



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

PV(2021) 2386 final

- English translation of the French version which is authentic -

Brussels, 13 October 2021

TEXTE EN

MINUTES

of the 2386th meeting of the Commission

held in Brussels

(Berlaymont)

on Wednesday 14 July 2021

(morning)

PV(2021) 2386 final

- English translation of the French version which is authentic -

EN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Attendance list	8-9
1. AGENDAS (OJ(2021) 2386/FINAL; SEC(2021) 2386/FINAL)	10
2. WEEKLY MEETING OF CHEFS DE CABINET (RCC(2021) 2386)	10
3. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE 2381 ST , 2382 ND , 2383 RD , 2384 TH AND 2385 TH MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION (8, 15, 23, 30 JUNE AND 6 JULY 2021) (PV(2021) 2381; PV(2021) 2381, 2 ND PART; PV(2021) 2382; PV(2021) 2383, PV(2021) 2383, 2 ND PART).....	10
4. INTERINSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS (RCC(2021) 151)	10
5. COORDINATION OF EXTERNAL ACTION (RCC(2021) 35).....	11
6. WRITTEN PROCEDURES, EMPOWERMENT AND DELEGATION OF POWERS.....	12
6.1. WRITTEN PROCEDURES APPROVED (SEC(2021) 271 ET SEQ.).....	12
6.2. EMPOWERMENT (SEC(2021) 272 ET SEQ.)	12
6.3. DELEGATION AND SUBDELEGATION OF POWERS (SEC(2021) 273 ET SEQ.).....	12
6.4. SIGNIFICANT WRITTEN PROCEDURES (SEC(2021) 274 AND /2)	12
7. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS (SEC(2021) 275).....	13
7.1. DG MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES – APPOINTMENT OF AN AD14/15 DIRECTOR (PERS(2021) 64 TO /3)	13
7.2. SECRETARIAT-GENERAL / REGULATORY SCRUTINY BOARD – TERMINATION OF THE SELECTION PROCEDURE FOR A PRINCIPAL ADVISER – MEMBER OF THE REGULATORY SCRUTINY BOARD, AND AUTHORISATION FOR A NEW EXTERNAL PUBLICATION OF THE POST AT GRADE AD14 (PERS(2020) 104; PERS(2021) 65).....	13

7.3. DG HUMAN RESOURCES AND SECURITY – APPOINTMENT OF THE HEAD OF THE EUROPEAN UNION DELEGATION TO VENEZUELA	14
8. COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS – ‘FIT FOR 55’: DELIVERING THE EU'S 2030 CLIMATE TARGET ON THE WAY TO CLIMATE NEUTRALITY (COM(2021) 550 TO /6; RCC(2021) 156; RCC(2021) 133)	14
9. PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL AMENDING REGULATIONS (EU) 2018/841 AS REGARDS THE SCOPE, SIMPLIFYING THE COMPLIANCE RULES, SETTING OUT THE TARGETS OF THE MEMBER STATES FOR 2030 AND COMMITTING TO THE COLLECTIVE ACHIEVEMENT OF CLIMATE NEUTRALITY BY 2035 IN THE LAND USE, FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE SECTOR, AND (EU) 2018/1999 AS REGARDS IMPROVEMENT IN MONITORING, REPORTING, TRACKING OF PROGRESS AND REVIEW (COM(2021) 554 TO /4; SWD(2021) 609; SWD(2021) 610; SWD(2021) 551; SEC(2021) 554; RCC(2021) 154)	15
10. PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL AMENDING REGULATION (EU) 2018/842 ON BINDING ANNUAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTIONS BY MEMBER STATES FROM 2021 TO 2030 CONTRIBUTING TO CLIMATE ACTION TO MEET COMMITMENTS UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT (COM(2021) 555 TO /3; SWD(2021) 611; SWD(2021) 612; SWD(2021) 553; SEC(2021) 555; RCC(2021) 154)	15

11. PROPOSAL FOR A DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
AND OF THE COUNCIL AMENDING DIRECTIVE 2003/87/EC
ESTABLISHING A SYSTEM FOR GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION
ALLOWANCE TRADING WITHIN THE UNION, DECISION (EU)
2015/1814 CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION
OF A MARKET STABILITY RESERVE FOR THE UNION
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION TRADING SCHEME AND
REGULATION (EU) 2015/757 (COM(2021) 551 TO /4;
SWD(2021) 601 AND /2; SWD(2021) 602; SWD(2021) 557;
SEC(2021) 551; RCC(2021) 159).....15
12. PROPOSAL FOR A DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
AND OF THE COUNCIL AMENDING DIRECTIVE 2003/87/EC AS
REGARDS AVIATION'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNION'S
ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET AND
APPROPRIATELY IMPLEMENTING A GLOBAL MARKET-BASED
MEASURE (COM(2021) 552 AND /2; SWD(2021) 603;
SWD(2021) 604; SWD(2021) 555; SEC(2021) 552; RCC(2021) 159) 15
13. PROPOSAL FOR A DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
AND OF THE COUNCIL AMENDING DIRECTIVE 2003/87/EC AS
REGARDS THE NOTIFICATION OF OFFSETTING IN RESPECT OF
A GLOBAL MARKET-BASED MEASURE FOR AIRCRAFT
OPERATORS BASED IN THE UNION (COM(2021) 567;
RCC(2021) 159).....16
14. PROPOSAL FOR A DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
AND OF THE COUNCIL AMENDING DECISION (EU) 2015/1814 AS
REGARDS THE AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCES TO BE PLACED IN
THE MARKET STABILITY RESERVE FOR THE UNION
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION TRADING SCHEME UNTIL 2030

(COM(2021) 571 AND /2; SWD(2021) 601 AND /2; SWD(2021) 602; SWD(2021) 552; SEC(2021) 551; RCC(2021) 159)	16
15. PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL ESTABLISHING A SOCIAL CLIMATE FUND (COM(2021) 568 TO /4; RCC(2021) 159).....	16
16. PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DIRECTIVE RESTRUCTURING THE UNION FRAMEWORK FOR THE TAXATION OF ENERGY PRODUCTS AND ELECTRICITY (RECAST) (COM(2021) 563 TO /3; SWD(2021) 641; SWD(2021) 642; SWD(2021) 640; SEC(2021) 663; RCC(2021) 159).....	16
17. PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL ESTABLISHING A CARBON BORDER ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM (COM(2021) 564 TO /4; SWD(2021) 643; SWD(2021) 644; SWD(2021) 647; SEC(2021) 564; RCC(2021) 159).....	16
18. PROPOSAL FOR A DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL AMENDING DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL, REGULATION (EU) 2018/1999 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL AND DIRECTIVE 98/70/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL AS REGARDS THE PROMOTION OF ENERGY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES, AND REPEALING COUNCIL DIRECTIVE (EU) 2015/652 (COM(2021) 557 TO /4; SWD(2021) 621 AND /2; SWD(2021) 622; SWD(2021) 620; SEC(2021) 657; RCC(2021) 161 AND /2)	17

19. 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 AND /2; SWD(2021) 633; SWD(2021) 634;
SEC(2021) 561; RCC(2021) 161 AND /2) 17

20. PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL ON THE USE OF
RENEWABLE AND LOW-CARBON FUELS IN MARITIME
TRANSPORT AND AMENDING DIRECTIVE 2009/16/EC
(COM(2021) 562 AND /2; SWD(2021) 635; SWD(2021) 636;
SEC(2021) 562; RCC(2021) 161 AND /2) 17

21. PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL ON THE DEPLOYMENT OF
ALTERNATIVE FUELS INFRASTRUCTURE, AND REPEALING
DIRECTIVE 2014/94/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND
OF THE COUNCIL (COM(2021) 559 TO /4; SWD(2021) 631 AND /2;
SD(2021) 632; SWD(2021) 637; SWD(2021) 638; SEC(2021) 560;
RCC(2021) 161 AND /2) 17

22. COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS –
A STRATEGIC ROLLOUT PLAN TO OUTLINE A SET OF
SUPPLEMENTARY ACTIONS TO SUPPORT THE RAPID
DEPLOYMENT OF ALTERNATIVE FUELS INFRASTRUCTURE
(COM(2021) 560 AND /2; RCC(2021) 161 AND /2) 18

23. PROPOSAL FOR A DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
AND OF THE COUNCIL ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY (RECAST)

(COM(2021) 558 TO /3; SWD(2021) 623; SWD(2021) 624;
 SWD(2021) 625; SWD(2021) 626; SWD(2021) 627; SEC(2021) 558;
 RCC(2021) 157).....18

24. PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN
 PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL AMENDING REGULATION
 (EU) 2019/631 AS REGARDS STRENGTHENING THE CO2
 EMISSION PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR NEW PASSENGER
 CARS AND NEW LIGHT COMMERCIAL VEHICLES IN LINE WITH
 THE UNION’S INCREASED CLIMATE AMBITION (COM(2021) 556
 TO /4; SWD(2021) 613; SWD(2021) 614; SWD(2021) 188;
 SEC(2021) 556; RCC(2021) 157).....18
25. COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
 PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND
 SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS –
 NEW EU FOREST STRATEGY FOR 2030 (COM(2021) 572 TO /4;
 SWD(2021) 651; SWD(2021) 652; RCC(2021) 162).....18

Single sitting: Wednesday 14 July 2021 (morning)

The sitting opened at 9.12 with Ms von der LEYEN, President, in the chair.

Present:

Ms von der LEYEN	President	
Mr TIMMERMANS	Executive Vice-President	
Ms VESTAGER	Executive Vice-President	
Mr DOMBROVSKIS	Executive Vice-President	
Mr BORRELL i FONTELLES	High Representative / Vice-President	
Mr ŠEFČOVIČ	Vice-President	Items 1 to 8/25 (in part)
Ms JOUROVÁ	Vice-President	
Ms ŠUICA	Vice-President	
Mr SCHINAS	Vice-President	
Mr HAHN	Member	
Ms GABRIEL	Member	
Mr SCHMIT	Member	
Mr GENTILONI	Member	
Mr WOJCIECHOWSKI	Member	
Mr BRETON	Member	
Ms FERREIRA	Member	
Ms KYRIAKIDES	Member	
Mr REYNDERS	Member	
Ms DALLI	Member	
Ms JOHANSSON	Member	Items 1 to 8/25 (in part)
Mr LENARČIČ	Member	
Ms VÁLEAN	Member	
Ms URPILAINEN	Member	
Ms SIMSON	Member	
Mr SINKEVIČIUS	Member	
Ms McGUINNESS	Member	

(14 July 2021)

Absent:

Mr VÁRHELYI

Member

The following sat in to represent an absent Member of the Commission:

Mr HORVÁTH

Expert in Mr VÁRHELYI's office

The following also sat in:

Mr SEIBERT

Chef de cabinet to the PRESIDENT

Mr CALLEJA CRESPO

Director-General, Legal Service

Ms AHRENKILDE HANSEN

Director-General, DG Communication

Mr MAMER

Head of the Spokesperson's Service and Chief
Spokesperson of the Commission

Ms WERNER

Deputy Secretary-General

Ms PETKOVA

Director of Coordination and Administration in
the PRESIDENT's Office

Mr FLOSDORFF

Executive Adviser in the PRESIDENT's Office

Mr VANDENBERGHE

Adviser in the PRESIDENT's Office

Ms SCHULTZ

Policy Coordinator in the PRESIDENT's
Office

Mr SMITH

Policy Coordinator in the PRESIDENT's
Office

Items 8/25

Mr SAMSON

Chef de cabinet to Mr TIMMERMANS

Mr NOCIAR

Chef de cabinet to Mr ŠEFČOVIČ

Items 8/25 (in part)

Ms SPINANT

Deputy Chief Spokesperson of the Commission

Items 8/25 (in part)

Secretary: Ms JUHANSONE, Secretary-General, assisted by Ms ALLOUIS-
LE LOSTEC, Head of Unit in the Secretariat-General.

1. AGENDAS

(OJ(2021) 2386/FINAL; SEC(2021) 2386/FINAL)

The Commission took note of that day's agenda and of the tentative agendas for forthcoming meetings.

2. WEEKLY MEETING OF CHEFS DE CABINET

(RCC(2021) 2386)

The Commission considered the Secretary-General's report on the weekly meetings of Chefs de cabinet held on Friday 9, Monday 12 and Tuesday 13 July 2021.

3. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE 2381ST, 2382ND, 2383RD, 2384TH AND 2385TH MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION (8, 15, 23, 30 JUNE AND 6 JULY 2021)

(PV(2021) 2381; PV(2021) 2381, 2ND PART; PV(2021) 2382; PV(2021) 2383, PV(2021) 2383, 2ND PART)

The Commission held over approval of the minutes of its 2381st, 2382nd, 2383rd, 2384th and 2385th meetings.

4. INTERINSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS

(RCC(2021) 151)

The Commission took note of the record of the meeting of the Interinstitutional Relations Group (IRG) held by videoconference on Friday 9 July 2021 (RCC(2021) 151).

The Commission approved the lines proposed for the following points:

- **Amendment of Regulation (EC) No 1367/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on the application of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters to Community institutions and bodies (Regulation) – DOLESCHAL report – 2020/0289 (COD)**

Line set out in SI(2021) 226/2.

- **Amendment of Decision 2003/77/EC laying down multiannual financial guidelines for managing the assets of the ECSC in liquidation and, on completion of the liquidation, the Assets of the Research Fund for Coal and Steel (Council Decision) – 2020/0143 (NLE)**

Line set out in SI(2021) 234/2.

- **Amendment of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 as regards official controls on animals and products of animal origin exported from third countries to the Union to ensure compliance with the prohibition of certain uses of antimicrobials (Regulation) – CANFIN report – 2021/0055 (COD)**

Line set out in SI(2021) 235/2.

The Commission took note of the following file:

- **Results of Parliament's July 2021 part-session**

Information set out in SP(2021) 481.

5. COORDINATION OF EXTERNAL ACTION (RCC(2021) 35)

The Commission took note of the operational conclusions in RCC(2021) 35 of the

meeting of the Group for External Coordination (EXCO) held by videoconference on Wednesday 7 July 2021.

6. WRITTEN PROCEDURES, EMPOWERMENT AND DELEGATION OF POWERS

6.1. WRITTEN PROCEDURES APPROVED

(SEC(2021) 271 ET SEQ.)

The Commission took note of the Secretariat-General's memoranda recording decisions adopted between 5 and 9 July 2021.

6.2. EMPOWERMENT

(SEC(2021) 272 ET SEQ.)

The Commission took note of the Secretariat-General's memoranda recording decisions adopted between 5 and 9 July 2021.

6.3. DELEGATION AND SUBDELEGATION OF POWERS

(SEC(2021) 273 ET SEQ.)

The Commission took note of the Secretariat-General's memoranda recording decisions adopted under the delegation and subdelegation procedure between 5 and 11 July 2021, as archived in Decide.

6.4. SIGNIFICANT WRITTEN PROCEDURES

(SEC(2021) 274 AND /2)

The Commission took note of the significant written procedures for which the time limit expired between 12 and 16 July 2021.

7. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS
(SEC(2021) 275)

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS
(PERS(2021) 63)

**7.1. DG MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES – APPOINTMENT OF AN
AD14/15 DIRECTOR**
(PERS(2021) 64 TO /3)

The Commission had before it applications under Article 29(1)(a)(i) and (iii) of the Staff Regulations for the post of Director of the ‘Fisheries Policy – Atlantic, North Sea, Baltic and Outermost Regions’ Directorate at DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (PERS(2021) 64).

It took note of the opinions of the Consultative Committee on Appointments of 25 May and 3 June 2021 (PERS(2021) 64/2 and /3).

The Commission then examined the applicants’ qualifications for the post. It also considered their ability, efficiency and conduct in the service. On a proposal from Mr HAHN, in agreement with the PRESIDENT and after consulting Mr SINKEVIČIUS, it then decided to appoint Mr Fabrizio DONATELLA to the post.

This decision would take effect on a date to be determined.

**7.2. SECRETARIAT-GENERAL / REGULATORY SCRUTINY BOARD –
TERMINATION OF THE SELECTION PROCEDURE FOR A
PRINCIPAL ADVISER – MEMBER OF THE REGULATORY
SCRUTINY BOARD, AND AUTHORISATION FOR A NEW EXTERNAL
PUBLICATION OF THE POST AT GRADE AD14**
(PERS(2020) 104; PERS(2021) 65)

On a proposal from Mr HAHN, in agreement with the PRESIDENT and after

(14 July 2021)

consulting Mr ŠEFČOVIČ, the Commission decided:

- to terminate, without making any appointment, external selection procedure COM/2020/10398 for the post of Principal Adviser - Member of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board;
- to authorise the new external publication, at grade AD14, of the vacancy notice in PERS(2021) 65, with a view to recruitment as a member of the temporary staff, under Article 2(a) of the Conditions of Employment of other servants of the European Union.

These decisions would take effect immediately.

7.3. DG HUMAN RESOURCES AND SECURITY – APPOINTMENT OF THE HEAD OF THE EUROPEAN UNION DELEGATION TO VENEZUELA

On a proposal from Mr HAHN, in agreement with the PRESIDENT, the Commission decided to approve the transfer in the interests of the service of Mr Rafael DOCHAO MORENO to the post of Head of the European Union Delegation to Venezuela.

The competent authority of the European External Action Service (EEAS) would make the final transfer decision on this basis.

This decision would take effect immediately.

8. COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS – ‘FIT FOR 55’: DELIVERING THE EU'S 2030 CLIMATE TARGET ON THE WAY TO CLIMATE NEUTRALITY (COM(2021) 550 TO /6; RCC(2021) 156; RCC(2021) 133)

- 9. PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL AMENDING REGULATIONS (EU) 2018/841 AS REGARDS THE SCOPE, SIMPLIFYING THE COMPLIANCE RULES, SETTING OUT THE TARGETS OF THE MEMBER STATES FOR 2030 AND COMMITTING TO THE COLLECTIVE ACHIEVEMENT OF CLIMATE NEUTRALITY BY 2035 IN THE LAND USE, FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE SECTOR, AND (EU) 2018/1999 AS REGARDS IMPROVEMENT IN MONITORING, REPORTING, TRACKING OF PROGRESS AND REVIEW**
(COM(2021) 554 TO /4; SWD(2021) 609; SWD(2021) 610; SWD(2021) 551; SEC(2021) 554; RCC(2021) 154)
- 10. PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL AMENDING REGULATION (EU) 2018/842 ON BINDING ANNUAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTIONS BY MEMBER STATES FROM 2021 TO 2030 CONTRIBUTING TO CLIMATE ACTION TO MEET COMMITMENTS UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT**
(COM(2021) 555 TO /3; SWD(2021) 611; SWD(2021) 612; SWD(2021) 553; SEC(2021) 555; RCC(2021) 154)
- 11. PROPOSAL FOR A DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL AMENDING DIRECTIVE 2003/87/EC ESTABLISHING A SYSTEM FOR GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION ALLOWANCE TRADING WITHIN THE UNION, DECISION (EU) 2015/1814 CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF A MARKET STABILITY RESERVE FOR THE UNION GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION TRADING SCHEME AND REGULATION (EU) 2015/757**
(COM(2021) 551 TO /4; SWD(2021) 601 AND /2; SWD(2021) 602; SWD(2021) 557; SEC(2021) 551; RCC(2021) 159)
- 12. PROPOSAL FOR A DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL AMENDING DIRECTIVE 2003/87/EC AS REGARDS**

**AVIATION'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNION'S ECONOMY-WIDE
EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET AND APPROPRIATELY
IMPLEMENTING A GLOBAL MARKET-BASED MEASURE**

**(COM(2021) 552 AND /2; SWD(2021) 603; SWD(2021) 604; SWD(2021) 555;
SEC(2021) 552; RCC(2021) 159)**

- 13. PROPOSAL FOR A DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND
OF THE COUNCIL AMENDING DIRECTIVE 2003/87/EC AS REGARDS
THE NOTIFICATION OF OFFSETTING IN RESPECT OF A GLOBAL
MARKET-BASED MEASURE FOR AIRCRAFT OPERATORS BASED IN
THE UNION**

(COM(2021) 567; RCC(2021) 159)

- 14. PROPOSAL FOR A DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND
OF THE COUNCIL AMENDING DECISION (EU) 2015/1814 AS REGARDS
THE AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCES TO BE PLACED IN THE MARKET
STABILITY RESERVE FOR THE UNION GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION
TRADING SCHEME UNTIL 2030**

**(COM(2021) 571 AND /2; SWD(2021) 601 AND /2; SWD(2021) 602;
SWD(2021) 552; SEC(2021) 551; RCC(2021) 159)**

- 15. PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
AND OF THE COUNCIL ESTABLISHING A SOCIAL CLIMATE FUND**

(COM(2021) 568 TO /4; RCC(2021) 159)

- 16. PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DIRECTIVE RESTRUCTURING THE
UNION FRAMEWORK FOR THE TAXATION OF ENERGY PRODUCTS
AND ELECTRICITY (RECAST)**

**(COM(2021) 563 TO /3; SWD(2021) 641; SWD(2021) 642; SWD(2021) 640;
SEC(2021) 663; RCC(2021) 159)**

- 17. PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
AND OF THE COUNCIL ESTABLISHING A CARBON BORDER**

ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM

(COM(2021) 564 TO /4; SWD(2021) 643; SWD(2021) 644; SWD(2021) 647; SEC(2021) 564; RCC(2021) 159)

- 18. PROPOSAL FOR A DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL AMENDING DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL, REGULATION (EU) 2018/1999 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL AND DIRECTIVE 98/70/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL AS REGARDS THE PROMOTION OF ENERGY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES, AND REPEALING COUNCIL DIRECTIVE (EU) 2015/652**

(COM(2021) 557 TO /4; SWD(2021) 621 AND /2; SWD(2021) 622; SWD(2021) 620; SEC(2021) 657; RCC(2021) 161 AND /2)

- 19. 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 AND /2; SWD(2021) 633; SWD(2021) 634; SEC(2021) 561; RCC(2021) 161 AND /2)

- 20. PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL ON THE USE OF RENEWABLE AND LOW-CARBON FUELS IN MARITIME TRANSPORT AND AMENDING DIRECTIVE 2009/16/EC**

(COM(2021) 562 AND /2; SWD(2021) 635; SWD(2021) 636; SEC(2021) 562; RCC(2021) 161 AND /2)

- 21. PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL ON THE DEPLOYMENT OF ALTERNATIVE FUELS INFRASTRUCTURE, AND REPEALING DIRECTIVE 2014/94/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

(COM(2021) 559 TO /4; SWD(2021) 631 AND /2; SWD(2021) 632; SWD(2021) 637; SWD(2021) 638; SEC(2021) 560; RCC(2021) 161 AND /2)

22. COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS – A STRATEGIC ROLLOUT PLAN TO OUTLINE A SET OF SUPPLEMENTARY ACTIONS TO SUPPORT THE RAPID DEPLOYMENT OF ALTERNATIVE FUELS INFRASTRUCTURE
(COM(2021) 560 AND /2; RCC(2021) 161 AND /2)

23. PROPOSAL FOR A DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY (RECAST)
(COM(2021) 558 TO /3; SWD(2021) 623; SWD(2021) 624; SWD(2021) 625; SWD(2021) 626; SWD(2021) 627; SEC(2021) 558; RCC(2021) 157)

24. PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL AMENDING REGULATION (EU) 2019/631 AS REGARDS STRENGTHENING THE CO₂ EMISSION PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR NEW PASSENGER CARS AND NEW LIGHT COMMERCIAL VEHICLES IN LINE WITH THE UNION’S INCREASED CLIMATE AMBITION
(COM(2021) 556 TO /4; SWD(2021) 613; SWD(2021) 614; SWD(2021) 188; SEC(2021) 556; RCC(2021) 157)

25. COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS – NEW EU FOREST STRATEGY FOR 2030
(COM(2021) 572 TO /4; SWD(2021) 651; SWD(2021) 652; RCC(2021) 162)

The PRESIDENT presented the ‘Fit for 55’ package of measures and began by saying how grateful she was to the hundreds of Commission officials who had

worked tirelessly for days, weeks and months to make it possible. She also thanked Mr TIMMERMANS for steering the political process, as well as Mr DOMBROVSKIS, Mr HAHN, Mr GENTILONI, Mr WOJCIECHOWSKI, Ms VĂLEAN, Ms SIMSON and Mr SINKEVIČIUS for their work and cooperation.

She stressed the historic importance of that day and of that moment in time, as it was only now that the well-known difficulties of bringing at least 55% reduction in emissions by 2030 were becoming apparent. Speaking more broadly to explain the wider context, she noted that the fossil fuel-based economy had reached its limits and could not grow any further without destroying the planet. Now, the only possible option for the EU was to move towards greater sustainability and a circular economy, reducing energy use, waste and pollution.

To achieve this aim, certain guiding principles had been set out. First, every sector would need to contribute to the transition, with no exceptions, producing less waste and generating less pollution. Second, businesses would need to have a framework so that they could prepare themselves and take steps to achieve the ambitious climate goals using various means. Third, a level playing field was required both in the EU and worldwide. Last but not least, the transition would need to be fair and in line with the principles and values of the social market economy.

The PRESIDENT pointed to the success of the Emissions Trading System (ETS), an instrument that was market-based and set a price for carbon. Although criticised initially, the ETS had performed better than expected over the years compared to the effort sharing scheme; she therefore stressed the importance of expanding the system to include the road transport and building sectors, something which was inevitable since the two sectors accounted for a very significant share of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.

Carbon pricing forced the market to seek out new technology; however, it was also vital to ensure that the most vulnerable households were supported when it came to paying for energy, heating and transport, which was the very principle behind the

social market economy. Thus, ETS revenue would not only be used to fund innovation, but would also be earmarked for a new Social Climate Fund with the aim of supporting the most vulnerable and fighting energy poverty. She stressed that otherwise, there would be no choice but to significantly tighten up the rules and criteria to achieve the legally binding target laid down in EU climate law and, were it not for the expanded ETS, no funding would be available for the Social Climate Fund.

She mentioned the introduction of a carbon border adjustment mechanism to ensure fair competition with non-EU market players, noting that the mechanism would not only create a level playing field for the EU economy and its industrial companies, but would also be an invitation for third countries to establish similar mechanisms setting a price for CO₂.

Referring to the car-makers that had recently themselves announced their intention to shift production of cars with combustion engines to electric vehicles by 2035, she noted that ambitious action by the Commission was all the more warranted given that many Member States had begun to set their own emissions targets to reduce the fleet of vehicles with combustion engines. With that in mind, a consistent and EU-level approach was needed to mitigate the risk of a fragmented EU single market, something that only the Commission could deliver.

The PRESIDENT also thanked Mr GENTILONI for his efforts in the work that had led to the historic G20/OECD agreement on a new taxation system for multinationals, with a minimum global tax rate that should be a potentially significant source of revenue. In the light of the above, and given the politically sensitive nature of the process surrounding the proposal for a digital tax, both inside and outside the EU, it had been decided to set aside this initiative until a later date, as well as – logically – the Commission proposal on own resources.

By way of conclusion, the PRESIDENT acknowledged the existence of different viewpoints within the College on certain aspects of the package, but asked each

Commissioner to keep in mind the great responsibility that they all shared with regard to the European Green Deal and the implementation of the very ambitious environmental targets set for 2030 and 2050, to which they had all committed earlier in the current term of office.

Mr TIMMERMANS thanked all the departments and cabinets involved in the process of drafting and discussing each proposal in that day's package. He stressed that there was no more time to lose if the EU's targets were to be met. To achieve the legally binding target of cutting CO₂ emissions by 55% by 2030, work needed to begin right away.

He noted the concerns expressed by some with regard to the social consequences of implementing the package and welcomed the fact that this aspect of the measures proposed had been tightened up and improved during the preparatory work.

He could understand concerns about extending the ETS system to the transport and building sectors, but said that the current system has proved that the extension would make it possible to bring behavioural change and finance the transition while compensating households most at risk of energy poverty. As far as he was aware, there was no alternative to the proposed expansion of the scheme that would achieve the same results.

Mr TIMMERMANS felt that the package of measures being proposed that day encouraged a fair transition as it would bring about a redistribution within and between the Member States. He concluded by saying that the package took a comprehensive approach and was an expression of the willingness to achieve carbon neutrality, which was the shared objective of the EU. Discussions would continue as part of the legislative process, but the climate objectives for 2030 and 2050 could not be circumvented, since they were legally binding.

A general policy debate then followed, during which, without going into the details of each proposal, the members of the College raised the points that they particularly wished to stress.

Mr DOMBROVSKIS referred to the proposal for a carbon border adjustment mechanism, highlighting the importance of transitioning successfully between the current system and the new system, noting that the final text now complied with World Trade Organization principles.

Mr GENTILONI began by saying that the discussion on the ‘Fit for 55’ package was essential, as every Commissioner would subsequently need to communicate and persuade others on this subject.

With regard to the carbon border adjustment mechanism, he noted that the sectors concerned accounted for over half of the EU’s CO₂ emissions, making them major polluters. The text now proposed to postpone the full entry into force of the mechanism to ensure full legal compatibility with World Trade Organization principles.

Picking up on the comments made by the PRESIDENT, he reminded the College that an agreement had been concluded on 1 July by 130 of the 139 countries participating in the ‘G20/OECD Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)’ on reforming the taxation of multinationals. Given this entirely unprecedented situation, he felt that it was appropriate for the Commission to have postponed its digital tax proposal. He concluded by stressing the importance of the work that lay ahead with regard to the EU’s system of own resources.

Ms VĂLEAN went through the proposals falling under her responsibility, noting that new fuels and alternative fuels could be produced tomorrow and that new infrastructure could be deployed, with ambitious targets and using market-based solutions.

The proposal on maritime transport would enable the sector to switch gradually to alternative fuels by 2050 and hence to develop new technologies to reduce pollution in European ports. Turning to the aviation sector, she explained that the proposed system aimed to phase out the use of kerosene as aviation fuel, while ensuring a fair and level playing field for all companies in Europe.

She pointed out that most of the measures in the ‘Fit for 55’ package would have an impact on transport in one way or another and that answers would have to be found quickly to the questions that would be asked by the public and the businesses concerned. In this context, she noted that some people might wonder about the costing and cumulative effects of the package and about the flexibility required, for example, to correct or revise the proposed measures or to introduce them gradually. Ms VĂLEAN therefore felt that the Commission was only at the start of a process and that work still had to be done in order to consolidate the proposals.

Ms SIMSON stressed that reaching the goals of the European Green Deal would not be possible without reshaping Europe’s energy system. With that in mind, the proposals being put forward to revise the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Directives were not just about aligning existing targets to new ambitions but sought to lay the foundations for a decade of transition towards clean energy. She believed that it was the Commission’s responsibility to make it possible to stop using fossil fuels.

She outlined the main features of the proposals falling under her responsibility, pointing to the new target of 40% of energy consumption in the EU coming from renewable energy and noting that most of the Member States had already made good progress in setting their own targets and that the situation on the ground was changing rapidly in the right direction.

She highlighted the increased support for renewables, which should be introduced into all sectors of the economy, the promotion of renewable hydrogen and encouragement for bioenergy, while respecting ecosystems and sustainability criteria. Turning to energy efficiency, she pointed to the new binding targets proposed and welcomed both the measures to take account of the energy poverty of households and the fact that the principle of energy efficiency was being enshrined in European legislation.

Ms SIMSON ended her presentation by explaining that these new targets would create jobs, generate growth and boost Europe's technological leadership and that the overall target of 40% of EU energy consumption from renewables would have no significant impact on electricity prices between now and 2030.

Mr WOJCIECHOWSKI then presented the 'New European Union Forest Strategy for 2030'. He began by saying that successful implementation of this strategy would require the right balance and full involvement of both Member States and stakeholders, in particular more than 16 million forest owners and managers working on the ground. Building on the green growth concept enshrined in the European Green Deal, the strategy was exemplary in showing how higher climate ambitions could and should go hand in hand with economic prosperity and sustainable growth.

He noted that the common agricultural policy (CAP) already provided financial support for forests. However, this strategy went further, setting out a framework for the next decade to deliver growing, healthy and resilient European forests, which would be able to contribute significantly to climate neutrality in the EU and its ambitions for biodiversity, while at the same time keeping rural areas vibrant and prosperous.

Multifunctionality was at the core of the strategy and it was enhanced further through various measures to help forests and forest owners face the future challenges and meet certain specific needs. The aim was to manage forests more sustainably to allow a continued supply of sustainable products and services, while facing up to new and growing threats such as climate change, extreme natural events, pests and diseases. From this perspective, the strategy sought to improve the integration of foresters in the bioeconomy supply chain, facilitate their access to public support measures, develop new financial incentive mechanisms and encourage the diversification of their income sources from forests, as well as rewarding foresters for their contribution to protecting and enhancing carbon sinks in forests ('carbon farming').

Mr WOJCIECHOWSKI ended by stressing that the strategy would also make the governance framework more inclusive, multidisciplinary and coherent, which was paramount for successful implementation.

Mr SINKEVIČIUS then returned to the Forest strategy, noting that although forests were under increased pressure, they were in fact allies in climate mitigation and climate adaptation, provided they were healthy and resilient. From this point of view, the importance of forest ecosystems to achieving the EU's climate and biodiversity objectives could not be disputed and even if forest resources were renewable in a certain time frame, woody biomass was still a scarce resource that had to be used in the most efficient and sustainable way possible.

Forests provided a habitat for the vast majority of terrestrial biodiversity, which had to be protected and restored for future generations. In this context and as set out in the European Green Deal, the strategy aimed at increasing the quantity, quality and resilience of European forests, in close correlation with, in particular, the commitment to improve emission removals through natural sinks, the promotion of long-lived wood products and the role of bioenergy in the Renewable Energy Directive.

He nevertheless acknowledged the difficulties that the proposed measures would cause in some Member States and in this respect welcomed the agreement reached on the final text, which embedded the multifunctionality of forests and highlighted the three components of sustainable forest management: the economic, social and environmental aspects.

The strategy was also accompanied by the pledge to plant 3 billion additional trees by 2030, which had triggered unprecedented interest among individuals, private companies, NGOs and various stakeholders who wanted to help green European cities, promote agroforestry and increase further Europe's forest surface following ecological principles.

He concluded by stressing that the expectations were huge and the Commission had to deliver on them. Society was eager to engage dynamically in making forests contribute to the climate, biodiversity and rural vitality.

More generally, Mr SINKEVIČIUS welcomed the unprecedented package of proposals being presented that day. Nevertheless, he picked out three areas that deserved a more ambitious approach: (i) the question of biomass and the importance of not encouraging destructive use of wood and of ensuring compliance with sustainability criteria, particularly for protected forests, (ii) air quality and air pollution, which should be given more consideration and attention, and finally (iii) the inclusion of ‘blue carbon’ in the regulations on achieving collective climate neutrality.

In the course of the discussion that followed, the Commission raised the following main points:

- the pride in presenting this historically significant package of measures, given its scale, magnitude and level of ambition, drawing on contributions from a wide range of EU policies;
- the urgent need for action to achieve the objectives set out in the European Climate Law and to fundamentally transform the European economy and society in order to build a fair, green and prosperous future;
- conversely, the importance of underlining the costs of inaction, which were considerable in view of the clear deterioration of the climate and the environment, and ultimately much higher than the estimated costs of the green and digital transition;
- nevertheless, the need for the Commission to show humility, given the scale of the challenges and the need to involve all civil society and economic actors in defining a shared vision for the future;

- the need to strengthen the EU’s autonomy and competitiveness in the ongoing transformation process, reflecting the growth strategy set out in the European Green Deal;
- the regrets expressed by some Members of the College about the process of preparing the package, which could have been even more inclusive, accompanied by the suggestion to postpone certain parts of the package in order to allow more time for discussion and calibration of its various elements;
- for some, the desirability of setting a precise deadline so that certain elements of the package could be completed and finalised in order to facilitate implementation; in addition, the suggestion that this deadline should be widely communicated in order to make it clear that work would be continued and would lead to additional measures;
- the direct impact of climate change and environmental degradation on human health and consequently on the entire population of the planet;
- the considerable uncertainty created by environmental degradation and climate change, particularly in the financial sector, which explained to some extent the strong interest shown by financial operators in the issuance of green bonds by the Commission;
- the leading role that should be given to research and innovation, both scientific and social, in order to support the implementation of the package;
- the need for society as a whole and all economic actors to take ownership of objectives that were ambitious but were agreed between the Commission, the Member States and the co-legislators;
- the considerable challenges of this package of measures and the huge efforts that would be required to implement it in order to achieve both a reduction of at least

55% in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 and climate neutrality by 2050;

- in this context, the concerns raised by the latest adjustments to the proposal for a regulation on an EU carbon border adjustment mechanism, which had delayed the creation of new EU own resources;
- regret expressed by some that this package of measures had been finalised before the issue of the own resources needed by the EU to implement it was fully resolved;
- the importance of not underestimating the social consequences of the expansion of the EU Emissions Trading System to road transport and buildings, which would increase prices and have repercussions for the most vulnerable households, micro-enterprises and transport users;
- for some, however, the inevitability of this measure, which was difficult but effective, in order to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 and to promote similar initiatives at international level;
- the stated need to create the new Social Climate Fund, financed through the EU budget, with an amount equivalent to 25% of the expected revenues from the EU Emissions Trading System for fuel for road transport and buildings, in order to mitigate the expected social impact of the new scheme;
- the need to pay particular attention to the households most at risk of energy poverty, but also to lower middle class households which were at risk of their energy bills increasing to the point where they too could become vulnerable;
- the importance of the new fund being carefully designed in order to leave no one behind, to effectively redistribute the income generated and to ensure the necessary support for the households or businesses most affected by the introduction of the new Emissions Trading System;

- the need for consumers to have access to the infrastructure needed to promote more sustainable lifestyles, such as charging stations for electric vehicles and public transport infrastructure;
- the desirability of communicating properly about environmental taxes, which should be ‘biodegradable’ in so far as they would disappear once the environmental objectives they pursued had been achieved;
- the need to take into account the differences in situation from one Member State to another but also between different economic and social sectors, in order to adapt the measures implemented to each specific case and to varying abilities to move quickly towards the green and digital transition;
- the usefulness in this regard of a forthcoming proposal for a recommendation of the Council to be adopted by the Commission in September, the purpose of which was to guide the Member States in the support to be provided under social and employment policy, in particular with regard to re-skilling, in order to support the implementation of the package;
- the widely expressed satisfaction in not having introduced the macroeconomic conditionality principle in the implementation of the Social Climate Fund, as this instrument should provide direct support to households and businesses to help them deal with the social impact of the proposed measures, without this being conditioned by other considerations; for some, however, regret about the choice made;
- questions about annual emission allocations in the context of effort sharing, the figures and calculation methods of which might not be considered transparent enough and might sometimes lead to questionable allocations being set for Member States;
- the importance of not losing sight of the impact of certain proposed measures on the EU’s international partners, as was the case with the new carbon border

adjustment mechanism, which would set a carbon price for imports of certain products and avoid ambitious climate action in Europe leading to ‘carbon leakage’ outside the EU;

- the geopolitical consequences of the introduction of such a system, in particular for bilateral relations with certain countries which were particularly dependent on energy supply, such as the United Kingdom, China, Russia and Egypt;
- in this context, the desirability of explaining to the EU partners most concerned that the new carbon border adjustment mechanism was necessary in order to reach the objectives set in EU climate law and guarantee a level playing field, while respecting WTO rules;
- overall support for setting Member State targets for 2030, which would from now on be made indicative in the land use sector, even if some doubts had been expressed, for example about the breakdown of the objectives set and the calculation method used;
- the important role of forests in the cultural identity of some Member States and the need to take this into account when implementing the new EU Forest Strategy for 2030; in particular, the need to respect Member States’ competences in this area (subsidiarity principle) and the diversity of forests within the EU;
- the fear that it would not be possible to preserve the overall balance of the package, which was key to the success of the project as a whole, during the interinstitutional negotiation process; a call for vigilance to avoid compartmentalisation of the work within the various formations in which it would be discussed;
- the need to actively inform EU citizens to familiarise them with the ambitious package of measures proposed and persuade them to contribute collectively to the efforts made, without, however, minimising the challenges to be met. In this respect, the importance of making the communication material produced to

inform the debates accessible and relevant in order to address EU citizens' direct concerns. The desirability of providing numerical data as soon as possible on the expected consequences of implementing the package, while at the same time showing how the negative effects anticipated could be mitigated, for example through the Social Climate Fund;

- the need to also put out information on the systems and services made available by the EU in order to facilitate choices enabling climate objectives to be achieved;
- in this context, the value of the Conference on the Future of Europe as the natural forum for a broad public debate on the set of measures proposed by the Commission which could make EU citizens actors rather than victims of economic and social transformation;
- a reminder of the principle of fairness, which guided – and should continue to guide – the Commission in drawing up its proposals and implementing them.

Replying to the Commissioners' observations and questions, Mr TIMMERMANS explained that the Social Climate Fund might even over-compensate the costs of the new Emissions Trading System (ETS) from buildings and road transport for low- and middle-income households. Specifically, the ETS applied to energy producers, who would thus be encouraged to use progressively cleaner and more efficient production technologies. If part of the related costs was subsequently passed to end consumers, the Social Climate Fund would be able to offset them. Mr TIMMERMANS said he would ask the Commission services to provide a model for the projected increase in the price of fossil fuels following the introduction of the new ETS, and for the potential effects of the Social Climate Fund in mitigating the risk of energy poverty.

The aim of the Social Climate Fund was to ensure that people did not pay overly high energy bills. This could go hand-in-hand with renovation work to increase the energy efficiency of the residential sector, which was supported by other European

and/or national measures, including under the national Recovery and Resilience Plans. Above all, the Social Climate Fund would help European households experiencing or threatened with some form of energy poverty.

Mr TIMMERMANS added that there had been an intense debate within the Commission on this package and that improvements had been introduced, particularly in recent days, based on contributions from all the cabinets. He stressed that the quality of this impressive package was based on a comprehensive vision and a balanced set of measures. He therefore considered that the unique nature of the package as currently presented was essential to the stated ambition.

Mr TIMMERMANS also reminded the meeting that the EU had committed itself to achieving the target of a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 and climate neutrality by 2050. This commitment would have a price which all economic sectors would have to help pay. The future of the planet was at stake. The housing and road transport sectors would also be affected, even if the impact would be mitigated by the Social Climate Fund. In addition, thanks to incentives for producers, the new ETS would be able to help phase out the production of polluting vehicles and reduce the cost of clean and energy-efficient vehicles.

However, it was clear that while Europe was leading by example and acting as a torchbearer for the fight against climate change, it intended all the major world economies to follow in its footsteps.

Lastly, Mr TIMMERMANS pointed out that the proposals presented that day were only the beginning of the legislative process, since they would be examined and possibly amended by the co-legislators. He stressed the importance of putting forward sound and balanced proposals, while retaining sufficient flexibility on any improvements subsequently proposed.

The PRESIDENT wished to point out that to avoid the risk of an excessive increase in the price of carbon, the Social Climate Fund would come into force in 2025 and

be followed by the gradual introduction of the new ETS for emissions from buildings and road transport.

She wound up the debate by assuring the Members of the Commission that all their comments and concerns had been duly taken into account. She also took note of some Members' doubts concerning certain aspects of the package, but stressed that this was a necessary initiative to combat global warming and achieve the EU's objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the first deadline for which was in only nine years' time.

She felt that the set of measures represented a major step forward. While it was true the package could be a source of anxiety, it was nevertheless based on numerous instruments which had already been successfully tested by the EU. She pointed out that current EU legislation already incorporated the target of a 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. Concrete ways were now proposed to reach the EU's new ambition of a 55% reduction by 2030. This would involve a learning process for everyone, the details of which could only be fully known through systematic data collection over time.

Against this backdrop, the PRESIDENT proposed that the Commission prepare shortly a report setting out all the cross-sectoral measures already put in place by the EU to support climate action.

Following these presentations and a request to vote, the Commission:

- approved the Communication in COM(2021) 550/6 for transmission to Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, and, for information, to the national parliaments;
- adopted the proposal for a Regulation in COM(2021) 554/4, for transmission to Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the national parliaments, together with the impact assessment and the summary thereof, the subsidiarity grid and the opinion of the

Regulatory Scrutiny Board in SWD(2021) 609, SWD(2021) 610, SWD(2021) 551 and SEC(2021) 554, the contents of which were noted;

- adopted the proposal for a Regulation in COM(2021) 555/3, for transmission to Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the national parliaments, together with the impact assessment and the summary thereof, the subsidiarity grid and the opinion of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board in SWD(2021) 611, SWD(2021) 612, SWD(2021) 553 and SEC(2021) 555, the contents of which were noted;
- adopted the proposal for a Directive in COM(2021) 551/4, for transmission to Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the national parliaments, together with the impact assessment and the summary thereof, the subsidiarity grid and the opinion of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board in SWD(2021) 601/2, SWD(2021) 602, SWD(2021) 557 and SEC(2021) 551, the contents of which were noted;
- adopted the proposal for a Directive in COM(2021) 552/2, for transmission to Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the national parliaments, together with the impact assessment and the summary thereof, the subsidiarity grid and the opinion of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board in SWD(2021) 603, SWD(2021) 604, SWD(2021) 555 and SEC(2021) 552, the contents of which were noted;
- adopted the proposal for a Decision in COM(2021) 567 for transmission to Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the national parliaments;
- adopted the proposal for a Decision in COM(2021) 571/2, for transmission to Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the national parliaments, together with the impact assessment and the summary thereof, the subsidiarity grid and the opinion of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board in SWD(2021) 601/2, SWD(2021) 602,

SWD(2021) 552 and SEC(2021) 551, the contents of which were noted.

- adopted the proposal for a Regulation in COM(2021) 568/4 for transmission to Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the national parliaments;
- adopted the proposal for a Council Directive in COM(2021) 563/3, for transmission to Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the national parliaments, together with the impact assessment and the summary thereof, the subsidiarity grid and the opinion of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board in SWD(2021) 641, SWD(2021) 642, SWD(2021) 640 and SEC(2021) 663, the contents of which were noted;
- adopted the proposal for a Regulation in COM(2021) 564/4, for transmission to Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the national parliaments, together with the impact assessment and the summary thereof, the subsidiarity grid and the opinion of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board in SWD(2021) 643, SWD(2021) 644, SWD(2021) 647 and SEC(2021) 564, the contents of which were noted;
- adopted the proposal for a Directive in COM(2021) 557/4, for transmission to Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the national parliaments, together with the impact assessment and the summary thereof, the subsidiarity grid and the opinion of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board in SWD(2021) 621/2, SWD(2021) 622, SWD(2021) 620 and SEC(2021) 657, the contents of which were noted;
- adopted the proposal for a Regulation in COM(2021) 561/2 for transmission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the national parliaments, together with the impact assessment, the summary thereof and the opinion of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board in SWD(2021) 633, SWD(2021) 634 and

SEC(2021) 561, the contents of which were noted;

- adopted the proposal for a Regulation in COM(2021) 562/2 for transmission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the national parliaments, together with the impact assessment, the summary thereof and the opinion of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board in SWD(2021) 635, SWD(2021) 636 and SEC(2021) 562, the contents of which were noted;
- adopted the proposal for a Regulation in COM(2021) 559/4, for transmission to Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the national parliaments, together with the impact assessment and the summary thereof, the assessment report and the summary thereof, and the opinion of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board in SWD(2021) 631/2, SWD(2021) 632, SWD(2021) 637, SWD(2021) 638 and SEC(2021) 560, the contents of which were noted;
- approved the Communication in COM(2021) 560/2 for transmission to Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, and, for information, to the national parliaments;
- adopted the proposal for a Directive in COM(2021) 558/3, for transmission to Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the national parliaments, together with the impact assessment and the summary thereof, the assessment report and the summary thereof, the subsidiarity grid and the opinion of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board in SWD(2021) 623, SWD(2021) 624, SWD(2021) 625, SWD(2021) 626, SWD(2021) 627 and SEC(2021) 558, the contents of which were noted;
- adopted the proposal for a Regulation in COM(2021) 556/4, for transmission to Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the national parliaments, together with the impact assessment and the summary thereof, the subsidiarity grid and the opinion of the

(14 July 2021)

Regulatory Scrutiny Board in SWD(2021) 613, SWD(2021) 614, SWD(2021) 188 and SEC(2021) 556, the contents of which were noted;

- confirmed, on a proposal from the PRESIDENT, that the communication currently set out in COM(2021) 572/4 would be formally approved by finalisation written procedure, the deadline for which was set at 10.00 on Friday 16 July 2021 (PE/2021/5359).

*

* *

The Commission's other discussions on certain agenda items are recorded in the special minutes.

*

* *

The meeting closed at 13.34.