental issues.**

Or. en

## Amendment 119

**Franc Bogovič**

### Proposal for a regulation

## Article 5 – paragraph 3 b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**3b. When introducing obligations, for example certification schemes and environmental footprint requirements, a balanced approach is necessary to allow industry to comply with these obligations while guaranteeing a level playing field between EU and non-EU companies.**

Or. en

### *Justification*

*Industry needs a balanced framework of obligations that does not hamper EU competitiveness. These obligations can be especially burdensome for SMEs.*

## Amendment 120

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point a a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(aa) relevant evidence that the project is not on a Natura 2000 sites;**

Or. en

**Amendment 121**  
**Ana Miranda**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(c) a timetable for the implementation of the project, including an overview of the permits required for the project and the status of the corresponding permit granting process;

(c) a timetable for the implementation of the project, including an overview of the permits required for the project and the status of the corresponding **transparent** permit granting process, **and a proper involvement of public in the process;**

Or. en

**Amendment 122**  
**Franc Bogovič**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(c) a timetable for the implementation of the project, including an overview of the permits required for the project and the status of the corresponding permit granting process;

(c) a timetable for the implementation of the project, including, **where provided by the competent national authority**, an overview of the permits required for the project and the status of the corresponding permit granting process;

Or. en

## Amendment 123

Ana Miranda

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point d

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(d) a plan containing measures to facilitate public acceptance including, where appropriate, the establishment of recurrent communication channels with the local communities and organisations, including social partners, the implementation of awareness-raising and information campaigns and the establishment of mitigation and compensation mechanisms;

*Amendment*

(d) a plan containing measures to ***respect the cultural heritage and ensure the meaningful involvement and active participation of affected communities all along the project, in particular of local communities and indigenous communities concerned*** facilitate public acceptance including, where appropriate, ***through*** the establishment of recurrent communication channels with the local communities and organisations, including social partners, the implementation of ***public control and*** awareness-raising and information campaigns and the establishment of mitigation and compensation mechanisms, ***ensuring that involuntary resettlement is used exclusively as a last resort option;***

Or. en

## Amendment 124

Martina Michels

on behalf of The Left Group

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point d

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(d) a plan containing measures to ***facilitate public acceptance including, where appropriate, the establishment of*** recurrent communication channels with the local communities and organisations, including social partners, the implementation of awareness-raising and information campaigns and the establishment of mitigation and compensation mechanisms;

*Amendment*

(d) a plan containing measures to ***ensure public participation and transparency, in particular with a view to respect internationally recognised right to give or withhold Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous communities, and to ensure that local populations have been properly consulted, informed and consented within a proper time frame to the project, in line with article 9 new. The plan shall also outline the foreseen***

recurrent communication channels with the local communities and organisations, including social partners, the implementation of awareness-raising and information campaigns and the establishment of mitigation and compensation mechanisms;

Or. en

## **Amendment 125**

**Erik Bergkvist**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point d**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(d) a plan containing measures to facilitate public acceptance including, where appropriate, the establishment of recurrent communication channels with the local **communities** and organisations, including social partners, the implementation of awareness-raising and information campaigns and the establishment of mitigation and compensation mechanisms;

*Amendment*

(d) a plan containing measures to facilitate public acceptance including, where appropriate, the establishment of recurrent communication channels with the local **and regional authorities** and organisations, including social partners **and local communities**, the implementation of **engagement**, awareness-raising and information campaigns and the establishment of mitigation and compensation mechanisms;

Or. en

## **Amendment 126**

**Franc Bogovič**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point d**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(d) a plan containing measures to facilitate public acceptance including, where appropriate, the establishment of recurrent communication channels with the local communities and organisations, including social partners, the

*Amendment*

(d) a plan containing measures to facilitate public acceptance including, where appropriate, the establishment of recurrent communication channels with the **regional and** local communities and organisations, including social partners, the

implementation of awareness-raising and information campaigns and the establishment of mitigation and compensation mechanisms;

implementation of awareness-raising and information campaigns and the establishment of mitigation and compensation mechanisms;

Or. en

**Amendment 127**

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point d a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(da) relevant evidence that the project promoter has no track record in human rights nor environmental violations;***

Or. en

**Amendment 128**

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point f a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(fa) is in line with the Eligibility, Excluded Activities and Excluded sectors list of the European Investment Bank;***

Or. en

**Amendment 129**

**Susana Solís Pérez**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point g**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(g) an estimate of the project's potential for quality job creation and the project's needs in terms of skilled workforce as well as upskilling and reskilling.

*Amendment*

(g) an estimate of the project's potential for quality job creation and the project's needs in terms of skilled workforce as well as upskilling and reskilling. ***For extraction projects, an estimation of the added value retained in the metallurgical and mineralogical processing and beneficiation of mineral resources expressed in terms of new job creation, research and development, and increased business volume generated.***

Or. en

**Amendment 130**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point g**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(g) an estimate of the project's potential for quality job creation and the project's needs in terms of skilled workforce as well as upskilling and reskilling.

*Amendment*

(g) an estimate of the project's potential for quality job creation and the project's needs in terms of skilled workforce as well as upskilling and reskilling, ***using social procurement clause, whenever possible, focusing on creation of employment opportunities for under-represented and socially disadvantaged groups, especially in regions that face challenges in this sense.***

Or. en

**Amendment 131**

**Peter Pollák**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point g**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(g) an estimate of the project's

*Amendment*

(g) an estimate of the project's



potential for quality job creation and the project's needs in terms of skilled workforce as well as upskilling and reskilling.

potential for quality job creation and the project's needs in terms of skilled workforce as well as upskilling and reskilling, ***using social procurement clause, whenever possible, focusing on creation of employment opportunities for under-represented and socially disadvantaged groups, especially in regions that face challenges in this sense.***

Or. en

### **Amendment 132**

**Ana Miranda**

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

##### **Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point g**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(g) an estimate of the project's potential for quality job creation and the project's needs in terms of skilled workforce as well as upskilling and reskilling.

*Amendment*

(g) an estimate of the project's potential for quality job creation and the project's needs in terms of skilled workforce as well as upskilling and reskilling, ***and promoting gender equality.***

Or. en

### **Amendment 133**

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

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

##### **Article 6 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Where the Member State whose territory is concerned by a proposed project objects to granting the proposed project strategic status, it shall present substantiated reasons for doing so during the discussion referred to in paragraph 4. The Board shall discuss the substantiated reasons presented by a Member State for its objection. If, after the discussion, the Member State maintains its

*Amendment*

Where the Member State whose territory is concerned by a proposed project objects to granting the proposed project strategic status, it shall present substantiated reasons for doing so during the discussion referred to in paragraph 4. The ***legal base for an objection is EU environmental legislation, such as the respect of the Habitat Directive, in particular the protection of***

objection, the project shall not be considered for the status of Strategic Project.

*Natura 2000 sites. The* Board shall discuss the substantiated reasons presented by a Member State for its objection. If, after the discussion, the Member State maintains its objection, the project shall not be considered for the status of Strategic Project.

Or. en

**Amendment 134**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 6 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Where the Member State whose territory is concerned by a proposed project objects to granting the proposed project strategic status, it shall present substantiated reasons for doing so during the discussion referred to in paragraph 4. The Board shall discuss the substantiated reasons presented by a Member State for its objection. If, after the discussion, the Member State maintains its objection, the project shall not be considered for the status of Strategic Project.

*Amendment*

Where the Member State whose territory is concerned by a proposed project objects to granting the proposed project strategic status, ***having consulted local and regional authorities concerned***, it shall present substantiated reasons for doing so during the discussion referred to in paragraph 4. The Board shall discuss the substantiated reasons presented by a Member State for its objection. If, after the discussion, the Member State maintains its objection, the project shall not be considered for the status of Strategic Project.

Or. en

**Amendment 135**  
**Susana Solís Pérez, Ondřej Knotek**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 6 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Where the Member State whose territory is concerned by a proposed project objects to granting the proposed project strategic

*Amendment*

Where the Member State ***together with local or regional authorities*** whose territory is concerned by a proposed project

status, it shall present substantiated reasons for doing so during the discussion referred to in paragraph 4. The Board shall discuss the substantiated reasons presented by a Member State for its objection. If, after the discussion, the Member State maintains its objection, the project shall not be considered for the status of Strategic Project.

objects to granting the proposed project strategic status, it shall present substantiated reasons for doing so during the discussion referred to in paragraph 4. The Board shall discuss the substantiated reasons presented by a Member State for its objection. If, after the discussion, the Member State maintains its objection, the project shall not be considered for the status of Strategic Project.

Or. en

**Amendment 136**  
**Franc Bogovič**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

The Commission's decision shall be reasoned, including, where applicable, where it is different from the Board's opinion. The Commission shall share its reasons with the Board as well as with the project promoter.

*Amendment*

The Commission's decision shall be reasoned, including, where applicable, where it is different from the Board's opinion. The Commission shall share its reasons with the Board, ***the competent authority in the Member States***, as well as with the project promoter.

Or. en

**Amendment 137**  
**Ana Miranda**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

The Commission's decision shall be reasoned, including, where applicable, where it is different from the Board's opinion. The Commission shall share its reasons with the Board as well as with the project promoter.

*Amendment*

The Commission's decision shall be reasoned, including, where applicable, where it is different from the Board's opinion. The Commission shall share its reasons with the Board ***and the European Parliament***, as well as with the project promoter.

## Amendment 138

Franc Bogovič

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 6 – paragraph 8

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

8. Where the Commission finds that a Strategic Project ***no longer fulfils the criteria set out in Article 5(1) or where its*** recognition was based on an application containing incorrect information, it may, taking into account the opinion of the Board and the responsible project promoter, repeal the decision granting a project the status of Strategic Project.

##### *Amendment*

8. Where the Commission finds that a Strategic Project recognition was based on an application containing incorrect information, it may, taking into account the opinion of the Board and the responsible project promoter, repeal the decision granting a project the status of Strategic Project.

Or. en

##### *Justification*

*For planning security of a project promoter, it is of utmost importance that the decision of recognition as a strategic project is grandfathered. Otherwise, if the strategic status of a raw material is changing, the status of a strategic project including already implemented benefits, would be lost with unclear consequences. Once a final investment decision is made, it should not be revoked, given that mining is a long-term commitment with projects running for several decades.*

## Amendment 139

Erik Bergkvist

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 6 – paragraph 8

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

8. Where the Commission finds that a Strategic ***Project no longer fulfils the criteria set out in Article 5(1) or where its*** recognition was based on an application containing incorrect information, it may, taking into account the opinion of the Board and the responsible project promoter, repeal the decision granting a

##### *Amendment*

8. Where the Commission finds that a Strategic ***Project's*** recognition was based on an application containing ***severely*** incorrect information, it may, taking into account the opinion of the Board and the responsible project promoter, repeal the decision granting a project the status of

project the status of Strategic Project.

Strategic Project.

Or. en

*Justification*

*It contributes to uncertainty if the Commission is allowed to withdraw a project's status as strategic if it no longer meets the criteria in Article 5(1). If e.g. a raw material is removed from the list of strategic raw materials in Annex 1 it is still needed. Since it would have severe consequences for a project to lose its status as a Strategic Project, the threshold should be severely incorrect information, not just incorrect.*

**Amendment 140**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 7 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. Strategic Projects shall be considered to contribute to the security of supply of strategic raw materials in the Union.

*Amendment*

1. Strategic Projects shall be considered to contribute to the security of supply of strategic raw materials in the Union. ***Member States shall ensure that strategic projects are given high priority as a public interest or public security concern.***

Or. en

**Amendment 141**

**Susana Solís Pérez, Ondřej Knotek**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 7 – paragraph 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

3. The Member State whose territory is concerned by a Strategic Project shall take measures to contribute to its timely and effective implementation.

*Amendment*

3. The Member State ***together with regional and local authorities*** whose territory is concerned by a Strategic Project shall take measures to contribute to its timely and effective implementation.

Or. en

## Amendment 142

Ana Miranda

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 7 – paragraph 3

*Text proposed by the Commission*

3. The Member State whose territory is concerned by a Strategic Project shall take measures to contribute to its timely and effective implementation.

*Amendment*

3. The Member State whose territory is concerned by a Strategic Project shall take measures to contribute to its timely, **transparent** and effective implementation.

Or. en

## Amendment 143

Susana Solís Pérez

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 7 – paragraph 4

*Text proposed by the Commission*

4. The Board shall **periodically discuss** the implementation of **the** Strategic Projects **and, where** necessary, measures that **could be taken by** the project promoter **or** the Member State whose territory is **concerned** by a Strategic Project to further facilitate the **implementation of those** Strategic Projects.

*Amendment*

4. The Board shall **engage in periodic discussions regarding** the implementation of Strategic Projects. **When** necessary, **it shall consider** measures that the project promoter, the Member State **or local and regional authorities**, whose territory is **directly affected** by a Strategic Project, **could undertake** to further facilitate the **successful execution of these** Strategic Projects. **The Board shall inform the project promoter, the Member State and the regional and local authorities of the results of the discussions in a timely manner.**

Or. en

*Justification*

*This version includes the local and regional authorities and might enhance readability*

## Amendment 144

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Ana Miranda

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 7 – paragraph 5 – point a**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(a) progress in the implementation of the project, in particular with regard to the permit granting process;

*Amendment*

(a) progress in the implementation of the project, in particular with regard to the **transparent** permit granting process;

Or. en

**Amendment 145**

Ana Miranda

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 7 – paragraph 9**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

9. The project promoter shall establish and regularly update a dedicated project website with relevant information about the Strategic Project, including information on the environmental, social and economic impacts and benefits associated with the Strategic Project. The website shall be freely accessible to the public and shall be available in a language or languages that can be easily understood by the local population.

*Amendment*

9. The project promoter shall establish and regularly update a dedicated project website with relevant information about the Strategic Project, including information on the environmental, **cultural**, social and economic impacts and benefits associated with the Strategic Project. The website shall be freely accessible to the public and shall be available in a language or languages that can be easily understood by the local population **and communities. The project website shall include environmental, social and human rights impact assessments that have been carried out, as well as any existing agreements with affected communities and concession contracts with public authorities.**

Or. en

**Amendment 146**

Martina Michels

on behalf of The Left Group

**Proposal for a regulation**

## Article 7 – paragraph 9

*Text proposed by the Commission*

9. The project promoter shall establish and regularly update a dedicated project website with relevant information about the Strategic Project, including information on the environmental, social and economic impacts and benefits associated with the Strategic Project. The website shall be freely accessible to the public and shall be available in a language or languages that can be easily understood by the local population.

*Amendment*

9. The project promoter shall establish and regularly update a dedicated project website with relevant information about the Strategic Project, including information on the environmental, social and economic impacts and benefits associated with the Strategic Project ***as well as its comprehensive methodology and plan local and regional authorities consultation, public participation***. The website shall be freely accessible to the public and shall be available in a language or languages that can be easily understood by the local population.

Or. en

## Amendment 147

**Franc Bogovič**

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 8 – paragraph 3 – introductory part

*Text proposed by the Commission*

3. The responsibilities of the national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 or the tasks related to it may be delegated to, or carried out by, another authority, for each critical raw material projects, provided that:

*Amendment*

3. The responsibilities of the national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 or the tasks related to it may be delegated to, or carried out by, another authority, ***in particular a relevant local or regional authority***, for each critical raw material projects, provided that:

Or. en

## Amendment 148

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 8 – paragraph 8 – point a



*Text proposed by the Commission*

(a) periodically discuss the implementation of this Section and share best-practices for speeding up permitting procedure for critical raw material projects as well as to improve their public *acceptance*;

*Amendment*

(a) periodically discuss the implementation of this Section and share best-practices for speeding up permitting procedure for critical raw material projects as well as to improve their public *participation and consultation*;

Or. en

**Amendment 149**

**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 8 – paragraph 8 – point a**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(a) periodically discuss the implementation of this Section and share best-practices for speeding up permitting procedure for critical raw material projects as well as to improve *their* public *acceptance*;

*Amendment*

(a) periodically discuss the implementation of this Section and share best-practices for speeding up permitting procedure for critical raw material projects as well as to improve public *participation*;

Or. en

**Amendment 150**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 8 – paragraph 8 – point b**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(b) where relevant, propose to the Commission guidelines for the implementation of this Section to be taken into account by national competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1.

*Amendment*

(b) where relevant, propose to the Commission guidelines for the implementation of this Section to be taken into account by national competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1;

Or. en

## **Amendment 151**

**Franc Bogovič**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 8 – paragraph 8 – point b a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(ba) share and discuss best practices including from other relevant mining regions in order to ensure structured and predictable formats.**

Or. en

## **Amendment 152**

**Ana Miranda**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 9 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

1. For the purpose of ensuring efficient administrative processing of the permitting processes related to Strategic Projects in the Union, project promoters and all authorities concerned shall ensure that those processes are treated in the most rapid way possible in accordance with Union and national law.

1. For the purpose of ensuring efficient administrative **and transparent** processing of the permitting processes related to Strategic Projects in the Union, project promoters and all authorities concerned shall ensure that those processes are treated in the most rapid way possible in accordance with Union and national law.

Or. en

## **Amendment 153**

**Franc Bogovič**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 9 – paragraph 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

2. Without prejudice to obligations provided for in Union law, Strategic Projects in the Union shall be granted the status of the highest national significance

2. Without prejudice to obligations provided for in Union law, Strategic Projects in the Union shall be granted the status of the highest national significance

possible, where such a status exists in national law, and be treated accordingly in the permit granting processes.

possible, where such a status exists in national law, and be treated accordingly in the permit granting processes, ***including building, chemical and grid connection permits and environmental assessments and authorisations where these are required, and encompassing all administrative applications and procedures, also including applications for public funding.***

Or. en

**Amendment 154**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 9 – paragraph 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

3. All dispute resolution procedures, litigation, appeals and judicial remedies related to the permit-granting process and the issuance of permits for Strategic Projects in the Union in front of any national courts, tribunals, panels, including mediation or arbitration, where they exist in national law, shall be treated as urgent, if and to the extent to which national law provides for such urgency procedures and provided that the normally applicable rights of defence of individuals or of local communities would be respected. Project promoters of Strategic Projects shall participate in such urgency procedure, where applicable.

*Amendment*

3. All dispute resolution procedures, litigation, appeals and judicial remedies related to the permit-granting process and the issuance of permits for Strategic Projects in the Union in front of any national courts, tribunals, panels, including mediation or arbitration, where they exist in national law, shall be treated as urgent, if and to the extent to which national law provides for such urgency procedures and provided that the normally applicable rights of defence of individuals or of ***regional or*** local communities would be respected. Project promoters of Strategic Projects shall participate in such urgency procedure, where applicable.

Or. en

**Amendment 155**  
**Martina Michels**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 9 a (new)**

**Article 9a**

**Transparency and public participation**

**1. Through their one stop shop, national competent authorities ensure all strategic projects and national programme for general exploration and possible extraction sites are displayed on a single website, in a user-friendly manner, to ensure the public can have a general overview and develop an informed opinion.**

**2. The project promoter shall, within an indicative period of three months when applying for the permit granting process, draw up and submit a comprehensive methodology and plan for public participation to the national competent authority. The latter shall request modifications or approve the plan for public participation within three months.**

**Where the project promoter intends to make significant changes to an approved plan, it shall inform the competent authority thereof. In that case, the national competent authority may request modifications.**

**The methodology and plan shall be displayed on the project promoter dedicated project website, in line with article 7, paragraph 9. Project promoters shall also publish relevant information by other appropriate information means open to the public.**

**The Commission may adopt a delegated act to detail the requirements of the methodology and plan.**

**3. At least one public consultation shall be carried out by the project promoter, or, where required by national law, by the competent authority, before submission of the final and complete application file to the competent authority.**

**The project promoter shall prepare a report summarising the results of**

*activities related to the participation of the public prior to the submission of the application file. The project promoter shall submit that report together with the application file to the competent authority. Due account shall be taken of these results in the comprehensive decision.*

Or. en

**Amendment 156**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 10 – paragraph 2 – introductory part**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

2. For Strategic Projects in the Union that had entered in the permit granting process before being granted the status of Strategic Project, the duration of the remaining steps of the permit granting process after the project is granted strategic status shall, in derogation from paragraph 1, not exceed:

*Amendment*

2. For Strategic Projects in the Union that had entered in the permit granting process before being granted the status of Strategic Project *and for expansion projects of operations already granted with a permit*, the duration of the remaining steps of the permit granting process after the project is granted strategic status shall, in derogation from paragraph 1, not exceed:

Or. en

**Amendment 157**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 11 – paragraph 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

3. The national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall ensure that the authorities concerned issue the reasoned conclusion referred to in Article 1(2), point (g)(iv) of Directive 2011/92/EU on the environmental impact assessment of

*Amendment*

3. The national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall ensure that the authorities concerned issue the reasoned conclusion referred to in Article 1(2), point (g)(iv) of Directive 2011/92/EU on the environmental impact assessment of

a Strategic Project within **three** months of receiving all necessary information gathered pursuant to Articles 5, 6 and 7 of that Directive and completing the consultations referred to in Articles 6 and 7 of that Directive.

a Strategic Project within **two** months of receiving all necessary information gathered pursuant to Articles 5, 6 and 7 of that Directive and completing the consultations referred to in Articles 6 and 7 of that Directive.

Or. en

## **Amendment 158**

**Franc Bogovič**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 11 – paragraph 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

4. The time-frame for consulting the public concerned on the environmental impact assessment report referred to in Article 5(1) of Directive 2011/92/EU shall not be longer than **90** days in the case of Strategic Projects.

*Amendment*

4. The time-frame for consulting the public concerned on the environmental impact assessment report referred to in Article 5(1) of Directive 2011/92/EU shall not be longer than **30** days in the case of Strategic Projects.

Or. en

## **Amendment 159**

**Ana Miranda**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 11 – paragraph 4 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**4a. Relevant bodies representing civil society, such as environmental partners, non-governmental organisations, and bodies responsible for promoting social inclusion, fundamental rights, rights of persons with disabilities, gender equality and non-discrimination shall be properly consulted.**

Or. en

## Amendment 160

Franc Bogovič

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 12 – paragraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. Member States shall ensure that national, regional and local authorities responsible for preparing plans, including zoning, spatial plans and land use plans, include in such plans, where appropriate, provisions for the development of critical raw materials projects. Priority shall be given to artificial and built surfaces, industrial sites, brownfield sites, and, where appropriate, greenfield sites not usable for agriculture and forestry.

*Amendment*

1. Member States shall ensure that national, regional and local authorities responsible for preparing plans, including zoning, spatial plans and land use plans, include in such plans, where appropriate, provisions for the development of critical raw materials projects. ***If a municipality has active/abandoned mines, known historical mining activities, mineralized bedrock, mineral deposits verified by a member states geological survey or a company that performs exploration/mining activities, the local authorities should prioritize exploration activities and mining projects in the area.*** Priority shall be given to artificial and built surfaces, industrial sites, brownfield sites, and, where appropriate, greenfield sites not usable for agriculture and forestry.

Or. en

## Amendment 161

Susana Solís Pérez

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 12 – paragraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. Member States shall ensure that national, regional and local authorities responsible for preparing ***plans, including zoning, spatial plans and land use plans, include in such plans***, where appropriate, provisions for the development of critical raw materials projects. Priority shall be given to artificial and built surfaces, industrial sites, brownfield sites, and, where appropriate, greenfield sites not

*Amendment*

1. Member States shall ensure that national, regional, and local authorities, responsible for preparing ***plans—including zoning, spatial, and land-use plans—incorporate***, where appropriate, provisions for the development of critical raw materials projects ***into such plans***. Priority shall be given to artificial and built surfaces, industrial sites, brownfield sites, and, where appropriate, greenfield sites not

*usable for agriculture and forestry.*

*in use for agricultural or forestry purposes. Consideration shall also be given to proximity to potential material extraction sites and the feasibility of establishing technological hubs that foster synergies among the various components of the value chain.*

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*The proximity of technological hubs to extraction sites fosters supply chain efficiency and innovation within the extractive regions. The idea is to support regional economic growth, environmental responsibility, and technological advancement, thus a proper development.*

#### **Amendment 162**

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

#### **Proposal for a regulation Article 12 – paragraph 1**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

1. Member States shall ensure that national, regional and local authorities responsible for preparing plans, including zoning, spatial plans and land use plans, include in such plans, where appropriate, provisions for the development of critical raw materials projects. Priority shall be given to artificial and built surfaces, industrial sites, brownfield sites, and, where appropriate, greenfield sites not usable for agriculture and forestry.

##### *Amendment*

1. Member States shall ensure that national, regional and local authorities responsible for preparing plans, including zoning, spatial plans and land use plans, include in such plans, where appropriate, provisions for the development of critical raw materials projects. Priority shall be given to artificial and built surfaces, industrial sites, brownfield sites, and, where appropriate, greenfield sites not usable for agriculture and forestry. ***Natura 2000 sites shall be strictly excluded.***

Or. en

#### **Amendment 163**

**Erik Bergkvist**

#### **Proposal for a regulation Article 12 – paragraph 1**



*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. Member States shall ensure that national, regional and local authorities responsible for preparing plans, including zoning, spatial plans and land use plans, include in such plans, where appropriate, provisions for the development of critical raw materials projects. Priority shall be given to artificial and built surfaces, industrial sites, brownfield sites, and, where appropriate, greenfield sites not usable **for agriculture and forestry**.

*Amendment*

1. Member States shall ensure that national, regional and local authorities responsible for preparing plans, including zoning, spatial plans and land use plans, include in such plans, where appropriate, provisions for the development of critical raw materials projects. Priority shall be given to artificial and built surfaces, industrial sites, brownfield sites, and, where appropriate, greenfield sites not usable.

Or. en

*Justification*

*In major European mining countries, that are providing the Unions industries with CRM:s, where almost 70 per cent of the land areas are covered with forest. It is hence not appropriate to prioritize green field sites not usable for forestry. Different greenfield sites are going to be appropriate in different member states.*

**Amendment 164**

**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 12 – paragraph 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**2a. Local and regional authorities may decide not to grant approval for the development of critical raw material projects if it is contrary to the interest of their community.**

Or. en

**Amendment 165**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 14 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

1. The Commission and the Member States shall undertake activities to accelerate and crowd-in private investments in Strategic Projects. Such activities may, without prejudice to Article 107 and Article 108 of the TFEU, include providing and coordinating support to Strategic Projects facing difficulties in accessing finance.

1. The Commission and the Member States ***as well as the local and regional authorities concerned*** shall undertake activities to accelerate and crowd-in private investments in Strategic Projects. Such activities may, without prejudice to Article 107 and Article 108 of the TFEU, include providing and coordinating support to Strategic Projects facing difficulties in accessing finance.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 166**

**Susana Solís Pérez, Ondřej Knotek**

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

#### **Article 14 – paragraph 2 – introductory part**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

2. Member States may provide administrative support to Strategic Projects to facilitate their rapid and effective implementation, including by providing:

2. Member States, ***local and regional authorities*** may provide administrative support to Strategic Projects to facilitate their rapid and effective implementation, including by providing:

Or. en

#### **Amendment 167**

**Susana Solís Pérez**

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

#### **Article 14 – paragraph 2 – point b**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(b) assistance to project promoters to further increase the public acceptance of the project.

(b) assistance to project promoters to further increase the public acceptance of the project, ***incorporating recommendations and best practices shared by the European Critical Raw Materials Board where necessary.***

Or. en

### *Justification*

*Incorporating best practices from other regions or countries is crucial as it fosters knowledge sharing and accelerates progress. It helps avoid repetition of mistakes, introduces new methodologies and technologies, and promotes efficiency. Additionally, it contributes to regional development and capacity building, aligning with broader economic, social, and environmental objectives.*

#### **Amendment 168** **Martina Michels**

##### **Proposal for a regulation** **Article 14 – paragraph 2 – point b**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(b) assistance to project promoters to further increase the public ***acceptance*** of the project.

*Amendment*

(b) assistance to project promoters to further increase the public ***participation and consultation*** of the project.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 169** **Ana Miranda**

##### **Proposal for a regulation** **Article 14 – paragraph 2 – point b**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(b) assistance to project promoters to further increase the public ***acceptance*** of the project.

*Amendment*

(b) assistance to project promoters to further increase the public ***participation*** of the project.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 170** **Franc Bogovič**

##### **Proposal for a regulation** **Article 14 – paragraph 2 – point b a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(ba) predictable, regular, and clear communication to the project promoter as to administrative delays and obstacles in the permitting process, including the reasons for such delays.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*It is important that authorities communicate clearly with project promoters on the whole permitting process, and in particular in case of expected delays and the reasons.*

**Amendment 171  
Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation  
Article 15 – paragraph 1 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***1a. By July 2024, an online portal shall be established to share clearly and transparently what public financing investors can access, including what amount is available, in which jurisdictions, what form the financing will take (for example, grants, tax credits, Contracts for Difference or loan guarantees) and the process for applying. This should include domestic and international financing options.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*Clarity is needed on the funding available for companies. Considering the 2030 timeline, facilities will need investment decisions to be made by the end of 2024. Therefore, clear access to funding opportunities needs to be available as soon as possible. The more clarity investors have about access to finance the easier it will be to decide to invest in Europe.*

**Amendment 172  
Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

## Article 15 – paragraph 1 b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***1b. The standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6) shall 2 years after entry into force provide a report describing obstacles to access to finance and recommendations to facilitate access to finance for Raw Materials Projects through the European Investment Bank Group and relevant Union funding and financing programs as well as state aid.***

Or. en

## Amendment 173

**Franc Bogovič**

### Proposal for a regulation

## Article 15 – paragraph 1 c (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***1c. For any new future EU-level funding sources established with a link to the Green Deal Industrial Plan, the European Commission shall include a formal link to the Critical Raw Materials Act and ensure sufficient finance is allocated for supporting Europe's strategic projects.***

Or. en

### *Justification*

*The Critical Raw Materials Act does not include any new EU financial instruments, in stark comparison to the major incentive programs from China, US, and Japan. To ensure this gap is addressed soon, the text of the regulation should make a clear link to the upcoming discussions amongst the European Commission and Member States on a sovereignty fund or other new financing vehicle.*

## Amendment 174

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 16 – title**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

Facilitating off-take agreements

Facilitating **cooperation and** off-take agreements

Or. en

**Amendment 175**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 16 – paragraph 2 – point a**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(a) the volume and quality of **strategic** raw materials they intend to purchase;

(a) the volume and quality of raw materials they intend to purchase;

Or. en

**Amendment 176**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 16 – paragraph 3 – introductory part**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

3. The system referred to in paragraph 1 shall allow project promoters of **Strategic** Projects to make offers indicating:

3. The system referred to in paragraph 1 shall allow project promoters of **raw material** projects to make offers indicating:

Or. en

**Amendment 177**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 16 – paragraph 3 – point a**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(a) the volume and quality of **strategic** raw materials for which they are seeking to conclude off-take agreements;

(a) the volume and quality of raw materials for which they are seeking to conclude off-take agreements;

Or. en

#### **Amendment 178**

**Franc Bogovič**

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

#### **Article 16 – paragraph 4**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

4. Based on the bids and offers received pursuant to paragraph 2 and 3, the Commission shall bring project promoters of **Strategic** Projects in contact with potential off-takers relevant for their project.

##### *Amendment*

4. Based on the bids and offers received pursuant to paragraph 2 and 3, the Commission shall bring project promoters of **raw materials** projects in contact with potential off-takers relevant for their project.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 179**

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

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

#### **Article 18 – paragraph 1**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

1. Each Member State shall draw up a national programme for general exploration targeted at critical raw materials. Each Member State shall draw up the first such programme by [OP please insert: 1 year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The national programmes shall be reviewed and, if necessary, updated, at least every 5 years.

##### *Amendment*

1. Each Member State shall, **in consultation with local and regional authorities and the civil society**, draw up a national programme for general exploration targeted at critical raw materials. Each Member State shall draw up the first such programme by [OP please insert: 1 year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The national programmes shall be reviewed and, if necessary, updated, at least every 5 years.

Or. en

**Amendment 180**  
**Susana Solís Pérez**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 18 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Member States shall make the information on their mineral occurrences containing critical raw materials gathered through the measures set out in the national programmes referred to in paragraph 1 publicly available on a free access website. This information shall, where applicable, include the classification of the identified occurrences using the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources.

*Amendment*

Member States shall make the information on their mineral occurrences containing critical raw materials gathered through the measures set out in the national programmes referred to in paragraph 1 publicly available on a free access website **and inform local and regional authorities about the occurrences available in their territories**. This information shall, where applicable, include the classification of the identified occurrences using the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources.

Or. en

*Justification*

*In order to carry out correct planning in line with article 12, they must have information on possible resources and reserves.*

**Amendment 181**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 18 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Member States shall make the information on their mineral occurrences containing critical raw materials gathered through the measures set out in the national programmes referred to in paragraph 1 publicly available on a free access website. This information shall, where applicable, include the classification of the identified occurrences using the United Nations

*Amendment*

Member States shall make the information on their mineral occurrences containing critical raw materials gathered through the measures set out in the national programmes referred to in paragraph 1 publicly available on a free access website **while preserving commercially sensitive information**. This information shall, where applicable, include the classification of the identified occurrences using the United



**Amendment 182**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 19 – paragraph 1 – point d**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(d) Union and global production and production capacities at different stages of the value chain.

*Amendment*

(d) Union and global production and production capacities at different stages of the value chain ***whether current or potential.***

**Amendment 183**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 19 – paragraph 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***2a. The Commission shall protect European critical and strategic raw materials' production from unfair trade practices by maintaining and strengthening trade defense measures, in order to ensure a level playing field. The EU should prioritise establishing WTO-compliant incentives to ensure a level playing field globally. These could take the form of consumer incentives for sustainable European raw materials or support to manufacture more advanced facilities.***

### *Justification*

*The European raw materials industry is at a global competitive disadvantage and needs to be assured that trade defence measures will be used to protect the industry from unfair trade practices.*

#### **Amendment 184**

**Franc Bogovič**

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

#### **Article 19 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

The Commission, in collaboration with the national authorities participating in the standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6), point (c), shall ensure that a stress test is performed for each strategic raw material's supply chain at least every three years. To that end, the standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6), point (c) shall coordinate and divide the implementation of stress tests for the different strategic raw materials by the different participating authorities.

##### *Amendment*

The Commission, in collaboration with the national authorities participating in the standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6), point (c), shall ensure that a stress test is performed for each strategic **and critical** raw material's supply chain at least every three years. To that end, the standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6), point (c) shall coordinate and divide the implementation of stress tests for the different strategic **and critical** raw materials by the different participating authorities.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 185**

**Franc Bogovič**

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

#### **Article 19 – paragraph 4**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

**4. The Commission shall make publicly available on a free access website and regularly update a monitoring dashboard containing:**

**(a) the available information on the evolution of the parameters referred to in paragraph 1;**

##### *Amendment*

**deleted**

*(b) a calculation of the supply risk for critical raw materials in light of the information referred to in point (a);*

*(c) the results of the stress tests referred to in paragraph 3;*

*(d) where appropriate, suggestion for suitable mitigation strategies to decrease supply risk.*

Or. en

## **Amendment 186**

**Ana Miranda**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 19 – paragraph 5**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

5. Where, based on the information gathered pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, the Commission considers that there is a clear indication of the risk of a supply disruption, the Commission shall alert Member States, the Board and the Union governance bodies of crisis vigilance or crisis management mechanisms whose scope covers relevant critical or strategic raw materials.

*Amendment*

5. Where, based on the information gathered pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, the Commission considers that there is a clear indication of the risk of a supply disruption, the Commission shall alert Member States, the Board, ***the European Parliament*** and the Union governance bodies of crisis vigilance or crisis management mechanisms whose scope covers relevant critical or strategic raw materials.

Or. en

## **Amendment 187**

**Alessandro Panza**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 20 – paragraph 2 – introductory part**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

2. Member States shall identify key market operators along the critical raw materials value chain established in their territory and shall:

*Amendment*

2. Member States ***after consultation with the social partners, including representative organisations of SMEs, in accordance with uniform criteria***

*determined at European level by means of a delegated regulation in accordance with Article 36*, shall identify key market operators along the critical raw materials value chain established in their territory and shall:

Or. en

#### **Amendment 188**

**Andželika Anna Możdżanowska**

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

#### **Article 20 – paragraph 2 – introductory part**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

2. Member States shall identify key market operators along the critical raw materials value chain established in their territory and shall:

*Amendment*

2. *After consultation with private sector stakeholders and social partners*, Member States shall identify key market operators along the critical raw materials value chain established in their territory and shall:

Or. pl

#### **Amendment 189**

**Susana Solís Pérez, Ondřej Knotek**

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

#### **Article 20 – paragraph 2 – introductory part**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

2. Member States shall identify key market operators along the critical raw materials value chain established in their territory and shall:

*Amendment*

2. Member States, *in collaboration with local and regional authorities where necessary*, shall identify key market operators along the critical raw materials value chain established in their territory and shall:

Or. en

#### **Amendment 190**

**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 21 – paragraph 2 – point a**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(a) the level of stocks available for each strategic raw material, measured both in tonnes and as a percentage of annual national consumption of the relevant materials, as well as the chemical form and purity of the materials stocked;

*Amendment*

(a) the level of stocks available for each strategic raw material, measured both in tonnes and as a percentage of annual national consumption of the relevant materials *on its territory*, as well as the chemical form and purity of the materials stocked;

Or. en

**Amendment 191**

**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 22 – paragraph 1 – introductory part**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. By [OP please complete: 2 year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and every 2 years after that, the Commission shall, based on the information received pursuant to Article 21(1), share with the Board:

*Amendment*

1. By [OP please complete: 2 year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and every 2 years after that, the Commission shall, based on the information received pursuant to Article 21(1), share with the Board *and the European Parliament*:

Or. en

**Amendment 192**

**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 22 – paragraph 2 – point a**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(a) be expressed as the amount needed to cover an amount of days of average daily net imports in case of a supply

*Amendment*

(a) be expressed as the amount needed to cover an amount of days of average daily net imports in case of a supply

disruption, calculated on the basis of the amount of imports during the previous calendar year;

disruption *for the production of essential goods and the provision of goods and services directly related to vital societal functions or economic activities*, calculated on the basis of the amount of imports during the previous calendar year;

Or. en

### Amendment 193

Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska

#### Proposal for a regulation Article 24 – paragraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. The Commission shall ***set up and operate a system to aggregate the demand of*** interested undertakings ***consuming strategic raw materials*** established in the Union ***and Member State authorities responsible*** for strategic ***stocks*** and seek offers from suppliers to match that aggregated demand. This shall cover both unprocessed and processed strategic raw materials.

*Amendment*

1. The Commission shall ***support Member States and*** interested undertakings established in the Union ***in setting up and operating a system to aggregate demand*** for strategic ***raw materials*** and seek offers from suppliers to match that aggregated demand. This shall cover both unprocessed and processed strategic raw materials.

Or. pl

### Amendment 194

Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska

#### Proposal for a regulation Article 24 – paragraph 2 – point b

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(b) set minimum amounts of demanded material to participate in the system, taking into account the expected number of interested participants and the need to ***ensure a manageable amount of participants***.

*Amendment*

(b) set minimum amounts of demanded material to participate in the system, taking into account the ***different capacities and needs of SME-sector market actors, the*** expected number of interested participants and the need to ***manage them efficiently within the system***.

**Amendment 195**  
**Susana Solís Pérez**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 25 – paragraph 1 – introductory part**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. Each Member State shall by [OP please insert: 3 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] adopt and implement national programmes containing measures designed to:

*Amendment*

1. Each Member State shall by [OP please insert: 3 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] adopt and implement national programmes **that incorporate a multilevel governance approach involving regional authorities in the decision-making processes and** containing measures designed to:

Or. en

*Justification*

*Regions significantly impact economic growth and sustainability through secondary markets for recycled materials. Their roles extend from establishing recycling infrastructure to setting regulations that encourage recycling, fostering public awareness, and stimulating demand for recycled goods. They're key in nurturing skills for the recycling industry and fostering innovation through stakeholder collaborations. Furthermore, regional cooperation enhances larger, resilient markets for recycled materials, sharing initiatives and best practices, thereby strengthening the circular economy. Tailoring measures to local needs ensures effective sustainability.*

**Amendment 196**  
**Alessandro Panza**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 25 – paragraph 1 – point a**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(a) increase the collection of waste with high critical raw materials recovery potential and ensure their introduction into the appropriate recycling system, with a view to maximising the availability and quality of recyclable material as an input to

*Amendment*

(a) increase the collection **the quality of the waste processing** of waste with high critical raw materials recovery potential and ensure their introduction into the appropriate recycling system, with a view to maximising the availability and quality of recyclable material as an input to critical

critical raw material recycling facilities;

raw material recycling facilities, *in particular through the adoption of quality standards for the recycling processes of complex waste streams such as electronic waste.*

Or. en

#### **Amendment 197**

**Franc Bogovič**

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

#### **Article 25 – paragraph 1 – point a**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(a) increase the collection of waste with high critical raw materials recovery potential and ensure their introduction into the appropriate recycling system, with a view to maximising the availability and quality of recyclable material as an input to critical raw material recycling facilities;

##### *Amendment*

(a) increase the collection, *sorting and processing* of waste *and metal scraps and end-of-life products* with high critical raw materials recovery, *as well as its re-use and repair* potential, and ensure their introduction into the appropriate recycling system, with a view to maximising the availability and quality of recyclable material as an input to critical raw material recycling facilities;

Or. en

#### **Amendment 198**

**Franc Bogovič**

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

#### **Article 25 – paragraph 1 – point b**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(b) increase the re-use of products and components with high critical raw materials recovery potential;

##### *Amendment*

(b) increase the re-use, *refurbishing, remanufacturing, and repurposing* of products and components with high critical raw materials recovery potential;

Or. en



*Justification*

*It is important to enlarge the scope of this article to foster the market for secondary critical raw materials in Europe.*

**Amendment 199**

**Susana Solís Pérez, Ondřej Knotek**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 25 – paragraph 1 – point b**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(b) increase the re-use of products and components **with high** critical raw materials **recovery potential**;

*Amendment*

(b) increase the re-use of products and components **which contain** critical raw materials

Or. en

*Justification*

*The goal should be to increase the re-use of products and components that contain critical raw materials, especially when these raw materials do not have a high potential for recovery we should keep product or components containing critical materials on the market for as long as possible, and thus reducing the need to open new mines in the regions*

**Amendment 200**

**Susana Solís Pérez**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 25 – paragraph 1 – point d**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(d) increase the technological maturity of recycling technologies for critical raw materials **and to** promote materials efficiency **and** the substitution of critical raw materials in applications, at least by including support actions **to that effect** under national research & innovation programmes;

*Amendment*

(d) Increase the technological maturity of recycling technologies for critical raw materials, promote materials efficiency, **and foster** the substitution of critical raw materials in applications. **This can be achieved** at least by including support actions **for these purposes** under national research & innovation programmes. **These initiatives shall include supporting the creation of recycling technology hubs that bring together synergies for the research and development of recycling processes for critical raw materials in collaboration**

*with local and regional authorities;*

Or. en

*Justification*

*Joining the efforts of all recycling stakeholders, including research centers among others, is paramount to accelerate the advancement and development of technologies that enable the recycling of critical raw materials. This collaboration will bring benefits to the regions through the establishment and development of recycling hubs*

**Amendment 201**

**Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 25 – paragraph 1 – point d**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(d) increase the technological maturity of recycling technologies for critical raw materials and to promote materials efficiency and the substitution of critical raw materials in applications, at least by including support actions to that effect under national research & innovation programmes;

*Amendment*

(d) increase the technological maturity of recycling technologies for critical raw materials and to promote materials efficiency and the substitution of critical raw materials in applications, ***ensuring the same efficiency as well as technical and economic excellence***, at least by including support actions to that effect under national research & innovation programmes;

Or. pl

**Amendment 202**

**Erik Bergkvist**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 25 – paragraph 1 – point e**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(e) ensure that their workforce is equipped with the ***skills*** needed to support circularity of the critical raw materials value chain.

*Amendment*

(e) ***with the involvement of social partners and by sustainable public investment*** ensure that their workforce ***through upskilling and reskilling*** is equipped with the ***key competences*** needed to support circularity of the critical raw materials value chain.

**Amendment 203**  
**Susana Solís Pérez**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 25 – paragraph 1 – point e a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(ea) Establish a stable secondary critical raw materials market, coordinating shared initiatives, and exchanging best practices;**

Or. en

*Justification*

*local and regional authorities are vital for establishing stable secondary markets, developing recycling infrastructure, stimulating market demand, promoting innovation, and facilitating collaborations. They contribute to larger markets, coordinate initiatives, and exchange best practices*

**Amendment 204**  
**Susana Solís Pérez**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 25 – paragraph 1 – point e b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(eb) (new e b) ensure the uptake of quality standards for recycling processes of complex waste streams like electronics waste, to ensure optimal material recovery improving the collection and sorting of its regions or municipalities;**

Or. en

*Justification*

*Regions are crucial for implementing quality standards in recycling complex waste streams like electronic waste. They influence recycling practices, enforce standards, and monitor compliance efficiently. Their understanding of local conditions and capabilities helps tailor effective recycling strategies. Regions foster partnerships, drive innovation, and promote the*

*use of recycled materials. Quality standards ensure efficient recovery of critical raw materials and prevent costly mixing of alloys.*

**Amendment 205**  
**Susana Solís Pérez**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 25 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

With respect to points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1, the programmes referred to in that paragraph may include, without prejudice to Articles 107 and 108 of the TFEU, the introduction of financial incentives, such as discounts, monetary rewards or deposit-refund systems, to encourage the re-use of products with **high** critical raw materials **recovery potential** and the collection of waste from **such** products.

*Amendment*

With respect to points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1, the programmes referred to in that paragraph may include, without prejudice to Articles 107 and 108 of the TFEU, the introduction of financial incentives, such as discounts, monetary rewards or deposit-refund systems, to encourage the re-use of products with critical raw materials **content**, and the collection of waste from products **with critical raw material recovery potential taking into account the special needs of the different regions**.

Or. en

*Justification*

*The goal should be to increase the re-use of products and components that contain critical raw materials, especially when these raw materials do not have a high potential for recovery. It's essential for regions to introduce financial incentives for product reuse because they are closest to local businesses and communities, allowing for targeted and effective implementation. Their understanding of local dynamics enables them to tailor incentives that best respond to specific regional needs and opportunities, fostering sustainability at a grassroots level.*

**Amendment 206**  
**Susana Solís Pérez**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 25 – paragraph 5**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

5. When reporting to the Commission the data concerning the quantities of waste

*Amendment*

5. When reporting to the Commission the data concerning the quantities of waste

electrical and electronic equipment recycled, pursuant to Article 16(6) of Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment, Member States shall identify separately, and report, the quantities of components containing relevant amounts of critical raw materials removed from such waste equipment and the quantities of critical raw materials recovered from the waste electrical and electronic equipment. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts specifying the format and details of such reporting. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). The first reporting period shall cover the first full calendar year after the adoption of those implementing acts.

electrical and electronic equipment recycled, pursuant to Article 16(6) of Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment, Member States ***in collaboration with local and regional authorities*** shall identify separately, and report, ***the critical raw materials put on the market in electrical and electronic equipment***, the quantities of components containing relevant amounts of critical raw materials removed from such waste equipment and the quantities of critical raw materials recovered from the waste electrical and electronic equipment. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts specifying the format and details of such reporting. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). The first reporting period shall cover the first full calendar year after the adoption of those implementing acts.

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*Member States collaborating with regions to report data on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and critical raw materials is crucial. Accurate data is vital for effective policies, regulations, and strategies. Regional authorities have detailed information and can monitor compliance. Collaboration ensures a comprehensive understanding of the waste situation, including the quantities of critical raw materials put on the market and recovered from WEEE. Knowing the quantity and devices containing CRMs is essential for meaningful analysis*

#### **Amendment 207** **Susana Solís Pérez**

#### **Proposal for a regulation** **Article 25 – paragraph 5 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***5a. During the evaluation process in accordance with Article 46, the Commission shall set targets for the collection and recovery of critical raw materials from waste electrical and***

*electronic equipment. These targets shall be progressive and revised every two years in line with technological development, recycling capacity, and the availability of waste of electrical and electronic equipment in line with the report in paragraph 5, objectives set out in Article 1 and regional and local collection reports.*

Or. en

*Justification*

*To achieve effective programs in paragraph 1, it will be necessary to set targets for the collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment and the recycling of critical raw materials and be in collaboration with regional and local authorities.*

**Amendment 208**  
**Susana Solís Pérez**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 25 – paragraph 7 – subparagraph 2 – introductory part**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

In drawing up this list, the Commission shall take account of:

In drawing up this list, the Commission, *where necessary in collaboration with Member states regional and local authorities*, shall take account of:

Or. en

*Justification*

*It is crucial for the Commission to collaborate with Member States, regions and local authorities to access data concerning the quantities of waste electrical and electronic equipment and their critical raw materials content to obtain accurate data*

**Amendment 209**  
**Susana Solís Pérez**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 25 – paragraph 7 – subparagraph 2 – point a a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(aa) the product turnover, volume placed and collected on the market;**

Or. en

*Justification*

*It is very important to take into account the number of units a product is put on the market as well as its turnover. Small quantities of a critical mineral multiplied by many units have a considerable impact. Municipal collection centers play a key role in this regard*

**Amendment 210**  
**Alessandro Panza**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 28 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**Article 28a**

***Socially responsible practices***

***The principle of sustainability set out in Article 5 of this Regulation includes the use of socially responsible practices, which implies respect for human and labour rights in the implementation of the strategic project. Companies benefiting from strategic project status and operating in third countries must ensure that these rights are respected. The companies concerned should provide any evidence or information that may be requested from time to time by the Member State from which they originate, or by the board, to ensure compliance with this obligation is fulfilled.***

Or. en

**Amendment 211**  
**Alessandro Panza**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 29 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Governments *or* organisations that have developed and oversee certification schemes related to the sustainability of critical raw materials ("scheme owners") may apply to have their schemes recognised by the Commission.

*Amendment*

**National** governments **and local administrations**, organisations **or industrial companies** that have developed and oversee certification schemes related to the sustainability of critical raw materials ("scheme owners") may apply to have their schemes recognised by the Commission.

Or. en

**Amendment 212**

**Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 30 – paragraph 4 – point a – point i**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(i) all relevant stakeholders, such as industry including downstream industry, SMEs and, where relevant, the craft industry, social partners, traders, retailers, importers, environmental protection groups and consumer organisations;

*Amendment*

(i) all relevant stakeholders, such as industry including downstream industry, SMEs, **regional and local authorities** and, where relevant, **representatives of** the craft industry, social partners, **regional and local communities**, traders, retailers, importers, environmental protection groups and consumer organisations;

Or. pl

**Amendment 213**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 30 – paragraph 4 – point a – point i**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(i) all relevant stakeholders, such as industry including downstream industry, SMEs and, where relevant, the craft industry, social partners, traders, retailers, importers, environmental protection groups and consumer organisations;

*Amendment*

(i) all relevant stakeholders, such as **regional and local communities**, industry including downstream industry, SMEs and, where relevant, the craft industry, social partners, traders, retailers, importers, environmental protection groups and consumer organisations;



**Amendment 214**

**Andżelika Anna Mozdżanowska**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 30 – paragraph 7**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

7. *The Commission may adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to supplement this Regulation by establishing environmental footprint performance classes for critical raw materials for which calculation and verification rules have been adopted pursuant to paragraph 1, in accordance with Annex V.*

*deleted*

Or. pl

**Amendment 215**

**Susana Solís Pérez**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 31 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

1. Member States shall not, for reasons relating to information for recycling or recycled content of permanent magnets or for reasons relating to information on the environmental footprint of critical raw material covered by this Regulation, prohibit, restrict or impede the making available on the market or the putting into service of products incorporating permanent magnets or of critical raw materials that comply with this Regulation.

1. Member States, **local and regional authorities** shall not, for reasons relating to information for recycling or recycled content of permanent magnets or for reasons relating to information on the environmental footprint of critical raw material covered by this Regulation, prohibit, restrict or impede the making available on the market or the putting into service of products incorporating permanent magnets or of critical raw materials that comply with this Regulation.

Or. en

## Amendment 216

Franc Bogovič

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 33 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. The Board shall *periodically* discuss:

*Amendment*

1. The Board shall *at least once a year* discuss *and no longer than one (1) year after entry into force of this regulation* publish a strategy report on the EU's strategic partnerships, outlining:

Or. en

*Justification*

*The Critical Raw Materials Board should have an urgent first responsibility to deliver a well-defined strategy for domestic and third-country projects to address supply needs for the short-term demand growth and for securing resources from third countries.*

## Amendment 217

Martina Michels

on behalf of The Left Group

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 33 – paragraph 1 – point a – point iii

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(iii) improving cooperation along the critical raw materials value chain between the Union and partner countries;

*Amendment*

(iii) improving cooperation along the critical raw materials value chain between the Union and partner countries *as well as ensuring due diligence and respect for human rights by all actors involved along the value chain; ;*

Or. en

## Amendment 218

Franc Bogovič

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 33 – paragraph 1 – point a – point iii

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(iii) improving cooperation along the critical raw materials value chain between the Union and partner countries;

(iii) improving cooperation along the critical **and strategic** raw materials value chain between the Union and partner countries;

Or. en

**Amendment 219**  
**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 33 – paragraph 1 – point a – point iii a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(iiia) contributing to the economic and social developments in partner countries, in particular for emerging and developing economies, while also promoting the uptake of environmentally sustainable and circular economy practices and decent working conditions;**

Or. en

**Amendment 220**  
**Martina Michels**  
on behalf of The Left Group

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 33 – paragraph 1 – point a – point iii a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(iiia) the Union's climate and environmental objectives**

Or. en

**Amendment 221**  
**Franč Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 33 – paragraph 1 – point b**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(b) the coherence and potential synergies between Member States' bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries and the actions carried out by the Union in the context of Strategic Partnerships;

*Amendment*

(b) the coherence and potential synergies between Member States' bilateral cooperation with relevant ***candidate, neighbouring and*** third countries and the actions carried out by the Union in the context of Strategic Partnerships;

Or. en

**Amendment 222**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 33 – paragraph 1 – point c – introductory part**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(c) which third countries should be prioritised for the conclusion of Strategic Partnerships, taking into account the following criteria:

*Amendment*

(c) which ***candidate, neighbouring and*** third countries should be prioritised for the conclusion of Strategic Partnerships, taking into account the following criteria:

Or. en

**Amendment 223**  
**Martina Michels**  
on behalf of The Left Group

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 33 – paragraph 1 – point c – point i a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(ia) the contribution to the fulfilment of international obligations in the areas of human rights, environment, climate and protection of fragile ecosystems, which the countries of the Union have assumed following the ratification of ILO***

*Convention 169, the European legislation on forced labour and due diligence, the Ramsar Convention, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Paris Agreement, among others.*

Or. en

## **Amendment 224**

**Ana Miranda**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 33 – paragraph 1 – point c – point ii**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(ii) whether a third country's regulatory framework ensures the monitoring, prevention and minimisation of environmental impacts, the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human and labour rights and meaningful engagement with local communities, the use of transparent business practices and the prevention of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration and the rule of law;

*Amendment*

(ii) whether a third country's regulatory framework ensures the monitoring, prevention and minimisation of environmental impacts, the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human and labour rights and meaningful engagement with local communities, ***in particular indigenous peoples***, the use of transparent business practices and the prevention of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration and the rule of law;

Or. en

## **Amendment 225**

**Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 33 – paragraph 1 – point c – point ii**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(ii) whether a third country's regulatory framework ensures the monitoring, prevention and minimisation of environmental impacts, the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human and labour rights and meaningful engagement with local communities, the

*Amendment*

(ii) whether a third country's regulatory framework ensures the monitoring, prevention and minimisation of environmental impacts, the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human and labour rights and meaningful engagement with ***regional and*** local

use of transparent business practices and the prevention of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration and the rule of law;

communities, the use of transparent business practices and the prevention of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration and the rule of law;

Or. pl

## **Amendment 226**

**Franc Bogovič**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 33 – paragraph 1 – point c – point ii**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(ii) whether a third country's regulatory framework ensures the monitoring, prevention and minimisation of environmental impacts, the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human and labour rights and meaningful engagement with local communities, the use of transparent business practices and the prevention of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration and the rule of law;

##### *Amendment*

(ii) whether a third country's regulatory framework ensures the monitoring, prevention and minimisation of environmental impacts, the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human and labour rights and meaningful engagement with **regional and** local communities, the use of transparent business practices and the prevention of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration and the rule of law;

Or. en

## **Amendment 227**

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 33 – paragraph 1 – point c – point iii**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(iii) whether there are existing cooperation agreements between a third country and the Union and, for emerging markets and developing economies, the potential for the deployment of Global Gateway investment projects.

##### *Amendment*

(iii) whether there are existing cooperation agreements between a third country and the Union and, for emerging markets and developing economies, the potential for the deployment of Global Gateway investment projects **planned with**

*transparency, public scrutiny, designed for the transition of sustainable economies to address climate change and help to provide also basic needs, while upholding human rights, reducing inequalities and not only de-risking mechanism for private sector competition.*

Or. en

**Amendment 228**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 33 – paragraph 1 – point c – point iii**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(iii) whether there are existing cooperation agreements between a third country and the Union and, for emerging markets and developing economies, the potential for the deployment of Global Gateway investment projects.

*Amendment*

(iii) whether there are existing cooperation agreements between a ***candidate, neighbouring or*** third country and the Union and, for emerging markets and developing economies, the potential for the deployment of Global Gateway investment projects.

Or. en

**Amendment 229**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 33 – paragraph 1 – point c – point iv a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

***(iva) for candidate and neighbouring countries, whether and how a partnership in a sphere of critical and strategic raw materials could contribute to local value addition and would be mutually beneficial for the partner country and the Union.***

Or. en

**Amendment 230**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 33 – paragraph 1 – point c – point iv b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(ivb) whether a candidate, neighbouring or third country demonstrates alignment with European values.***

Or. en

**Amendment 231**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 33 – paragraph 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***2a. The Board should advise on possible new strategic partnerships with candidate, neighbouring or third countries.***

Or. en

**Amendment 232**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 33 – paragraph 2 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***2b. The Board shall seek cooperation and coordination with international partners, as well as States of the European Free Trade Association, countries participating in the internal market or candidate countries.***

Or. en



## Amendment 233

Franc Bogovič

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 33 – paragraph 2 c (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**2c. Following the identification of strategic projects with candidate, neighbouring and third countries, the Board shall rapidly establish structured communication with the Strategic Partnerships countries to identify the modalities of cooperation, relevant stakeholders and procedures.**

Or. en

*Justification*

*Timely engagement with third countries will be fundamental to enhance the contribution of strategic projects with third countries to the resilience of the value chains.*

## Amendment 234

Franc Bogovič

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Article 33 – paragraph 3 – point a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(a) coordinate with the Commission to ensure coherence between their bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries and the Union's non-binding Strategic Partnerships with third countries, whose scope at least includes critical raw materials value chain;

(a) coordinate with the Commission to ensure coherence between their bilateral cooperation with relevant **candidate, neighbouring and** third countries and the Union's non-binding Strategic Partnerships with **candidate, neighbouring and** third countries, whose scope at least includes critical raw materials value chain;

Or. en

## Amendment 235

Franc Bogovič

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 33 – paragraph 3 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**3a. The Commission shall integrate a critical and strategic raw materials component in existing and future international agreements.**

Or. en

**Amendment 236**  
**Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 34 – paragraph 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**2a. In its activities, the Board shall seek cooperation and regular consultation with representatives of industry, private sector stakeholders, social partners and relevant local and regional authorities.**

Or. pl

**Amendment 237**  
**Martina Michels**  
on behalf of The Left Group

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 35 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

1. The Board shall be composed of Member States and the Commission. It shall be chaired by the Commission.

1. The Board shall be composed of Member States and the Commission. It shall be chaired by the Commission.  
**Regional and Local authorities shall be consulted.**

Or. en

**Amendment 238**  
**Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 35 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. The Board shall be composed of Member States **and the Commission. It shall be chaired by** the Commission.

*Amendment*

1. The Board shall be composed of Member States, **representatives of the raw materials industry and** the Commission.

Or. pl

**Amendment 239**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 35 – paragraph 4 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

**4a. The Board shall ensure regular coordination and collaboration with industry and key private sector stakeholders, as well as with representatives of candidate, neighbouring and third countries and relevant local and regional authorities.**

*Amendment*

Or. en

**Amendment 240**  
**Susana Solís Pérez**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 35 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 2 – point a a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

**(aa) a subgroup to discuss and coordinate socially inclusive and sustainable mining practices, addressing local concerns and needs, promoting transparent communication, and fostering**

*Amendment*

*positive community relationships, with the aim of facilitating acceptance of mining projects. The subgroup shall also be responsible for collating and disseminating best practices within the Union;*

Or. en

*Justification*

*the subgroup would work to develop and implement strategies that minimize potential adverse impacts on regional development, thereby reducing the likelihood of project rejection*

**Amendment 241**  
**Ana Miranda**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 35 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 2 – point d a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(da) a subgroup to discuss and coordinate on the Strategic Partnerships pursuant to Article 33, ensuring cooperation with other relevant coordination fora, including those established as part of the Global Gateway strategy; representatives of civil society organisations shall be invited as observers;*

Or. en

**Amendment 242**  
**Martina Michels**  
on behalf of The Left Group

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Article 35 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 2 – point d a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(da) a subgroup bringing together civil society representatives, regional and local authorities, academics, and various other*

*institutions including the European Environment Agency and the European Chemicals Agency.*

Or. en

## **Amendment 243**

**Erik Bergkvist**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 35 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 2 – point d a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(da) (e) a subgroup responsible for investigating possibilities for private and public funding for exploration companies to fully utilize and accelerate the knowledge drawn from the national exploration programmes.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*Exploration activities are to be considered high-risk, high-reward investments. The availability of risk capital for exploration activities in the EU is very limited. There is a need to investigate the possibility to establish funds or instruments that can support exploration activities in addition to the exploration programs of the Member States.*

## **Amendment 244**

**Ana Miranda**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 35 – paragraph 7 – subparagraph 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

Where appropriate, the Board may invite experts, other third parties or representatives of third countries to attend meetings of the standing or temporary sub-groups referred to in paragraph 6 as observers or to provide written contributions.

Where appropriate, the Board may invite experts, other third parties or representatives of third countries ***from industry, civil society, academia, trade unions and other representatives with expertise and reasonable interest before taking decisions***, to attend meetings of the standing or temporary sub-groups referred

to in paragraph 6 as observers or to provide written contributions.

Or. en

## **Amendment 245**

**Franc Bogovič**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 35 – paragraph 7 – subparagraph 2**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

Where appropriate, the Board may invite experts, other third parties or representatives of third countries to attend meetings of the standing or temporary sub-groups referred to in paragraph 6 as observers or to provide written contributions.

##### *Amendment*

Where appropriate, the Board may invite ***representatives of local and regional authorities***, experts, ***industry and key private sector stakeholders***, other third parties or representatives of ***candidate, neighbouring or*** third countries to attend meetings of the standing or temporary sub-groups referred to in paragraph 6 as observers or to provide written contributions.

Or. en

## **Amendment 246**

**Andżelika Anna Mozdżanowska**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Article 35 – paragraph 7 – subparagraph 2**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

Where appropriate, the Board may invite experts, other third parties or representatives of third countries to attend meetings of the standing or temporary sub-groups referred to in paragraph 6 as observers or to provide written contributions.

##### *Amendment*

Where appropriate, the Board may invite ***representatives of industry and private sector stakeholders, social partners, local and regional authorities***, experts, other third parties or representatives of third countries to attend meetings of the standing or temporary sub-groups referred to in paragraph 6 as observers or to provide written contributions.

Or. pl

**Amendment 247**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Article 35 – paragraph 9 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**9a. The Board shall report annually to the European Parliament.**

Or. en

**Amendment 248**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – introductory part**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

The following raw materials shall be considered strategic:

The following raw materials shall be considered strategic, ***including their respective carrier metals and minerals with which these strategic raw materials are extracted and their ferroalloy form:***

Or. en

**Amendment 249**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point a a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(aa) Aluminium**

Or. en

*Justification*

*Aluminium is recognised in the impact assessment SWD(2023) 161 accompanying the Act, as*

*a raw material that is projected to face significant future supply challenges while being essential to multiple strategic sectors. As highlighted in the JRC foresight study, among the 15 technologies explored, such as wind turbines, heat pumps, robotics, drones, solar photovoltaics, fuel cells, electrolysers, and satellites, aluminium is the most widely used raw material. It is an enabling material in the green transition, it underpins the digital transition, and it is a component of nearly all technological solutions listed in Commission Regulation 2023/0081, and in addition, aluminium is an essential component for defence applications. The growing demand for aluminium is leading to more imports from third countries, as European producers struggle to remain competitive due to the energy crisis and uneven trade conditions. The impact assessment emphasises that even if the best-case supply of aluminium would be sufficient, further investment is needed in the base case. At present, in Europe, 50% of primary aluminium production is curtailed, and these losses can be replaced by increased production in China, which accounts for 56% of global aluminium production. Such production results in higher global emissions, given that China's carbon footprint is almost three times higher than in Europe.*

## **Amendment 250**

**Franc Bogovič**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point b**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(b) Boron - **metallurgy grade**

(b) Boron

Or. en

## **Amendment 251**

**Franc Bogovič**

### **Proposal for a regulation**

#### **Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(ba) **Chromium**

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*Chromium in the form of ferrochromium is an essential raw material for stainless steel. Therefore, Chromium should also be added to the list. Ferroalloys are indeed mainly used to improve the performance of steel, an essential material in the production of the different renewable energy technologies (solar PV structures, wind turbines, e-mobility, hydrogen*



*infrastructure). Some ferro-alloys are also at the top of aerospace and nuclear industries supply chains without suitable substitutes in their major applications, i.e., iron and steel, making them essential to its production. Considering their strategic importance and difficulties in increasing capacities, ferro-alloys should benefit from the strategic status under the CRM act.*

**Amendment 252**

**Erik Bergkvist**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point g**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(g) Lithium - ***battery grade***

(g) Lithium

Or. en

*Justification*

*Limitations in terms of application should be avoided. For extraction, it is not possible to determine the downstream use. An alternative to this amendment would be to clarify that the limitations does not apply to extraction projects.*

**Amendment 253**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point g**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(g) Lithium - ***battery grade***

(g) Lithium

Or. en

**Amendment 254**

**Erik Bergkvist**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point h**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(h) Magnesium *metal*

(h) Magnesium

Or. en

**Amendment 255**

**Erik Bergkvist**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point i**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(i) Manganese - *battery grade*

(i) Manganese

Or. en

**Amendment 256**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point i**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(i) Manganese - *battery grade*

(i) Manganese

Or. en

**Amendment 257**

**Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point j**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(j) *Natural* Graphite - battery grade

(j) Graphite - battery grade

Or. pl

*Justification*

*Both synthetic and natural graphite (in battery grade) should be considered strategic.*

**Amendment 258**

**Erik Bergkvist**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point j**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(j) Natural Graphite - ***battery grade***

(j) Natural Graphite

Or. en

**Amendment 259**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point j**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(j) Natural Graphite - ***battery grade***

(j) Natural Graphite

Or. en

**Amendment 260**

**Erik Bergkvist**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point k**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(k) Nickel - ***battery grade***

(k) Nickel

Or. en

**Amendment 261**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point k**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(k) Nickel - ***battery grade***

(k) Nickel

Or. en

**Amendment 262**

**Erik Bergkvist**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point m**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(m) Rare Earth Elements ***for magnets***  
(Nd, Pr, Tb, Dy, Gd, Sm, and Ce)

(m) Rare Earth Elements (Nd, Pr, Tb,  
Dy, Gd, Sm, and Ce)

Or. en

**Amendment 263**

**Erik Bergkvist**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point n**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(n) Silicon ***metal***

(n) Silicon

Or. en

**Amendment 264**

**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point n**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(n) Silicon ***metal***

(n) Silicon

Or. en

## Amendment 265

Erik Bergkvist

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point o

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(o) Titanium **metal**

(o) Titanium

Or. en

## Amendment 266

Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex I – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point o a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(o a) Coking coal**

Or. pl

*Justification*

*Coking coal is a strategic raw material as it is essential for the European steel industry to produce materials such as steel, which in turn are used, among others, in the production of construction, green and military technologies. At the moment, there is no cost-effective and efficient alternative to coking coal.*

## Amendment 267

Franc Bogovič

### Proposal for a regulation

#### Annex I – Section 2 – point 1 – introductory part

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

1. The strategic importance shall be determined based on the relevance of a raw material for the green and digital transition as well as defence and space applications, taking into account:

1. The strategic importance shall be determined based on the relevance of a raw material for the green and digital transition, **including raw materials enabling the production and processing of raw materials for the green and digital transition**, as well as defence and space applications, **and importance for medical**

*and food security*, taking into account:

Or. en

**Amendment 268**  
**Susana Solís Pérez**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Annex I – Section 2 – point 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**2a. The forecasted demand availability shall be calculated as follow:**

$$D_{F/A}=DF/R$$

**DF is the demand forecast for a reference year;**

**R are known reserves of economically extractable geological resources of a raw material.**

Or. en

*Justification*

*The availability of materials must be taken into account to consider them strategic in a long term vision that could jeopardize the regional development, in addition to prevent future instances of strategic dependence on raw materials. It is crucial to adopt a long-term vision that assesses the required materials and compares them with the economically available resources. This also launches long-term signals to seek substitutes for these materials through innovation.*

**Amendment 269**  
**Franc Bogovič**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Annex II – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point a a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(aa) Aluminium**

Or. en

### *Justification*

*Aluminium is recognised in the impact assessment SWD(2023) 161 accompanying the Act, as a raw material that is projected to face significant future supply challenges while being essential to multiple strategic sectors. As highlighted in the JRC foresight study, among the 15 technologies explored, such as wind turbines, heat pumps, robotics, drones, solar photovoltaics, fuel cells, electrolysers, and satellites, aluminium is the most widely used raw material. It is an enabling material in the green transition, it underpins the digital transition, and it is a component of nearly all technological solutions listed in Commission Regulation 2023/0081, and in addition, aluminium is an essential component for defence applications. The growing demand for aluminium is leading to more imports from third countries, as European producers struggle to remain competitive due to the energy crisis and uneven trade conditions. The impact assessment emphasises that even if the best-case supply of aluminium would be sufficient, further investment is needed in the base case. At present, in Europe, 50% of primary aluminium production is curtailed, and these losses can be replaced by increased production in China, which accounts for 56% of global aluminium production. Such production results in higher global emissions, given that China's carbon footprint is almost three times higher than in Europe.*

#### **Amendment 270**

**Franc Bogovič**

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

**Annex II – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point g a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(ga) Chromium**

Or. en

### *Justification*

*Since strategic raw materials (potentially including ferro-alloys) are a sub-group of the critical raw materials, Chromium should therefore also be considered as critical raw materials, as it was the case in a previous CRM list.*

#### **Amendment 271**

**Andżelika Anna Możdżanowska**

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

**Annex II – Section 1 – paragraph 1 – point v**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(v) Natural Graphite**

**(v) Graphite**

*Justification*

*Both synthetic and natural graphite should be considered critical.*

**Amendment 272**

**Martina Michels**

on behalf of The Left Group

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex III – point 4 – point i a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(ia) EIB Eligibility, Excluded Activities and Excluded sectors list; UN Declaration on the rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP); ILO Convention n°169; Paris Agreement.***

Or. en

**Amendment 273**

**Erik Bergkvist**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Annex III – point 4 – paragraph 1 – point a a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(aa) striving towards free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).***

Or. en

*Justification*

*FPIC is the internationally acknowledged principle of how to ensure local communities and indigenous people's participation and consent during the process of developing a project or an economic activity on land that would affect the group. FPIC is based in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) as it mainly pertains to land use rights.*

**Amendment 274**



Susana Solís Pérez

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Annex III – point 4 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**4a. Whether a extracting project in the Union fulfils the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (c a) (new), must comply with the following:**

**(a) Part of the metallurgical and mineralogical processing and beneficiation of the mineral resources are carried out in the same NUTS 3 area or no more than 150 km from the place of extraction in line with Article 12(1), provided that such operations are economically and technically viable;**

**(b) The creation of a wider economic or social benefits, including the creation of employment.**

Or. en

*Justification*

*Mining has a significant environmental impact. It also has a strong social opposition in the areas where it is carried out. This amendment tries to solve both to create added value in the region where mining takes place and to avoid CO2 emissions associated with the transport of materials.*

**Amendment 275**  
**Alessandro Panza**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Annex IV – paragraph 1 – point b – point i a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(ia) requirements ensuring no damage to habitats, wildlife, flora and ecosystems, including not practicing deep-sea tailing placement, especially for the nickel industry.**

Or. en

**Amendment 276**  
**Susana Solís Pérez**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Annex IV – paragraph 1 – point b – point iii a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(iiiia) requirements involving local stakeholders in planning and adapting schemes to regional needs and objectives, making use of local data and feedback for tailored and effective implementation.***

Or. en

**Amendment 277**  
**Erik Bergkvist**

**Proposal for a regulation**  
**Annex IV – paragraph 1 – point b – point iii a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(iiiia) ensure free and prior informed consent (FPIC) that enable local community to exercise their fundamental right to give or withhold consent.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*FPIC is the internationally acknowledged principle of how to ensure local communities and indigenous people's participation and consent during the process of developing a project or an economic activity on land that would affect the group. FPIC is based in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) as it mainly pertains to land use rights.*