



2023/0081(COD)

20.7.2023

OPINION

of the Committee on Transport and Tourism

for the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on establishing a framework of measures for strengthening Europe's net-zero technology products manufacturing ecosystem (Net Zero Industry Act) (COM(2023)0161 – C9-0062/2023 – 2023/0081(COD))

Rapporteur for opinion: Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg

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AMENDMENT

The Committee on Transport and Tourism calls on the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, as the committee responsible, to take the following into account:

Amendment 1

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) To fulfil those commitments, the Union must accelerate its pace of transition to clean energy, notably by increasing energy efficiency and the share of renewable energy sources. This will contribute to achieving the EU targets of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan for 2030 of an employment rate of at least 78% and participation in training of at least 60% of adults. It will also contribute to ensuring that the green transition is fair and equitable³⁴.

³⁴ Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality, adopted on 16 June 2022 as part of the Fit for 55 package.

Amendment

(4) To fulfil those commitments, the Union must accelerate its pace of transition to clean energy, notably by increasing energy efficiency and the share of renewable energy sources. This will contribute to achieving the EU targets of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan for 2030 of an employment rate of at least 78% and participation in training of at least 60% of adults. It will also contribute to ensuring that the green transition is fair and equitable, ***leaving no person and no place behind***³⁴.

³⁴ Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality, adopted on 16 June 2022 as part of the Fit for 55 package.

Amendment 2

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) In line with the focus on net-zero industries, it is important that even smaller sectors, for instance the cycling industry are taken into account in terms of possible supply chain shortages for components and will not be disadvantaged because of a difference of scale;

Amendment 3

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) The higher energy prices after the unjustified and unlawful military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, gave a strong impetus to accelerate the implementation of the European Green Deal and reinforce the resilience of the Energy Union by speeding up the clean energy transition and ending any dependence on fossil fuels exported from the Russian Federation. The REPowerEU plan³⁵ plays a key role in responding to the hardships and global energy market disruption caused by the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. That plan aims to accelerate the energy transition in the European Union, in order to reduce the Union's gas and electricity consumption and to boost investments in the deployment of energy efficient and low carbon solutions. That plan sets inter alia the targets to double solar photovoltaic capacity by 2025 and to install 600 GW of solar photovoltaic capacity by 2030; to double the rate of deployment of heat pumps; to produce 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen by 2030; and to substantially increase production of biomethane. The plan also sets out that achieving the REPowerEU goals will require diversifying the supply of low carbon energy equipment and of critical raw materials, reducing sectoral dependencies, overcoming supply chain bottlenecks and expanding the Union's clean energy technology manufacturing capacity. As part of its efforts to increase the share of renewable energy in power generation, industry, buildings and transport, the Commission proposes to increase the target in the Renewable Energy Directive to 45% by 2030 and to increase the target in the

Amendment

(5) The higher energy prices after the unjustified and unlawful military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, gave a strong impetus to accelerate the implementation of the European Green Deal and reinforce the resilience of the Energy Union by speeding up the clean energy transition and ending any dependence on fossil fuels exported from the Russian Federation. The REPowerEU plan³⁵ plays a key role in responding to the hardships and global energy market disruption caused by the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. That plan aims to accelerate the energy transition in the European Union, in order to reduce the Union's gas and electricity consumption and to boost investments in the deployment of energy efficient and low carbon solutions. That plan sets inter alia the targets to double solar photovoltaic capacity by 2025 and to install 600 GW of solar photovoltaic capacity by 2030; to double the rate of deployment of heat pumps; to produce 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen by 2030; and to substantially increase production of biomethane, ***which is essential to decarbonise heavy-duty transport and to get to the Union's goal of net-zero by 2050.*** The plan also sets out that achieving the REPowerEU goals will require diversifying the supply of low carbon energy equipment and of critical raw materials, reducing sectoral dependencies, overcoming supply chain bottlenecks and expanding the Union's clean energy technology manufacturing capacity. As part of its efforts to increase the share of renewable energy in power generation, industry, buildings and transport, the Commission proposes to

Energy Efficiency Directive to 13%. This would bring the total renewable energy generation capacities to 1236 GW by 2030, in comparison to 1067 GW by 2030 envisaged under the 2021 proposal and will see increased needs for storage through batteries to deal with intermittency in the electricity grid. Similarly, policies related to the decarbonisation of the *road* sector, such as Regulation (EU) 2019/631 and Regulation (EU) **2019/1242** will be strong drivers for a further electrification of the *road* transport sector and thus increasing demand for batteries.

increase the target in the Renewable Energy Directive to 45% by 2030 and to increase the target in the Energy Efficiency Directive to 13%. This would bring the total renewable energy generation capacities to 1236 GW by 2030, in comparison to 1067 GW by 2030 envisaged under the 2021 proposal and will see increased needs for storage through batteries to deal with intermittency in the electricity grid. ***In addition, in order to ensure security of supply within the electricity grid, major expansion of plannable fossil-free nuclear energy is required, including both modernisation of existing nuclear energy facilities and the establishment of new large-scale nuclear energy facilities and small modular reactors.*** Similarly, policies related to the decarbonisation of the *transport* sector, such as Regulation (EU) 2019/631, ***Regulation (EU) 2019/1242*** and Regulation (EU) **2021/0210* (*FuelEU Maritime)**, will be strong drivers for a further electrification of the transport sector and thus increasing demand for batteries ***and charging infrastructure.***

³⁵ Communication of 18 May 2022 from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022.

³⁵ Communication of 18 May 2022 from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022.

Amendment 4

Proposal for a regulation Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The net-zero transformation is already causing huge industrial, economic, and geopolitical shifts across the globe, which will become ever more pronounced

Amendment

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as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union's net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies, electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, grid technologies, renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, fusion, **small modular reactors and related best-in-class fuels**, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union's climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth.

as the world advances in its decarbonisation efforts. The road to net zero translates into strong opportunities for the expansion of Union's net-zero industry, making use of the strength of the Single Market, by promoting **rapid and sufficient** investment in technologies in the field of renewable energy technologies, electricity and heat storage technologies, heat pumps, **flexibility and grid technologies, including technologies enabling fast and bi-directional charging of electric vehicles, sustainable aviation and maritime fuel technologies including** renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, fusion, **technologies to produce energy from nuclear processes and their related fuel cycle**, carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies, **renewable material technologies** and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies and their supply chains, allowing for the decarbonisation of our economic sectors, from energy supply to transport, buildings, and industry. A strong net zero industry within the European Union can help significantly in reaching the Union's climate and energy targets effectively, as well as in supporting other Green Deal objectives, while creating jobs and growth.

Justification

Sufficient manufacturing capacity for flexibility technologies is necessary for ensuring strategic autonomy in the climate transition. Meeting EU's renewable energy targets will require a significant increase in flexibility. Reference to 'technologies to produce energy from nuclear processes' is needed as both lifetime extensions of existing nuclear power plants and new nuclear power is needed to reach climate neutrality in a cost-effective way. Significant investments in renewable raw materials are needed to fulfill the commitment to replace 20% of the fossil carbon in the material cycle with renewable carbon feedstock.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a regulation Recital 7 a (new)

(7a) As much as a quarter of today's EU GHG emissions is produced by the transport sector and its emissions are still increasing. In order to achieve the objectives set out in this Regulation and to realise the Union's potential for a competitive net-zero industry, the Commission and the Member States need to ensure a carbon-neutral, sustainable, reliable, and efficient system for transport of goods, components, and products, and consider the role that rail will need to play therein^{1a}. Despite Union targets to double rail freight volume by rail to 30% by 2030, the modal split has actually worsened since 2010 (modal split in 2010: 18%, in 2020: 16.8%). The Commission should therefore evaluate the potential contributions to a competitive net-zero industry that can be achieved in the sector through a shift away from a highly energy intensive transport system and on this basis make proposals to further decarbonise the transport sector.

^{1a} ***European Union Agency for Railways, 2022
[https://www.era.europa.eu/system/files/2022-10/Compelling%20vision%20for%20a%20target%20rail%20system_0.pdf]***

Amendment 6

Proposal for a regulation Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The Union's decarbonisation objectives, security of energy supply, digitalisation of the energy system and electrification of demand, for example in mobility and the need for fast recharging

Amendment

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points, require an enormous expansion of electricity grids in the European Union, both at transmission level and at distribution level. At transmission level, high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems are needed to connect offshore renewable energies; while at distribution level, connecting electricity providers and managing demand-side flexibility builds on investments in innovative grid technologies, such as electric vehicles smart charging (EVSC), energy efficiency building and industry automation and smart controls, advanced meter infrastructure (AMI) and home energy management systems (HEMS). The electricity grid needs to interact with many actors or devices based on a detailed level of observability, and hence availability of data, to enable flexibility, smart charging and smart buildings with smart electricity grids enabling demand side response from consumers and the uptake of renewables. Connecting the net-zero technologies to the network of the European Union requires the substantial expansion of manufacturing capabilities for electricity grids in areas such as offshore and onshore cables, substations and transformers.

points ***and onshore power supply***, require an enormous expansion of electricity grids in the European Union, both at transmission level and at distribution level. At transmission level, high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems are needed to connect offshore renewable energies; while at distribution level, connecting electricity providers and managing demand-side flexibility builds on investments in innovative grid technologies, such as electric vehicles smart charging (EVSC), ***onshore power supply for ships and the potential of improving system integration while reducing costs for users through bi-directional charging***, energy efficiency building and industry automation and smart controls, advanced meter infrastructure (AMI) and home energy management systems (HEMS). The electricity grid needs to interact with many actors or devices based on a detailed level of observability, and hence availability of data, to enable flexibility, smart charging and smart buildings with smart electricity grids enabling demand side response from consumers and the uptake of renewables. Connecting the net-zero technologies to the network of the European Union requires the substantial expansion of manufacturing capabilities for electricity grids in areas such as offshore and onshore cables, substations and transformers, ***as well as the adequate modernisation and adaptation of transport connectivity infrastructure to and from manufacturing sites, to ensure a supply chain approach.***

Amendment 7

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their

Amendment

(10) To achieve the 2030 objectives a particular focus is needed on some of the net-zero technologies, also in view their

significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies. These technologies play a key role in the Union's open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments.

significant contribution towards the path to net zero by 2050. These technologies include solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies, onshore and offshore renewable technologies, battery/storage technologies, heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies, electrolysers and fuel cells, sustainable biogas/biomethane, carbon capture and storage technologies and grid technologies ***and sustainable aviation and maritime fuel technologies***. These technologies play a key role in the Union's open strategic autonomy, ensuring that citizens have access to clean, affordable, secure energy. Given their role, these technologies, ***including their transportation infrastructure*** should benefit from even faster permitting procedures, obtain the status of the highest national significance possible under national law and benefit from additional support to crowd-in investments. ***To ensure a supply chain approach, where needed, the upgrading and adaption of transport connectivity infrastructure to and from manufacturing sites should also benefit from faster permitting procedures. When necessary in order to achieve the objectives of this Regulation, the Commission should, if appropriate, supplement the strategic technologies listed in this Regulation, by adopting delegated acts.***

Amendment 8

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) In 2020 the European Commission adopted an EU strategy for energy system integration. It set out a vision on how to accelerate the transition towards a more integrated energy system, one that supports a climate neutral economy at the least cost across sectors. It encompasses three

Amendment

(12) In 2020 the European Commission adopted an EU strategy for energy system integration. It set out a vision on how to accelerate the transition towards a more integrated energy system, one that supports a climate neutral economy at the least cost across sectors. It encompasses three

complementary and mutually reinforcing concepts: first, a more ‘circular’ energy system, with energy efficiency at its core; second, a greater direct electrification of end-use sectors; third, the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels, including hydrogen, for end-use applications where direct heating or electrification are not feasible, not efficient or have higher costs.

Considerations related to energy system integration refer to solutions for fully integrating all the electricity generated by renewable energy installations into the wider energy system. This means, for instance, adopting technical solutions that allow for the integration of surplus electricity generated by renewable electricity installations, including through storage in its various forms *and* demand-side management.

complementary and mutually reinforcing concepts: first, a more ‘circular’ energy system, with energy efficiency at its core; second, a greater direct electrification of end-use sectors; third, the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels, including *sustainable* hydrogen, for end-use applications where direct heating or electrification are not feasible, not efficient or have *disproportionately* higher costs.

Considerations related to energy system integration refer to solutions for fully integrating all the electricity generated by renewable energy installations into the wider energy system. This means, for instance, adopting technical solutions that allow for the integration of surplus electricity generated by renewable electricity installations, including through storage in its various forms, demand-side management *or production of e-fuels for the transport sector and the industry.*

Amendment 9

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) To address security of supply issues and contribute to supporting the resilience of Union’s energy system and decarbonisation and modernisation efforts, the net-zero technology manufacturing capacity in the Union needs to expand. Union manufacturers of solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies need to increase their competitive edge and improve security of supply perspectives, by aiming to reach at least 30 gigawatt of operational solar PV manufacturing capacity by 2030 across the full PV value chain, in line with the goals set out in the European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance, which is supported under the Union’s Solar Energy Strategy.³⁸ Union manufacturers of wind and heat pump technologies need to consolidate

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their competitive edge and maintain or expand their current market shares throughout this decade, in line with the Union's technology deployment projections that meet its 2030 energy and climate targets.³⁹ This translates into a Union manufacturing capacity for wind of at least 36 GW and, respectively, for heat pumps of at least 31 GW in 2030. Union manufacturers of batteries and electrolysers need to consolidate their technology leadership and actively contribute to shaping these markets. For battery technologies this would mean contributing to the objectives of the European Battery Alliance and aim at almost 90% of the Union's battery annual demand being met by the Union's battery manufacturers, translating into a Union manufacturing capacity of at least 550 GWh in 2030. For EU electrolyser manufacturers, the REPowerEU plan projects 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production and a further up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030. To ensure EU's technological leadership translates into commercial leadership, as supported under the Electrolyser Joint Declaration of the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, EU electrolyser manufacturers should further boost their capacity, such that the overall installed electrolyser capacity being deployed reaches at least 100 GW hydrogen by 2030.

³⁸ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Solar Energy Strategy, SWD(2022) 148

their competitive edge and maintain or expand their current market shares throughout this decade, in line with the Union's technology deployment projections that meet its 2030 energy and climate targets.³⁹ This translates into a Union manufacturing capacity for wind of at least 36 GW and, respectively, for heat pumps of at least 31 GW in 2030. Union manufacturers of batteries and electrolysers need to consolidate their technology leadership and actively contribute to shaping these markets. For battery technologies this would mean contributing to the objectives of the European Battery Alliance and aim at almost 90% of the Union's battery annual demand being met by the Union's battery manufacturers, translating into a Union manufacturing capacity of at least 550 GWh in 2030. For EU electrolyser manufacturers, the REPowerEU plan projects 10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production and a further up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030. To ensure EU's technological leadership translates into commercial leadership, as supported under the Electrolyser Joint Declaration of the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, EU electrolyser manufacturers should further boost their capacity, such that the overall installed electrolyser capacity being deployed reaches at least 100 GW hydrogen by 2030. ***Union manufacturers of aviation and maritime fuels need to further develop, scale up and produce sustainable fuels in order to reduce the transport sector's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 90% in 2050.***

³⁸ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Solar Energy Strategy, SWD(2022) 148

final, 18.05.2022.

³⁹ As per REPowerEU objectives set out in the REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, and accompanying Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the Repower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and achieving the Bio-Methane Targets Accompanying the Document : Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions REPowerEU Plan, SWD/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022

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³⁹ As per REPowerEU objectives set out in the REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final, and accompanying Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the Repower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and achieving the Bio-Methane Targets Accompanying the Document : Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions REPowerEU Plan, SWD/2022/230 final, 18.05.2022

Amendment 10

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Considering these objectives together, while also taking into account that for certain elements of the supply chain (such as inverters, as well as solar cells, wafers, and ingots for solar PV or cathodes and anodes for batteries) the Union manufacturing capacity is low, the Union net-zero technologies annual capacity should aim at approaching or reaching an overall annual manufacturing benchmark of at least 40% of annual deployment needs by 2030 for the technologies listed in the Annex .

Amendment

(18) Considering these objectives together, while also taking into account that for certain elements of the supply chain (such as inverters, as well as solar cells, wafers, and ingots for solar PV or cathodes and anodes for batteries) the Union manufacturing capacity is low, the Union net-zero technologies annual capacity should aim at approaching or reaching an overall annual manufacturing benchmark of at least 40% of annual deployment needs by 2030 for the technologies listed in the Annex, ***even for industry where application is more limited in volume, leaving no sector behind.***

Amendment 11

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20a) Net-zero technologies will be of key importance to ensure that the Union meets its objective under the European Green Deal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the transport sector by 90 percent by 2050. Furthermore, the decarbonisation of transports achieved through net-zero technologies and the swift phasing out of fossil fuels will also deliver significant benefits for human health and the environment in terms of reduced fossil-fuels induced pollution in the air, soil and water.

Amendment 12

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) In order to maintain competitiveness and reduce current strategic import dependencies in key net-zero technology products and their supply chains, while avoiding the formation of new ones, the Union needs to continue strengthening its net zero industrial base and become more competitive and innovation friendly. The Union needs to enable the development of manufacturing capacity faster, simpler and in a more predictable way.

Amendment

(21) In order to maintain competitiveness and reduce current strategic import dependencies in key net-zero technology products and their supply chains, while avoiding the formation of new ones, the Union needs to continue strengthening its net zero industrial base and become more competitive and innovation friendly. The Union needs to enable the development of manufacturing capacity faster, simpler and in a more predictable way. ***This also implies an efficient connectivity between EU manufacturing sites and all EU markets to ensure a supply chain approach.***

Amendment 13

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 21 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(21a) In order to achieve the Union's climate targets for 2030 and to create stability and trust in the long-term

benefits of investments in clean energy and fuels, low and zero carbon shipping should be facilitated by the inclusion of sustainable alternative fuels technologies, including sustainable aviation and maritime fuels, as a strategic net-zero technology.

Amendment 14

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) Without prejudice to Union legislation applicable to a specific technology, including under the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products⁴⁴ and the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning batteries and waste batteries⁴⁵, and unless otherwise indicated therein, when evaluating the environmental sustainability of the net-zero solutions procured on the basis of this Regulation, contracting authorities and contracting entities may take into account various elements with an impact on the climate and the environment. These may include, for instance, the durability and reliability of the solution; the ease of repair and maintenance; the ease of upgrading and refurbishment; the ease and quality of recycling; the use of substances; the consumption of energy, water and other resources in one or more life cycle stages of the product; the weight and volume of the product and its packaging; the incorporation of used components; the quantity, characteristics and availability of consumables needed for proper use and maintenance; the environmental footprint of the product and its life cycle environmental impacts; the carbon

Amendment

(27) Without prejudice to Union legislation applicable to a specific technology, including under the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products⁴⁴ and the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning batteries and waste batteries⁴⁵, and unless otherwise indicated therein, when evaluating the environmental sustainability of the net-zero solutions procured on the basis of this Regulation, contracting authorities and contracting entities may take into account various elements with an impact on the climate and the environment. These may include, for instance, the durability and reliability of the solution; the ease of repair and maintenance; the ease of upgrading and refurbishment; the ease and quality of recycling; the use of substances; the consumption of energy, water and other resources in one or more life cycle stages of the product; the weight and volume of the product and its packaging; the incorporation of **renewable materials or** used components; the quantity, characteristics and availability of consumables needed for proper use and maintenance; the environmental footprint of the product and its life cycle

footprint of the product; the microplastic release; emissions to air, water or soil released in one or more life cycle stages of the product; the amounts of waste generated; the conditions for use.

environmental impacts; the carbon footprint of the product; the microplastic release; emissions to air, water or soil released in one or more life cycle stages of the product; the amounts of waste generated; the conditions for use.

⁴⁴ Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products and repealing Directive 2009/125/EC, COM/2022/142 final, 30.03.2022.

⁴⁴ Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products and repealing Directive 2009/125/EC, COM/2022/142 final, 30.03.2022.

⁴⁵ Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020, COM/2020/798 final, 10.12.2020.

⁴⁵ Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020, COM/2020/798 final, 10.12.2020.

Amendment 15

Proposal for a regulation Recital 35

Text proposed by the Commission

(35) Households and final consumers are an essential part of the Union's demand for net-zero technologies final products and public support schemes to incentivize the purchase of such product by households, in particular for vulnerable low- and lower middle-class income households and consumers, are important tools to accelerate the green transition. Under the solar rooftop initiative announced in the EU solar strategy⁵², Member States should for instance set-up national programmes to support the massive deployment of rooftop solar energy. In the REPowerEU plan, the Commission called Member States to make full use of supporting measures which encourage switching to heat pumps. Such support schemes set up nationally by

Amendment

(35) Households and final consumers are an essential part of the Union's demand for net-zero technologies final products and public support schemes to incentivize the purchase of such product by households, in particular for vulnerable low- and lower middle-class income households and consumers, ***including those suffering from transport poverty***, are important tools to accelerate the green transition. Under the solar rooftop initiative announced in the EU solar strategy⁵², Member States should for instance set-up national programmes to support the massive deployment of rooftop solar energy. In the REPowerEU plan, the Commission called Member States to make full use of supporting measures which encourage switching to heat pumps. Such

Member States or locally by local or regional authorities should also contribute to improving the sustainability and resilience of the EU net-zero technologies. Public authorities should for instance provide higher financial compensation to beneficiaries for the purchase of net-zero technology final products that will make a higher contribution to resilience in the Union. Public authorities should ensure that their schemes are open, transparent and non-discriminatory, so that they contribute to increase demand for net-zero technology products in the Union. Public authorities should also limit the additional financial compensation for such products so as not to slow down the deployment of the net-zero technologies in the Union. To increase the efficiency of such schemes Member States should ensure that information is easily accessible both for consumers and for net-zero technology manufacturers on a free website. The use by public authorities of the sustainability and resilience contribution in schemes targeted at consumers or households should be without prejudice to State aid rules and to WTO rules on Subsidies.

⁵² Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions : EU Solar Energy Strategy, COM(2022) 221 final, 18.05.2022.

Amendment 16

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 41

Text proposed by the Commission

(41) Where private investment alone is not sufficient, the effective roll-out of net-zero manufacturing projects may require

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support schemes set up nationally by Member States or locally by local or regional authorities should also contribute to improving the sustainability and resilience of the EU net-zero technologies. Public authorities should for instance provide higher financial compensation to beneficiaries for the purchase of net-zero technology final products that will make a higher contribution to resilience in the Union. Public authorities should ensure that their schemes are open, transparent and non-discriminatory, so that they contribute to increase demand for net-zero technology products in the Union. Public authorities should also limit the additional financial compensation for such products so as not to slow down the deployment of the net-zero technologies in the Union. To increase the efficiency of such schemes Member States should ensure that information is easily accessible both for consumers and for net-zero technology manufacturers on a free website. The use by public authorities of the sustainability and resilience contribution in schemes targeted at consumers or households should be without prejudice to State aid rules and to WTO rules on Subsidies.

⁵² Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions : EU Solar Energy Strategy, COM(2022) 221 final, 18.05.2022.

Amendment

(41) Where private investment alone is not sufficient, the effective roll-out of net-zero manufacturing projects may require

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public support in the form of State aid. Such aid must have an incentive effect and be necessary, appropriate and proportionate. The existing State aid guidelines that have recently undergone an in-depth revision in line with the twin transition objectives provide ample possibilities to support investments for projects in the scope of this Regulation subject to certain conditions. Member States can have an important role in easing access to finance for net-zero technologies manufacturing projects by addressing market failures through targeted State aid support. The Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework (TCTF) adopted on 9 March 2023 *aims at ensuring* a level playing field within the internal market, targeted to those sectors where a third-country delocalisation risk has been identified, and proportionate in terms of aid amounts. It would enable Member States to put in place measures to support new investments in production facilities in defined, strategic net-zero sectors, including via tax benefits. The permitted aid amount can be modulated with higher aid intensities and aid amount ceilings if the investment is located in assisted areas, in order to contribute to the goal of convergence between Member States and regions. Appropriate conditions are required to verify the concrete risks of diversion of the investment outside the European Economic Area (EEA) and that there is no risk of relocation within the EEA. To mobilise national resources for that purpose, Member States may use a share of the ETS revenues that Member States have to allocate for climate-related purposes.

public support in the form of State aid. Such aid must have an incentive effect and be necessary, appropriate and proportionate. The existing State aid guidelines that have recently undergone an in-depth revision in line with the twin transition objectives provide ample possibilities to support investments for projects in the scope of this Regulation subject to certain conditions. Member States can have an important role in easing access to finance for net-zero technologies manufacturing projects by addressing market failures through targeted State aid support. The Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework (TCTF) adopted on 9 March 2023 *should ensure* a level playing field within the internal market, targeted to those sectors where a third-country delocalisation risk has been identified, and proportionate in terms of aid amounts. It would enable Member States to put in place measures to support new investments in production facilities in defined, strategic net-zero sectors, including via tax benefits. The permitted aid amount can be modulated with higher aid intensities and aid amount ceilings if the investment is located in assisted areas, in order to contribute to the goal of convergence between Member States and regions. Appropriate conditions are required to verify the concrete risks of diversion of the investment outside the European Economic Area (EEA) and that there is no risk of relocation within the EEA. To mobilise national resources for that purpose, Member States may use a share of the ETS revenues that Member States have to allocate for climate-related purposes.

Amendment 17

Proposal for a regulation Recital 42

Text proposed by the Commission

(42) Several Union funding programmes, such as the Recovery and Resilience Facility, InvestEU, cohesion policy programmes or the Innovation Fund are also available to fund investments in net-zero technology manufacturing projects.

Amendment

(42) Several Union funding programmes, such as the Recovery and Resilience Facility, InvestEU, cohesion policy programmes, ***Connecting Europe Facilities*** or the Innovation Fund are also available to fund investments in net-zero technology manufacturing projects, ***which should be seen together with other funding instruments in order to ensure a value chain approach supporting net-zero technologies. Furthermore, the future Hydrogen Bank aims to support the production of hydrogen and the European Commission should monitor its effectiveness and assess the possibility to expand the scope of the Bank to other net-zero technologies, such as solar power and battery production. This should lead to a comprehensive EU financial support instrument combining the different energy funding instruments and thereby creating a better overview of the financial assistance supporting net-zero technologies. Where possible, information on the relevant national funding sources should be easily accessible as well as information on blending EU funding programmes with financial support from the European Investment Bank.***

Amendment 18

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 43

Text proposed by the Commission

(43) The amended Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation⁵⁴ made available an additional EUR 20 billion of non-repayable support to Member States in order to promote energy efficiency and replace fossil fuels, amongst others through EU net-zero industry projects. As pointed out in the Commission Guidance on the REPowerEU chapters⁵⁵, Member States

Amendment

(43) The amended Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation⁵⁴ made available an additional EUR 20 billion of non-repayable support to Member States in order to promote energy efficiency and replace fossil fuels, amongst others through EU net-zero industry projects. As pointed out in the Commission Guidance on the REPowerEU chapters⁵⁵, Member States

are encouraged to include in the REPowerEU chapter of their recovery and resilience plans, measures supporting investments in net-zero technologies manufacturing and industrial innovation, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁶.

are encouraged to include in the REPowerEU chapter of their recovery and resilience plans, measures supporting investments in net-zero technologies manufacturing and industrial innovation, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁶. ***Member States should ensure a swift implementation of the national recovery and resilience plans and a quick roll-out of the RePowerEU measures and the respect of the agreed timeframes for investments in the whole value chain of the net-zero technologies.***

⁵⁴ Regulation (EU) 2023/435 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 February 2023 amending Regulation (EU) 2021/241 as regards REPowerEU chapters in recovery and resilience plans and amending Regulations (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) 2021/1060 and (EU) 2021/1755, and Directive 2003/87/EC, (OJ L 63, 28.2.2023, p. 1).

⁵⁴ Regulation (EU) 2023/435 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 February 2023 amending Regulation (EU) 2021/241 as regards REPowerEU chapters in recovery and resilience plans and amending Regulations (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) 2021/1060 and (EU) 2021/1755, and Directive 2003/87/EC, (OJ L 63, 28.2.2023, p. 1).

⁵⁵ Commission Notice Guidance on Recovery and Resilience Plans in the context of REPowerEU 2023/C 80/01, (OJ C 80, 3.3.2023, p. 1).

⁵⁵ Commission Notice Guidance on Recovery and Resilience Plans in the context of REPowerEU 2023/C 80/01, (OJ C 80, 3.3.2023, p. 1).

⁵⁶ Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility, (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17).

⁵⁶ Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility, (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17).

Amendment 19

Proposal for a regulation Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission

(45) Member States can provide support from cohesion policy programmes in line with applicable rules under Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁷ to

Amendment

(45) Member States can provide support from cohesion policy programmes in line with applicable rules under Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁷ to

encourage the take up of net-zero *strategic* projects in less developed and transition regions through investment packages of infrastructure, productive investment in innovation, manufacturing capacity in SMEs, services, training and upskilling measure, including support to capacity building of the public authorities and promoters. The applicable co-financing rates set in programmes may be up to 85% for less developed regions and up to 60% or 70% for transition regions depending on the fund concerned and the status of the region but Member States may exceed these ceilings at the level of the project concerned, where feasible under State aid rules. The Technical Support Instrument can help Member States and regions in preparing net-zero growth strategies, improve the business environment, reducing red tape and accelerating permitting. Member States should be encouraged to promote the sustainability of net-zero *strategic* projects by embedding these investments in European value chains, building notably on interregional and cross border cooperation networks.

⁵⁷ Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Fund and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and financial rules for those and for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 159).

encourage the take up of net-zero *technologies* projects in less developed and transition regions through investment packages of infrastructure, productive investment in innovation, manufacturing capacity in SMEs, services, training and upskilling measure, including support to capacity building of the public authorities and promoters. The applicable co-financing rates set in programmes may be up to 85% for less developed regions and up to 60% or 70% for transition regions depending on the fund concerned and the status of the region but Member States may exceed these ceilings at the level of the project concerned, where feasible under State aid rules. The Technical Support Instrument can help Member States and regions in preparing net-zero growth strategies, improve the business environment, reducing red tape and accelerating permitting. Member States should be encouraged to promote the sustainability of net-zero *technology* projects by embedding these investments in European value chains, building notably on interregional and cross border cooperation networks.

⁵⁷ Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Fund and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and financial rules for those and for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 159).

Amendment 20

Proposal for a regulation Recital 48

Text proposed by the Commission

(48) To overcome the limitations of the current fragmented public and private investments efforts, facilitate integration and return on investment, the Commission, and Member States 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. The Net-Zero Europe Platform has a key role to play to build a comprehensive view of available and relevant funding opportunities and to discuss the individual financing needs of net-zero strategic projects.

Amendment

(48) To overcome the limitations of the current fragmented public and private investments efforts, facilitate integration and return on investment, the Commission, and Member States 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. The Net-Zero Europe Platform has a key role to play to build a comprehensive view of available and relevant funding opportunities and to discuss the individual financing needs of net-zero strategic projects. ***The Platform should also review the different instruments for the financial support of net-zero technologies, address difficulties in accessing finance and ensure that EU and national funds can be quickly absorbed by the relevant industries. The Platform should build synergies, when relevant, with the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform, to direct existing funding towards STEP projects and speed up implementation in digital and deep tech, clean tech and biotech sectors which are crucial for Europe's leadership.***

Amendment 21
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission

(50) 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 net-zero technologies manufacturing projects. Therefore, in order to ensure and speed up their effective implementation, Member States should apply streamlined and

Amendment

(50) 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 net-zero technologies manufacturing projects. Therefore, in order to ensure and speed up their effective implementation, Member States should apply streamlined and

predictable permitting procedures. In addition, Net-Zero 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, without preventing competent authorities to streamline permitting for other net-zero technologies manufacturing projects that are not Net-Zero Strategic Projects or more generally.

predictable permitting procedures. In addition, Net-Zero 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, without preventing competent authorities to streamline permitting for other net-zero technologies manufacturing projects that are not Net-Zero Strategic Projects or more generally. ***In addition, existing legal acts of relevance to any aspect of the authorisation process for net-zero projects should be screened so as to ensure that they do not obstruct or prevent achievement of the objectives of this Regulation.***

Amendment 22

Proposal for a regulation Recital 55 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(55a) Accessibility and connectivity of the full range of carbon dioxide (CO₂) transportation modalities plays a critical role for the deployment of CCS projects and cross-border transportation. Modalities cover ship, barge, train and truck as well as fixed facilities for connecting and docking, for liquefaction, buffer storage and converters of CO₂ in view of its further transportation through pipelines and in dedicated modes of transport.

Amendment 23

Proposal for a regulation Recital 56

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(56) In addition, given the importance of

(56) In addition, given the importance of

Net Zero Strategic Projects for the Union's energy supply certain administrative restrictions should be *partly lifted or* simplified to speed up their implementation.

Net Zero Strategic Projects for the Union's energy supply *and industrial resilience*, certain administrative restrictions should be simplified to speed up their implementation, *whilst ensuring a high quality of potential environmental assessments*.

Amendment 24

Proposal for a regulation Recital 57

Text proposed by the Commission

(57) The environmental assessments and authorisations required under Union law, including in relation to water, air, ecosystems, habitats, biodiversity and birds, are an integral part of the permit granting procedure for a net zero technologies manufacturing project and an essential safeguard to ensure negative environmental impacts are prevented or minimised. However, to ensure that permit granting procedures for net zero technologies manufacturing projects are 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 assessments 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 the assessment is carried out to prevent unnecessary follow-up.

Amendment

(57) The environmental assessments and authorisations required under Union law, including in relation to water, air, ecosystems, habitats, biodiversity and birds, are an integral part of the permit granting procedure for a net zero technologies manufacturing project and an essential safeguard to ensure negative environmental impacts are prevented or minimised *in line with the 'Do No Significant Harm' principle*. However, to ensure that permit granting procedures for net zero technologies manufacturing projects are 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 assessments 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 the assessment is carried out to prevent unnecessary follow-up.

Amendment 25

Proposal for a regulation Recital 65

(65) Since strengthening the manufacturing capacity of key net-zero technologies in the Union will not be possible without a sizeable skilled workforce, it is necessary to introduce measures to boost the activation of more people to the labour market, notably women and young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs), including via skills first approaches as a complement to qualifications-based recruitment. In addition, in line with the objectives of the Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate-neutrality, specific support for job-to-job transition for workers in redundant and declining sectors are important. This means **investing** in skills and in quality job creation required for net-zero technologies in the Union. Building on and fully taking into account existing initiatives such as the EU Pact for Skills, EU level activities on skills intelligence and forecasting, such as by the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (Cedefop) and the European Labour Authority, and the Blueprints for sectoral cooperation on skills, the objective is to mobilise all actors: Member States authorities, including at regional and local levels, education and training providers, social partners and industry, in particular SMEs, to identify skills needs, develop education and training programmes and deploy these at large scale in a fast and operational manner. Net-zero strategic projects have a key role to play in this regard. Member States and the Commission **may** ensure financial support including by leveraging the possibilities of the Union budget through instruments such as the European Social Fund Plus, Just Transition Fund, European Regional Development Funds, the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the Modernisation Fund, REPowerEU and the

(65) Since strengthening the manufacturing capacity of key net-zero technologies in the Union will not be possible without a sizeable skilled workforce, it is necessary to introduce measures **to facilitate the access of skilled workforce from third countries to the EU labour market and** to boost the activation of more people to the labour market, notably women and young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs), including via skills first approaches as a complement to qualifications-based recruitment. In addition, in line with the objectives of the Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate-neutrality, specific support for job-to-job transition for workers in redundant and declining sectors are important. This means **increasing investments** in skills and in quality job creation required for net-zero technologies in the Union. Building on and fully taking into account existing initiatives such as the EU Pact for Skills, EU level activities on skills intelligence and forecasting, such as by the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (Cedefop) and the European Labour Authority, and the Blueprints for sectoral cooperation on skills, the objective is to mobilise all actors: Member States authorities, including at regional and local levels, education and training providers, social partners and industry, in particular SMEs, to identify skills needs, develop education and training programmes and deploy these at large scale in a fast and operational manner. Net-zero strategic projects have a key role to play in this regard. Member States and the Commission **should** ensure financial support including by leveraging the possibilities of the Union budget through instruments such as the European Social Fund Plus, Just Transition Fund, European

Single Market Programme.

Regional Development Funds, the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the Modernisation Fund, REPowerEU and the Single Market Programme.

Amendment 26

Proposal for a regulation Recital 69

Text proposed by the Commission

(69) At Union level, a Net-Zero Europe Platform, should be established, composed of the Member States and chaired by the Commission. The Net-Zero Europe Platform may advise and assist the Commission and Member States on specific questions and provide a reference body, in which the Commission and Member States coordinate their action and facilitate the exchange of information on issues relating to this Regulation. The Net-Zero Europe Platform should further perform the tasks outlined in the different Articles of this Regulation, notably in relation to permitting, including one-stop shops, Net-Zero Strategic Projects, coordination of financing, access to markets and skills as well as innovative net-zero technologies regulatory sandboxes. Where necessary, the Platform may establish standing or temporary subgroups *and* invite third parties, such as experts or representatives from net-zero industries.

Amendment

(69) At Union level, a Net-Zero Europe Platform, should be established, composed of the Member States and chaired by the Commission. The Net-Zero Europe Platform may advise and assist the Commission and Member States on specific questions and provide a reference body, in which the Commission and Member States coordinate their action and facilitate the exchange of information on issues relating to this Regulation. The Net-Zero Europe Platform should further perform the tasks outlined in the different Articles of this Regulation, notably in relation to permitting, including one-stop shops, Net-Zero Strategic Projects, coordination of financing, access to markets and skills as well as innovative net-zero technologies regulatory sandboxes. Where necessary, the Platform may establish standing or temporary subgroups, ***also composed by stakeholders from the sectors concerned, and should*** invite third parties, such as experts or representatives from net-zero industries.

Amendment 27

Proposal for a regulation Recital 71

Text proposed by the Commission

(71) The Union should aim to diversify

Amendment

(71) The Union should aim to diversify

international trade and investments in net-zero technologies **and to** promote globally high social and environmental standards **should be done** in close cooperation and partnership with like-minded countries. Similarly, stronger research and innovation efforts to develop and deploy net-zero technologies should be pursued in close cooperation with partner countries in an open but assertive approach.

and expand the scope of international trade and investments in net-zero technologies, **with a view to minimising the risk of disruption to major supply chains, as well as** promote globally high social and environmental standards in close cooperation and partnership with like-minded countries. Similarly, stronger research and innovation efforts to develop and deploy net-zero technologies should be pursued in close cooperation with partner countries in an open but assertive approach.

Amendment 28
Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation establishes the framework of measures for innovating and scaling up the manufacturing capacity of net-zero technologies in the Union to support the Union’s 2030 target of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55 % relative to 1990 levels and the Union’s 2050 climate neutrality target, as defined by Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, and to ensure the Union’s access to a secure and sustainable supply of net-zero technologies needed to safeguard the resilience of the Union’s energy system and to contribute to the creation of quality jobs.

Amendment

1. This Regulation establishes the framework of measures for innovating and scaling up the **deployment and** manufacturing capacity of net-zero technologies **including where relevant the supply chain and connectivity infrastructure**, in the Union to support the Union’s 2030 target of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55 % relative to 1990 levels and the Union’s 2050 climate neutrality target, as defined by Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, **to increase the Union’s industrial and economic competitiveness**, and to ensure the Union’s access to a secure and sustainable supply of net-zero technologies needed to safeguard the resilience of the Union’s energy system and to contribute to the creation of quality jobs.

Amendment 29
Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

a) that by 2030, manufacturing capacity in the Union of the strategic net-zero technologies listed in the Annex approaches or reaches a benchmark of at least 40% of the Union's annual deployment needs for the corresponding technologies necessary to achieve the Union's 2030 climate and energy targets;

Amendment

a) that by 2030, manufacturing capacity in the Union of the strategic net-zero technologies listed in the Annex approaches or reaches a benchmark of at least 40% of the Union's annual deployment needs for the corresponding technologies necessary to achieve the Union's 2030 climate and energy targets; ***no later than 12 months from the entry in force of this Regulation, the Commission, shall provide, based on the requirements of EU legislation, indicative levels for manufacturing capacity of each net-zero technology .***

Amendment 30

Proposal for a regulation

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

b a) the corresponding upgrading and adaptation of supply chain and transport connectivity infrastructure as well as maritime and hinterland connections, in view of ensuring the trade flows to and from the manufacturing sites to the Union's markets.

Amendment 31

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. Where, based on the report referred to in Article 35, the Commission concludes that the Union is likely not to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 1, it shall assess the feasibility and proportionality of proposing measures or exercising its

3. Where, based on the report referred to in Article 35, the Commission concludes that the Union is likely not to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 1, 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.

powers at Union level in order to ensure the achievement of those objectives **and propose measures to incentivise the manufacturing capacity of net-zero technologies.**

Amendment 32

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

This Regulation applies to net-zero technologies, except for Articles 26 and 27 of this Regulation, which apply to innovative net-zero technologies. Raw materials processed materials or components falling under the scope of Regulation (EU) .../... [add footnote with publication references of the Critical Raw Materials Regulation] shall be excluded from the scope of this Regulation.

Amendment

This Regulation applies to net-zero technologies, **key components thereof and where relevant the supply chain and connectivity infrastructure**, except for Articles 26 and 27 of this Regulation, which apply to innovative net-zero technologies. Raw materials processed materials or components falling under the scope of Regulation (EU) .../... [add footnote with publication references of the Critical Raw Materials Regulation] shall be excluded from the scope of this Regulation.

Amendment 33

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) ‘net-zero technologies’ means renewable energy technologies⁶⁶ ; electricity and heat storage technologies; heat pumps; grid technologies; renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies; sustainable **alternative** fuels technologies⁶⁷ ; electrolyzers and fuel cells; advanced technologies to produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, small modular reactors, and related best-in-class fuels; carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies; and

Amendment

(a) ‘net-zero technologies’ means renewable energy technologies⁶⁶ ; electricity and heat storage technologies; heat pumps; grid technologies; renewable fuels of non-biological origin technologies; sustainable **aviation and maritime** fuels technologies ; electrolyzers and fuel cells **and liquid hydrogen technologies**; advanced technologies to produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, small modular reactors, and related best-in-class fuels;

energy-system related energy efficiency technologies. They refer to the final products, specific components and specific machinery primarily used for the production of those products. They shall have reached a technology readiness level of at least 8.

carbon capture, utilisation, and storage technologies; ***all types of carbon removal technologies as well as associated CO2 transportation infrastructure***; and energy-system related energy efficiency technologies. They refer to the final products, specific components and specific machinery primarily used for the production of those products ***along the value chain***. They shall have reached a technology readiness level of at least 8.

⁶⁶ ‘renewable energy’ means ‘renewable energy’ as defined in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

⁶⁶ ‘renewable energy’ means ‘renewable energy’ as defined in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

⁶⁷ ***‘sustainable alternative fuels’ means fuels covered by the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport, COM/2021/561 final and by the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and Council on the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels in maritime transport COM/2021/562 final.***

Amendment 34

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a a) ‘sustainable aviation and maritime fuel technology’ means fuels eligible under Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport, [XXXX] and by Regulation of the European Parliament and Council on the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels in maritime transport

[XXXX]. 'Conventional aviation fuel' as defined in COM/2021/561 final, and conventional fossil fuels used in maritime transports, are not considered as sustainable aviation and maritime fuel technologies under this Regulation.

Amendment 35

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) ‘component’ means a ***small part*** of a net-zero technology ***that is manufactured and traded by a company starting from processed materials;***

Amendment

(b) ‘component’ means a ***manufactured element*** of a net-zero technology;

Amendment 36

Proposal for a regulation Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) ‘net-zero technology manufacturing project’ means a planned industrial facility or extension or repurposing of an existing facility manufacturing net-zero technologies;

Amendment

(d) ‘net-zero technology manufacturing project’ means a planned industrial facility or extension or repurposing of an existing facility manufacturing ***deployable*** net-zero technologies, ***including where relevant the upgrading and adaptation of supply chain and transport connectivity infrastructure;***

Amendment 37

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. By ...[3 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], Member States shall designate one national competent authority which shall be responsible for facilitating **and** coordinating the permit-granting process for net-zero technology manufacturing projects, including for net-zero strategic projects, and to provide advice on reducing administrative burden in line with Article 5.

Amendment

1. By ...[3 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], Member States shall designate one national competent authority which shall be responsible for facilitating, coordinating **and streamlining** the permit-granting process for net-zero technology manufacturing projects, including for net-zero strategic projects, and to provide advice on reducing administrative burden in line with Article 5.

Amendment 38

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The permit-granting process for net-zero technology manufacturing projects shall not exceed **any of the following time limits**:

Amendment

1. The permit-granting process for net-zero technology manufacturing projects, **including where relevant the upgrading and adaptation of supply chain and transport connectivity infrastructure** shall not exceed **9 months**.

Amendment 39

Proposal for a regulation

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) 12 months for the construction of net-zero technology manufacturing projects with a yearly manufacturing capacity of less than 1 GW;

Amendment

deleted

Amendment 40

Proposal for a regulation Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) 18 months for the construction of net-zero technology manufacturing projects, with a yearly manufacturing capacity of more than 1 GW.

deleted

Amendment 41

Proposal for a regulation Article 6 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. For net-zero technology manufacturing projects for which a yearly manufacturing capacity is not measured in GW, the permit-granting process shall not exceed a time limit of **18** months.

2. For net-zero technology manufacturing projects for which a yearly manufacturing capacity is not measured in GW, the permit-granting process shall not exceed a time limit of **9** months.

Amendment 42

Proposal for a regulation Article 6 – paragraph 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

9 a. The Commission shall adopt guidelines to define the permit-granting requirements for net-zero technology manufacturing projects.

Amendment 43

Proposal for a regulation Article 7 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 44

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 7 – paragraph 4**

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The timeframes for consulting the public concerned on the environmental report referred to in Article 5(1) of Directive 2011/92/EU shall not be longer than 45 days. ***In cases falling under the second sub-paragraph of Article 6(4), this period shall be extended to 90 days.***

Amendment

4. The timeframes for consulting the public concerned on the environmental report referred to in Article 5(1) of Directive 2011/92/EU shall not be longer than 45 days ***and not longer than 30 days for net-zero strategic projects recognised in accordance with Article 11.***

Amendment 45

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

Text proposed by the Commission

1. When preparing plans, including zoning, spatial plans and land use plans, national, regional and local authorities shall, where appropriate, include in those plans provisions for the development of net-zero technology manufacturing projects, including net-zero strategic projects. Priority shall be given to artificial

Amendment

1. When preparing plans, including zoning, spatial plans and land use plans, national, regional and local authorities shall, where appropriate, include in those plans provisions for the development of net-zero technology manufacturing projects, including net-zero strategic projects ***and the relevant infrastructure.***

and built surfaces, industrial sites, brownfield sites, and, where appropriate, greenfield sites not usable for agriculture and forestry.

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 46

Proposal for a regulation Article 9 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. All decisions adopted pursuant to this Section and Articles 12 **and 13** shall be made publicly available.

Amendment

2. All decisions adopted pursuant to this Section and Articles 12, **13, 14 and 21** shall be made publicly available.

Amendment 47

Proposal for a regulation Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the net-zero technology manufacturing project contributes to the technological and industrial resilience of the Union's energy system by increasing the manufacturing capacity of a component or part in the net-zero technology value chain **for which the Union heavily depends on imports coming from a single third country** ;

Amendment

(a) the net-zero technology manufacturing project contributes to the technological and industrial resilience of the Union's energy system by increasing the manufacturing capacity of a component or part in the net-zero technology value chain ;

Amendment 48

Proposal for a regulation Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point b – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the net-zero technology manufacturing project has positive impact on the Union's net-zero industry supply chain or downstream sectors, beyond the

Amendment

(b) the net-zero technology manufacturing project has positive impact on the Union's net-zero industry supply chain or downstream sectors, beyond the

project promoter and the Member States concerned, contributing to the competitiveness and quality job creation of the Union's net-zero industry supply chain, according to at least three of the following criteria:

project promoter and the Member States concerned, contributing to the competitiveness and quality job creation of the Union's net-zero industry supply chain, **including SMEs**, according to at least three of the following criteria:

Amendment 49

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The permit-granting process for net-zero strategic projects shall not exceed **any of the following time limits:**

Amendment

1. The permit-granting process for net-zero strategic projects shall not exceed **9 months.**

Amendment 50

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) 9 months for the construction of net-zero strategic projects with a yearly manufacturing capacity of less than 1 GW;

Amendment

deleted

Amendment 51

Proposal for a regulation

Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) 12 months for the construction of net-zero strategic projects, with a yearly manufacturing capacity of more than 1 GW;

Amendment

deleted

Amendment 52

Proposal for a regulation Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) 18 months for all necessary permits to operate a storage site in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EC.

Amendment

deleted

Amendment 53

Proposal for a regulation Article 13 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. For net-zero strategic technologies for which a yearly manufacturing capacity is not measured in GW, the permit-granting process shall not exceed a time limit of **12** months.

Amendment

2. For net-zero strategic technologies for which a yearly manufacturing capacity is not measured in GW, the permit-granting process shall not exceed a time limit of **9** months.

Amendment 54

Proposal for a regulation Article 13 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. National competent authorities shall ensure that the lack of reply of the relevant administrative bodies within the applicable time limits referred to in this Article results in the **specific intermediary steps** to be considered as approved, **except** where the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC or Directive 2000/60/EC, Directive 2008/98/EC, Directive 2009/147/EC, Directive 2010/75/EU, 2011/92/EU or Directive 2012/18/EU or a determination of whether such environmental impact

Amendment

4. National competent authorities shall ensure that the lack of reply of the relevant administrative bodies within the applicable time limits referred to in this Article results in the **relevant permit granting application** to be considered as approved. **In cases** where the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC or Directive 2000/60/EC, Directive 2008/98/EC, Directive 2009/147/EC, Directive 2010/75/EU, 2011/92/EU or Directive 2012/18/EU or a determination of whether such environmental impact

assessment is necessary and the relevant assessments concerned have not yet been carried out, *or where the principle of administrative tacit approval does not exist in the national legal system. This provision shall not apply to final decisions on the outcome of the process, which are to be explicit.* All decisions shall be made publicly available.

assessment is necessary and the relevant assessments concerned have not yet been carried out, *the administrative tacit approval period shall be extended by a maximum of two months.* All decisions shall be made publicly available.

Amendment 55

Proposal for a regulation Article 14 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Accelerating implementation

Amendment

Accelerating *and financing of* implementation

Amendment 56

Proposal for a regulation Article 14 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

1. The Commission and the Member States shall undertake activities to accelerate and crowd-in private *and public* investments in net-zero strategic projects. Such activities may, without prejudice to Article 107 and Article 108 of the TFEU, include providing and coordinating support to net-zero strategic facing difficulties in accessing finance, *such as: (a) applying the provisions of Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework, including tax benefits for producers and distributors; (b) considering projects covered by this Regulation as priorities for financing through ESIF; (c) accessing resources provided by Article 6 paragraph 1(b) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, European Union Recovery Instrument; (d)*

considering projects covered by this Regulation eligible for being financed by national revenues stemming from Emission Trading Scheme allowances and allocating for these projects at least 25 % of that revenues; (e) facilitating the accession of projects covered by this Regulation to financing provided by EFSI.

Amendment 57

Proposal for a regulation

Article 14 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States *may* provide administrative support to net-zero strategic projects to facilitate their rapid and effective implementation, including by providing:

Amendment

2. ***The Commission and the*** Member States ***shall*** provide administrative support to net-zero strategic projects to facilitate their rapid and effective implementation, including by providing:

Amendment 58

Proposal for a regulation

Article 15 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The Net-Zero Europe Platform as established in Article 28 shall discuss financial needs and bottlenecks of net-zero strategic projects, potential best practices, in particular to develop EU cross-border supply chains, notably based on regular exchanges with the relevant industrial alliances.

Amendment

1. The Net-Zero Europe Platform as established in Article 28 shall discuss financial needs and bottlenecks of net-zero strategic projects, potential best practices, in particular to develop EU cross-border supply chains, notably based on regular exchanges with the relevant industrial alliances, ***including SMEs.***

Amendment 59

Proposal for a regulation

Article 15 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The Net-Zero Europe Platform shall, at the request of the net-zero **strategic** project promoter, discuss and advise on how the financing of its project can be completed, taking into account the funding already secured and considering at least the following elements:

Amendment

2. The Net-Zero Europe Platform shall, at the request of the net-zero **technologies** project promoter, discuss and advise on how the financing of its project can be completed, taking into account the funding already secured and considering at least the following elements:

Amendment 60

Proposal for a regulation

Article 17 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) oblige entities holding an authorisation as defined in Article 1, point 3, of Directive 94/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷¹ on their territory to make publicly available all geological data relating to production sites that have been decommissioned or whose decommissioning has been notified to the competent authority.

Amendment

(b) oblige entities holding an authorisation as defined in Article 1, point 3, of Directive 94/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on their territory to make publicly available all geological data relating to production sites that have been decommissioned or whose decommissioning has been notified to the competent authority, **as well as data on whether transport infrastructure suitable for CO₂ to reach the site is available or can be constructed** .

⁷¹ **Directive 94/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 1994 on the conditions for granting and using authorizations for the prospection, exploration and production of hydrocarbons (OJ L 164, 30.6.1994, p. 3).**

Amendment 61

Proposal for a regulation

Article 18 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 18 a

Regulating the market for transportation of CO₂

Within 2 years of the entry into force of this Regulation, the Commission shall consider presenting, if appropriate, a legislative initiative or updating existing ones on safety standards for transportation of CO₂.

Amendment 62

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 19 – paragraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Contracting authorities or contracting entities shall base the award of contracts for net-zero technology listed in the Annex in a public procurement procedure on the most economically advantageous tender, which shall include the best price-quality ratio, comprising at least the sustainability and resilience contribution of the tender, in compliance with Directives 2014/23/EU, 2014/24/EU, **or** 2014/25/EU and applicable sectoral legislation, as well as with the Union's international commitments, including the GPA and other international agreements by which the Union is bound.

Amendment

1. Contracting authorities or contracting entities shall base the award of contracts for net-zero technology listed in the Annex in a public procurement procedure on the most economically advantageous tender, which shall include the best price-quality ratio, comprising at least the sustainability and resilience contribution of the tender, in compliance with Directives 2014/23/EU, 2014/24/EU, 2014/25/EU, **2022/1031 or 2022/2555** and applicable sectoral legislation, as well as with the Union's international commitments, including the GPA and other international agreements by which the Union is bound.

Amendment 63

**Proposal for a regulation
Article 19 – paragraph 2 – point b**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) where an innovative solution needs to be developed, the impact and the quality of the implementation plan, including risk management measures;

(b) where an innovative solution needs to be developed, the impact and the quality of the implementation plan, including risk management measures ***while maintaining the highest assurance of cybersecurity based on an all-hazards approach in accordance with article 7(2) and 21(2) of the NIS2 with the aim of preventing or minimizing the impact of incidents on recipients of their services and on other services based on technical and non-technical risk factors;***

Amendment 64

Proposal for a regulation Article 19 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. The contracting authority or the contracting entity shall not be obliged to apply the considerations relating to the sustainability and resilience contribution of net-zero technologies where their application would oblige that authority or entity to acquire equipment having disproportionate costs, or technical characteristics different from those of existing equipment, resulting in incompatibility, technical difficulties in operation and maintenance. Cost differences above 10% may be presumed by contracting authorities and contracting entities to be disproportionate. This provision shall be without prejudice of the possibility to exclude abnormally low tenders under Article 69 of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 84 of Directive 2014/25/EU, and without prejudice to other contract award criteria according to the EU legislation, including social aspects according to Articles 30 (3) and 36

deleted

(1), second intent of Directive 2014/23/EU, Articles 18 (2) and 67 (2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Articles 36 (2) and 82 (2) of Directive 2014/24/EU.

Amendment 65

Proposal for a regulation Article 20 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. The Member States, regional or local authorities, bodies governed by public law or associations formed by one or more such authorities or one or more such bodies governed by public law shall not be obliged to apply the considerations relating to the sustainability and resilience contribution of net-zero technologies where their application would oblige those entities to acquire equipment having disproportionate costs, or technical characteristics different from those of existing equipment, resulting in incompatibility, technical difficulties in operation and maintenance. Cost differences above 10% may be presumed by contracting authorities and contracting entities to be disproportionate.

deleted

Amendment 66

Proposal for a regulation Article 21 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. Without prejudice to Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty and Article 4 of Directive 2018/2001⁷³ and in line with the Union's international commitments, when deciding to set up schemes benefitting households or consumers which incentivise the purchase of net-zero technology final products listed in the Annex, Member States, regional or local authorities, bodies governed by public law or associations

1. Without prejudice to Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty and Article 4 of Directive 2018/2001⁷³ and in line with the Union's international commitments, when deciding to set up schemes benefitting households or consumers which incentivise the purchase of net-zero technology final products listed in the Annex, Member States, regional or local authorities, bodies governed by public law or associations

formed by one or more such authorities or one or more such bodies governed by public law, shall design them in such a way as to promote the purchase by beneficiaries of net-zero technology final products with a high sustainability and resilience contribution as referred in Article 19(2), by providing additional proportionate financial compensation.

⁷³ Directive 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

formed by one or more such authorities or one or more such bodies governed by public law, shall design them in such a way as to promote the purchase by beneficiaries of net-zero technology final products with a high sustainability and resilience contribution as referred in Article 19(2), by providing additional proportionate financial compensation, **and tax credits**.

⁷³ Directive 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

Amendment 67

Proposal for a regulation Article 23 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) develop and deploy credentials, including micro-credentials, to facilitate the transparency of skills acquired and enhance the transferability between jobs and the cross-border mobility of the workforce, and to promote matching with relevant jobs through tools such as the European Employment Services (EURES) network and EURAXESS.

Amendment

(c) develop and deploy credentials, including micro-credentials, to facilitate the transparency of skills acquired and enhance **the access of skilled workforce from third countries to the EU labour market**, the transferability between jobs and the cross-border mobility of the workforce, and to promote matching with relevant jobs through tools such as the European Employment Services (EURES) network and EURAXESS.

Amendment 68

Proposal for a regulation Article 23 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. European Net Zero Industry Academies shall counter gender stereotypes and pay particular attention to

Amendment

2. European Net Zero Industry Academies shall counter gender stereotypes and pay particular attention to

the need to activate more women and young people, who are not in education, employment or training for the labour market.

the need to *facilitate the access of skilled workforce from third countries to the EU labour market and to* activate more women and young people, who are not in education, employment or training for the labour market.

Amendment 69

Proposal for a regulation Article 25 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) promote *adequate* working conditions in jobs in net-zero technology industries, the activation of youth, women and seniors to the labour market for net-zero technology industries, and the attraction of skilled workers from third countries, and thereby achieve a more diverse workforce;

Amendment

(6) promote *good* working conditions in jobs in net-zero technology industries, the activation of youth, women and seniors to the labour market for net-zero technology industries, and the attraction of skilled workers from third countries, and thereby achieve a more diverse workforce;

Amendment 70

Proposal for a regulation Article 28 – paragraph 4 – point c – point i a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

ia) C02 injection and storage capacities within their territories ;

Amendment 71

Proposal for a regulation Article 29 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6. The Platform may establish standing or temporary sub-groups dealing with specific questions and tasks.

6. The Platform may establish standing or temporary sub-groups dealing with specific questions and tasks. *The sub-*

groups shall include the relevant stakeholders from the sectors concerned.

Amendment 72

Proposal for a regulation Article 29 – paragraph 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7a. The Platform shall establish a Net-Zero Industry Expert Group. The Net-Zero Industry Expert Group will be composed of representatives of industrial sectors within the scope of this Regulation. The Net-Zero Industry Expert Group shall be responsible for establishing objective technical criteria for the selection of net-zero technologies by [3 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The criteria shall function as the basis for the Net-Zero Europe Platform, when issuing a recommendation for a list of net-zero technologies. The Net-Zero Industry Expert Group shall also provide recommendations to the Platform regarding measures falling within the scope of this Regulation, either on its own initiative or when requested by the Platform. The Net-Zero Industry Expert Group shall facilitate interaction between the Platform and consultative or advisory bodies set up in the framework of the Union’s industrial policy.

Justification

In order to serve the objective of attracting investments, the definition of net-zero technologies should be technology neutral and be based on transparent and objective-based criteria. The definition should encourage innovation and technological development by including a possibility to review and update the list of net-zero technologies.

Amendment 73

Proposal for a regulation Article 31 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b a) the consistency of the targets for domestic production of batteries with the goals set out in Regulation (EU) 2023/851 as regards strengthening the CO2 emission performance standards for new passenger cars and new light commercial vehicles, including the supply of the needed raw and advanced materials for battery production.

Amendment 74

Proposal for a regulation

Article 31 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. Member States and the national authorities they designate for this purpose shall collect and provide data and other evidence required pursuant to paragraph 1, points (a) **and (b)**. In particular, they shall collect and report each year to the Commission data on:

2. Member States and the national authorities they designate for this purpose shall collect and provide data and other evidence required pursuant to paragraph 1, points (a), **(b) and (ba)**. In particular, they shall collect and report each year to the Commission data on:

Amendment 75

Proposal for a regulation

Article 31 – paragraph 2 – point a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a a) the resilience of value chains of net zero technologies including the Union's production capacity of [key] components for net-zero technologies, and the competitiveness of the related sectors;

Amendment 76

Proposal for a regulation
Article 31 – paragraph 2 – point h a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(h a) the participation of SMEs in net-zero strategic projects and net-zero technology manufacturing.

Amendment 77

Proposal for a regulation
Article 32 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 33 to amend the modalities in which agreements between entities referred to in Article 18(1) and investments in storage capacity held by third parties are taken into account to meet their individual contribution set out in Article 18 (5), ***as well as*** the content of the reports referred to in Article 18 (6).

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 33 to amend the modalities in which agreements between entities referred to in Article 18(1) and investments in storage capacity held by third parties are taken into account to meet their individual contribution set out in Article 18 (5), ***to amend*** the content of the reports referred to in Article 18 (6) ***as well as to supplement the strategic net-zero technologies in the Annex, if needed to ensure the achievement of the general objective laid down in Article 1(1).***

Amendment 78

Proposal for a regulation
Article 35 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. By ... [two years after the date of application of this Regulation], and every two years thereafter the Commission shall review and, if necessary, update the list of net-zero technologies and strategic net-zero technologies.

Amendment 79

Proposal for a regulation Article 35 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. *The evaluation shall examine how this Regulation interacts with other legal acts relevant to the implementation of net-zero projects and shall identify any duplicated regulation or other ineffective provisions that are obstructing or preventing achievement of the objectives of this Regulation.*

Amendment 80

Proposal for a regulation Article 35 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4 a. *As a part of this evaluation, the Commission shall, on the basis of the development of emissions from the transport sector and on how the objectives set out in this regulation are met, evaluate the potential contributions to a competitive net-zero industry that can still be achieved in the sector through a shift away from a highly energy intensive transport system and on this basis make proposals to further decarbonise the transport sector, in particular to ensure:*

- full implementation of existing EU legislation*
- timely fulfilment of obligations in EU Legislation*
- prompt follow-up with further proposals, including on sufficient financing*

Amendment 81

Proposal for a regulation Annex I

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>	
Strategic net-zero technologies	
1	Solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies
2	Onshore wind and offshore renewable technologies
3	Battery/storage technologies
4	Heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies
5	Electrolysers and fuel cells
6	Sustainable biogas/biomethane technologies
7	Carbon Capture and storage (CCS) technologies
8	Grid technologies
<i>Amendment</i>	
Strategic net-zero technologies	
1	Solar photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies
2	Onshore wind, <i>on-shore power supply/shore side electricity</i> and offshore renewable technologies
3	Battery/storage <i>and charging</i> technologies, <i>including LMT-battery cells and electric vehicle batteries</i>
4	Heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies
5	Electrolysers, fuel cells, <i>hydrogen transport and storage technologies and other technologies for sustainable hydrogen</i>
6	Sustainable biogas/biomethane, <i>RFNBO and sustainable aviation and maritime fuel</i> technologies
7	Carbon Capture and storage (CCS) technologies <i>including transportation technologies as well as all types of carbon removal technologies, including on-board carbon capture technologies</i>
8	<i>Flexibility and grid technologies and fast- and bi-directional charging technologies</i>
<i>8a</i>	<i>Technologies for ERTMS, digital automated coupling systems, high-speed trains, and multi-systems interoperable locomotives</i>

8b.	<i>Sustainable propulsion systems such as electric motors, wind-assisted propulsion for ships, engines for sustainable aviation and waterborne transport</i>
8c	<i>Renewable raw material technologies</i>

PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

Title	Establishing a framework of measures for strengthening Europe’s net-zero technology products manufacturing ecosystem (Net Zero Industry Act)
References	COM(2023)0161 – C9-0062/2023 – 2023/0081(COD)
Committee responsible Date announced in plenary	ITRE 8.5.2023
Opinion by Date announced in plenary	TRAN 8.5.2023
Rapporteur for the opinion Date appointed	Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg 25.5.2023
Discussed in committee	26.6.2023
Date adopted	19.7.2023
Result of final vote	+ : 30 - : 5 0 : 8
Members present for the final vote	Magdalena Adamowicz, Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, Karolin Braunsberger-Reinhold, Marco Campomenosi, Ciarán Cuffe, Jakop G. Dalunde, Karima Delli, Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg, Gheorghe Falcă, Carlo Fidanza, Jens Gieseke, Elsi Katainen, Kateřina Konečná, Bogusław Liberadzki, Benoît Lutgen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Tilly Metz, Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar, Caroline Nagtegaal, Jan-Christoph Oetjen, Rovana Plumb, Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Dominique Riquet, Thomas Rudner, Vera Tax, Barbara Thaler, István Ujhelyi, Achille Variati, Petar Vitanov, Lucia Vuolo
Substitutes present for the final vote	Sara Cerdas, Josianne Cutajar, Michael Gahler, Maria Grapini, Georg Mayer, Ljudmila Novak, Annalisa Tardino
Substitutes under Rule 209(7) present for the final vote	Patricia Chagnon, Lena Düpont, Mario Furore, Svenja Hahn, Denis Nesci, Christine Schneider

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

30	+
PPE	Magdalena Adamowicz, Karolin Braunsberger-Reinhold, Lena Düpont, Gheorghe Falcă, Michael Gahler, Jens Gieseke, Benoît Lutgen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar, Ljudmila Novak, Christine Schneider, Barbara Thaler, Lucia Vuolo
Renew	Izaskun Bilbao Barandica, Svenja Hahn, Elsi Katainen, Caroline Nagtegaal, Jan-Christoph Oetjen, Bergur Løkke Rasmussen, Dominique Riquet
S&D	Sara Cerdas, Josianne Cutajar, Maria Grapini, Bogusław Liberadzki, Rovana Plumb, Thomas Rudner, Vera Tax, István Ujhelyi, Achille Variati, Petar Vitanov

5	-
ID	Marco Campomenosi, Patricia Chagnon, Georg Mayer, Annalisa Tardino
Verts/ALE	Tilly Metz

8	0
ECR	Carlo Fidanza, Denis Nesci
NI	Mario Furore
The Left	Kateřina Konečná
Verts/ALE	Ciarán Cuffe, Jakop G. Dalunde, Karima Delli, Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention