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From: General Secretariat of the Council
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Subject: Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council setting emission performance standards for new passenger cars and for new light commercial vehicles as part of the Union's integrated approach to reduce CO₂ emissions from light-duty vehicles and amending Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 (recast)
- Outcome of the European Parliament's proceedings,
(Strasbourg, 1 to 4 October 2018)

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapporteur, Miriam DALLI (S&D, MT), presented a report consisting of 70 amendments (amendments 1-70) to the proposal for a Regulation on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

In addition, the EPP and ECR groups tabled seven amendments together (amendments 71-76; 79). Two amendments (amendments 77-78) were tabled by the EPP group and three amendments (amendments 80-82) by the S&D group. The EFDD group tabled two amendments (amendments 83-84). The Greens/EFA group tabled nine amendments (amendments 85-93). The ALDE group tabled six amendments (amendments 94-99).

II. VOTE

When it voted on 3 October 2018, the plenary adopted amendments 1-18, 20-27, 30-63, 65-69, 80-82, 95-96 and 98-99 to the proposal for a Regulation. No other amendments were adopted. The amendments adopted are set out in the annex.

At the end of the vote, the proposal was referred back to the Committee, pursuant to Rule 59(4)(4) of the European Parliament's Rules of Procedure, thereby not bringing the Parliament's first reading to a close and opening the negotiations with the Council.

**Emission performance standards for new passenger cars and for new
light commercial vehicles ***I**

Amendments adopted by the European Parliament on 3 October 2018 on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council setting emission performance standards for new passenger cars and for new light commercial vehicles as part of the Union's integrated approach to reduce CO2 emissions from light-duty vehicles and amending Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 (recast) (COM(2017)0676 – C8-0395/2017 – 2017/0293(COD))¹

(Ordinary legislative procedure – recast)

¹ The matter was referred back for interinstitutional negotiations to the committee responsible, pursuant to Rule 59(4), fourth subparagraph (A8-0287/2018).

Amendment 1

Proposal for a regulation Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) *The European Strategy for Low-Emission Mobility¹⁶ sets a clear ambition: by mid-century, greenhouse gas emissions from transport will need to be at least 60% lower than in 1990 and* be firmly on the path towards **zero**. Emissions of air pollutants from transport that harm our health need to be drastically reduced without delay. Emissions from conventional combustion engines will need to further **reduce** after 2020. Zero- and low emission vehicles will need to be deployed and gain significant market share by 2030.

Amendment

(3) *Transport is the only major sector in the Union where greenhouse gas emissions are still rising. In order to meet the Union's commitments made at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), held in Paris in 2015, the decarbonisation of the entire transport sector needs to be accelerated and* greenhouse gas emissions from *that sector should* be firmly on the path towards **zero-emission by mid-century**. Emissions of air pollutants from transport that **significantly** harm our health, **and the environment**, need **also** to be drastically reduced without delay. Emissions from conventional combustion engines will need to **be** further **reduced** after 2020. Zero- and low emission vehicles will need to be deployed and gain significant market share by 2030.

Amendment 2

Proposal for a regulation Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) The development of research, supply, processing and production strategies into light-weight component construction developments is crucial for advancement in a low-carbon transition in the automotive sector. There is a growing body of research into natural-fibre raw materials and their composites as part of a wider emerging role for the bio-economy and the renewable, recyclable and sustainable products it can produce. Those developments need to be framed around an understanding of the limitations concerning natural resources,

land availability and hence the need to offering sustainable end-of-life solutions.

Amendment 3

Proposal for a regulation Recital 4 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4b) A socially acceptable and just transition towards zero-emission mobility by mid-century requires changes in the whole automotive value chain, taking into consideration the potential adverse effect on citizens and regions in all Member States. It is important to consider the social effects of the transition and to be proactive in addressing the implications on jobs. It is of paramount importance, therefore, that current measures are also accompanied by targeted programmes at Union, national and regional levels for re-skilling, up-skilling and redeployment of workers, as well as education and job-seeking initiatives in adversely affected communities and regions conducted in close dialogue with the social partners and competent authorities.

Amendment 4

Proposal for a regulation Recital 4 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4c) A successful transition to zero-emission mobility requires a common policy framework for vehicles, infrastructures, electricity grids, sustainable battery production, supply and recycling, where economic and employment incentives are working together across Union, national, regional and local levels and are supported by stronger Union funding instruments.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a regulation Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) ***The European Council Conclusions of October 2014 endorsed a greenhouse gas emissions reduction of 30% by 2030 compared to 2005 for the sectors that are not part of the European Union emissions trading system. Road transport provides a major contribution to the emissions of those sectors, and its emissions remain significantly above 1990 levels. If the road transport emissions increase further, it will offset*** reductions made by other sectors to combat climate change.

Amendment

(6) Road transport emissions remain significantly above 1990 levels, ***offsetting*** reductions made by other sectors to combat climate change.

Amendment 6

Proposal for a regulation Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9) An evaluation of Regulations (EC) No 443/2009 and (EU) No 510/2011 in 2015 concluded that those Regulations have been relevant, broadly coherent, and have generated significant emissions savings, whilst being more cost-effective than originally anticipated. They have also generated significant added value for the Union that could not have been achieved to the same extent through national measures.

(9) An evaluation of Regulations (EC) No 443/2009 and (EU) No 510/2011 in 2015 concluded that those Regulations have been relevant, broadly coherent, and have generated significant emissions savings, whilst being more cost-effective than originally anticipated. They have also generated significant added value for the Union that could not have been achieved to the same extent through national measures. ***However, that evaluation also concluded that actual CO₂ savings achieved are considerably less than those suggested by the type-approval test performance and that the ‘emissions gap’ between type-approval test and real-world performance has considerably undermined the effectiveness of the CO₂ performance standards as well as consumers' trust in the potential fuel savings of new vehicles.***

Amendment 7

Proposal for a regulation Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) In order to ensure the effectiveness of this Regulation, CO₂ emission reductions should be delivered under conditions encountered in normal vehicle operation and use. It is therefore appropriate to include a strict prohibition of defeat devices in this Regulation and to provide authorities with the means to ensure compliance with this prohibition.

Amendment 8

Proposal for a regulation Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12) ***It is important that*** the setting of CO₂ emissions reduction requirements continues to provide Union -wide predictability and planning security for vehicle manufacturers across their new car and light commercial vehicle fleets in the Union.

(12) The setting of CO₂ emissions reduction requirements continues to provide Union -wide predictability and planning security for vehicle manufacturers across their new car and light commercial vehicle fleets in the Union.

Amendment 9

Proposal for a

**regulation Recital 12 a
(new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12 a) *The Commission's evaluation of Directive 1999/94/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ^{1a} in 2016 identified a need for further clarification and simplification of the legislation, which could increase its relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and coherence.*

Commission Recommendation (EU) 2017/948^{1b} aims to encourage a harmonised application of Directive 1999/94/EC. Nevertheless, better designed and further harmonised Union requirements on car labelling that provide consumers with comparable, reliable and user friendly information about the benefits of low emission cars, including information concerning air pollutants and running costs in addition to CO₂ emissions and fuel consumption, could support the uptake of the most fuel efficient and environmentally friendly cars across the Union. The Commission should therefore review Directive 1999/94/EC no later than 31 December 2019 and put forward a relevant legislative proposal. Furthermore, similar to passenger cars, the sector of light commercial vehicles could also benefit from the introduction of such a fuel economy and CO₂ emissions label. Therefore, the Commission should also analyse those options for that sector, and where appropriate, put forward relevant legislative proposals.

^{1a} Directive 1999/94/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 1999 relating to the availability of consumer information on fuel economy and CO₂ emissions in respect of the marketing of new passenger cars (OJ L 12, 18.1.2000, p. 16).

^{1b} Commission Recommendation (EU) 2017/948 of 31 May 2017 on the use of fuel consumption and CO₂ emission values type-approved and measured in accordance with the World Harmonised Light Vehicles Test Procedure when making information available for consumers pursuant to Directive 1999/94/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 142, 2.6.2017, p. 100).

Amendment 10

Proposal for a regulation Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) Reduction levels for the Union-wide fleets of new passenger cars and light commercial vehicles should **therefore** be set for 2025 and for 2030, taking into account the vehicle fleet renewal time and the need for the road transport sector to contribute to the **2030** climate and energy targets. This stepwise approach also provides a clear and early signal for the automotive industry not to delay the market introduction of energy efficient technologies and zero- and low-emission vehicles.

Amendment

(13) Reduction levels for the Union-wide fleets of new passenger cars and light commercial vehicles should be set for 2025 and for 2030, taking into account the vehicle fleet renewal time and the need for the road transport sector to contribute to the **Union** climate and energy targets **for 2030 and beyond**. This stepwise approach also provides a clear and early signal for the automotive industry not to delay the market introduction of energy efficient technologies and zero- and low-emission vehicles. ***In addition, in order to sustain the momentum of emissions reduction beyond 2030, at least the same emissions-reduction trajectory should apply as of 1 January 2031 allowing for the continued decarbonisation of the sector in line with the commitments under the Paris Agreement.***

Amendment 11

Proposal for a regulation Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14) While the Union is among the world's major producers of motor vehicles and demonstrates technological leadership in this sector, competition is increasing and the global automotive sector is changing rapidly through new innovations in electrified powertrains, and cooperative, connected and automated mobility. In order to retain its global competitiveness and access to markets, the Union needs a regulatory framework, including a particular *incentive* in the area of zero- and low-emission vehicles, which creates a large home market and supports technological development and innovation.

(14) While the Union is among the world's major producers of motor vehicles and demonstrates technological leadership in this sector, competition is increasing and the global automotive sector is changing rapidly through new innovations in electrified powertrains, and cooperative, connected and automated mobility. ***If the Union industry engages late in the necessary energy transition in the transport sector, it risks losing its leading role.*** In order to retain its global competitiveness and access to markets, the Union needs a regulatory framework, including a particular *policy mechanism* in the area of zero- and low-emission vehicles, which creates a large home

market and supports
technological development and
innovation.

Amendment 12

Proposal for a regulation Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14a) It will not be possible to achieve the long-term goal of entirely decarbonising the Union mobility without technological innovation and technical progress. With that in mind, and in the face of increased international competition, it is essential that the Union and Member States continue their efforts to explore and develop initiatives that promote the synergies possible in the sector, taking as a model the recent European Battery Alliance, and support public and private investment in research and innovation in the Union car industry in order to maintain the Union's technological leadership in that sector and to ensure the long-term sustainability of its industrial base, keeping it efficient and competitive on the world market.

Amendment 13

Proposal for a regulation Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15) A dedicated *incentive* mechanism should be introduced to facilitate a smooth transition towards zero-emission mobility. This crediting mechanism should be designed so as to promote the deployment on the Union market of zero- and low-emission vehicles.

(15) A dedicated *policy* mechanism should be introduced to facilitate *and accelerate* a smooth transition towards zero-emission mobility. This crediting *and debiting* mechanism should be designed so as to promote the deployment on the Union market of zero- and low-emission vehicles *and to ensure investment certainty for the timely and adequate roll-out of the necessary charging infrastructure.*

Amendment 14

Proposal for a regulation Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Setting a benchmark for the share of zero- and low-emission vehicles in the EU fleet together with a well-designed mechanism for adjusting a manufacturer's specific CO₂ target based on the share of zero- and low-emission vehicles in the manufacturer's own fleet should provide a strong and credible signal for the development **and** deployment of such vehicles while still allowing for the further improvement of the efficiency of the conventional internal combustion engines.

Amendment

(16) Setting **a strong** benchmark for the share of zero- and low-emission vehicles in the EU fleet together with a well-designed mechanism for adjusting a manufacturer's specific CO₂ target based on the share of zero- and low-emission vehicles in the manufacturer's own fleet should provide a strong and credible signal for the development, deployment **and marketing** of such vehicles while still allowing for the further improvement of the efficiency of the conventional internal combustion engines.

Amendment 15

Proposal for a regulation Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) In determining the **credits** for the zero- and low-emission vehicles, it is appropriate to account for the difference in CO₂ emissions between the vehicles. The adjustment mechanism should ensure that a manufacturer exceeding the benchmark level would benefit from a higher specific CO₂ target. In order to ensure a balanced approach, limits should be set to the level of adjustment possible within that mechanism. This will provide for incentives, promoting a timely roll-out of recharging and refuelling infrastructure and yielding high benefits for consumers, competitiveness, and the environment.

Amendment

(17) In determining the **benchmarks** for the **share of** zero- and low-emission vehicles, it is appropriate to account for the difference in CO₂ emissions between the vehicles, The adjustment mechanism should ensure that a manufacturer exceeding the benchmark level would benefit from a higher specific CO₂ target, **whereas a manufacturer not achieving the benchmark would have to comply with a stricter CO₂ target.** In order to ensure a balanced approach, limits should be set to the level of adjustment possible within that mechanism. This will provide for incentives, promoting a timely roll-out of recharging and refuelling infrastructure and yielding high benefits for consumers, competitiveness, and the environment.

Amendment 16

Proposal for a regulation Recital 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17 a) Timely and sufficient investments should be made in both the production and roll-out of zero- and low- emission vehicles and the overall supporting infrastructure that is required, including sustainable battery production, supply and recycling. Different support instruments at both Union and national level need to work together effectively, mobilising and incentivising significant public and private investment. Recharging and refuelling infrastructure needs to be put in place quickly in order to provide confidence to consumers and business certainty for vehicle manufacturers. Union battery and battery cell manufacturing, if possible, located close to vehicle manufacturing sites, should therefore be supported.

Amendment 17

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23) A balance should however be ensured between incentives given to eco-innovations and those technologies for which the emission reduction effect is demonstrated on the official test procedure. As a consequence, it is appropriate to maintain a cap on the eco-innovation savings that a manufacturer may take into account for target compliance purposes. The Commission should have the possibility to review the level of the cap, in particular, to take into account the effects of the change in the official test procedure. It is also appropriate to clarify how the savings should be calculated for target compliance purposes.

(23) A balance should however be ensured between incentives given to eco-innovations and those technologies for which the emission reduction effect is demonstrated on the official test procedure. As a consequence, it is appropriate to maintain a cap on the eco-innovation savings that a manufacturer may take into account for target compliance purposes. The Commission should have the possibility to review the level of the cap ***and adjust it downwards***, in particular, to take into account the effects of the change in the official test procedure. It is also appropriate to clarify how the savings should be calculated for target compliance

purposes.

Amendment 18

Proposal for a regulation Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) In cases where for heavy light commercial vehicles of N1 category, Class III the inclusion of an electric battery might increase the weight of the vehicle to the extent that it is re-classified into N2 category, such a technical problem should be addressed.

Amendment 20

Proposal for a regulation Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(37) The specific emissions of CO₂ from new passenger cars and light commercial vehicles are measured on a harmonised basis in the Union according to the methodology laid down in Regulation (EC) No 715/2007. To minimise the administrative burden of this Regulation, compliance should be measured by reference to data on registrations of new cars and light commercial vehicles in the Union collected by Member States and reported to the Commission. To ensure the consistency of the data used to assess compliance, the rules for the collection and reporting of this data should be harmonised *as far as possible*. The competent authorities' responsibility to provide correct and complete data should therefore be clearly stated as well as the need for an effective cooperation between those authorities and the Commission in addressing data quality issues.

(37) The specific emissions of CO₂ from new passenger cars and light commercial vehicles are measured on a harmonised basis in the Union according to the methodology laid down in Regulation (EC) No 715/2007. To minimise the administrative burden of this Regulation, compliance should be measured by reference to data on registrations of new cars and light commercial vehicles in the Union collected by Member States and reported to the Commission. To ensure the consistency of the data used to assess compliance, the rules for the collection and reporting of this data should be harmonised. The competent authorities' responsibility to provide correct and complete data should therefore be clearly stated as well as the need for an effective cooperation between those authorities and the Commission in addressing data quality issues.

Amendment 21

Proposal for a regulation Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

(38) Manufacturers' compliance with the targets under this Regulation should be assessed at Union level. Manufacturers whose average specific emissions of CO₂ exceed those permitted under this Regulation should pay an excess emissions premium with respect to each calendar year. The amounts of the excess emissions premium should be considered as revenue for the general budget of the Union.

Amendment

(38) Manufacturers' compliance with the targets under this Regulation should be assessed at Union level. Manufacturers whose average specific emissions of CO₂ exceed those permitted under this Regulation should pay an excess emissions premium with respect to each calendar year. The amounts of the excess emissions premium should be considered as revenue for the general budget of the Union ***and be used to contribute to a just transition towards zero-emission mobility. Those amounts should also be used to complement targeted programmes for re-skilling, up-skilling and education of workers affected by structural changes in the automotive sector, and for reallocation of labour and job-seeking initiatives in close dialogue with social partners, communities and competent authorities in the regions affected by the transition of jobs.***

Amendment 22

Proposal for a regulation Recital 41

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(41) The effectiveness of the targets set out in this Regulation in reducing CO₂ emissions in reality is strongly dependent on the representativeness of the official test procedure. In accordance with the Opinion of the Scientific Advice Mechanism (SAM)²³ and the recommendation of the European Parliament, following its inquiry into emission measurements in the automotive sector²⁴, a mechanism should be put in place to assess the real world representativeness of vehicle CO₂

(41) The effectiveness of the targets set out in this Regulation in reducing CO₂ emissions in reality is strongly dependent on the representativeness of the official test procedure. In accordance with the Opinion of the Scientific Advice Mechanism (SAM)²³ and the recommendation of the European Parliament, following its inquiry into emission measurements in the automotive sector²⁴, a mechanism should be put in place to assess the real world representativeness of vehicle CO₂

emissions and energy consumption values determined in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1151. The Commission should have the powers to ensure the public availability of *such* data, and, *where necessary*, develop the procedures needed for *identifying and collecting the* data required for performing such assessments.

emissions and energy consumption values determined in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1151. ***The most reliable way to ensure the real world representativeness of type-approval values is by introducing a real-world CO₂ emissions test. Therefore, the Commission should, by means of delegated acts, and with consideration of the appropriateness of using PEMS, develop the real-world CO₂ emissions test and introduce it at the latest two years after the date of application of this Regulation. However, until that test becomes applicable, compliance with this Regulation should be ensured by using data from the fuel consumption meters reported by manufacturers and coupled with a limit, set for each manufacturer in 2021 as a percentage difference that is not to be exceeded.*** The Commission should have the powers to ensure the public availability of *fuel consumption* data, and *to* develop the procedures needed for *reporting such* data required for performing such assessments. ***The Commission should take appropriate measures in case of manufacturers' non-compliance with the real-world CO₂ emissions requirements under this Regulation.***

²³ High Level Group of Scientific Advisors, Scientific Opinion 1/2016 "Closing the gap between light-duty vehicle real-world CO₂ emissions and laboratory testing"

²⁴ European Parliament recommendation of 4 April 2017 to the Council and the Commission following the inquiry into emission measurements in the automotive sector (2016/2908(RSP))

²³ High Level Group of Scientific Advisors, Scientific Opinion 1/2016 "Closing the gap between light-duty vehicle real-world CO₂ emissions and laboratory testing".

²⁴ European Parliament recommendation of 4 April 2017 to the Council and the Commission following the inquiry into emission measurements in the automotive sector (2016/2908(RSP)).

Amendment 23

Proposal for a regulation Recital 41 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(41a) Currently, there is no harmonised way to assess life-cycle emissions from light commercial vehicles. It is appropriate that the Commission provide such analysis by the end of 2026 to present a broad picture of carbon emissions from the light commercial vehicles sector. For that purpose, the Commission should develop, by means of delegated acts, a common Union methodology for the consistent data reporting, as from 2025, by manufacturers of the lifecycle CO₂ emissions of all fuel types and vehicle powertrains they put on the market. Such methodology should also be in line with the relevant ISO standards and account for the global warming potential (GWP) of vehicle's well-to-tank, tank-to-wheel, production and end-of-life emissions. The analysis by the Commission should be based on the data reported by manufacturers as well as any other available relevant data.

Amendment 80

Proposal for a regulation Recital 42

Text proposed by the Commission

(42) In 2024 it is foreseen to review the progress achieved under the [Effort Sharing Regulation and Emissions Trading System Directive]. It is therefore appropriate to assess the effectiveness of this Regulation *in that same year* to allow a coordinated and coherent assessment of *the measures implemented under all these*

Amendment

(42) It is appropriate to assess the effectiveness of this Regulation *in 2023 in order* to allow a *timely, transparent, coordinated and coherent* assessment of *its implementation and the progress made towards achieving the set targets within the set timeline, also in relation to progress achieved under the Effort*

instruments.

*Sharing Regulation and Emissions
Trading System Directive.*

Amendment 24

Proposal for a regulation Recital 46

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(46) In order to amend or supplement non-essential elements of the provisions of this Regulation the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending Annexes II and III as regards data requirements and data parameters, supplementing the rules on the interpretation of the eligibility criteria for derogations from the specific emissions targets, on the content of applications for a derogation and on the content and assessment of programmes for the reduction of specific emissions of CO₂, adjusting the figure of M0 and TM0, referred to in Article 13, the 7 g CO₂/km cap referred to in Article 11, and the adjustment of the formulae in Annex I referred to in Article 14(3). It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council should receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts should systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

(46) In order to amend or supplement non-essential elements of the provisions of this Regulation the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending Annexes II and III as regards data requirements and data parameters, ***establishing the requirements to ensure compliance with the prohibition of defeat devices and the required content of the extended documentation package referred to in Article 4(3c), establishing the rules and procedures for reporting life-cycle emissions referred to in Article 7(8a)***, supplementing the rules on the interpretation of the eligibility criteria for derogations from the specific emissions targets, on the content of applications for a derogation and on the content and assessment of programmes for the reduction of specific emissions of CO₂, adjusting the figure of M0 and TM0, referred to in Article 13, the 7 g CO₂/km cap referred to in Article 11, ***developing a real-world CO₂ emissions test referred to in Article 12(1a)*** and the adjustment of the formulae in Annex I referred to in Article 14(3). It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European

Parliament and the Council should receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts should systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

Amendment 25

Proposal for a regulation Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation establishes CO₂ emissions performance requirements for new passenger cars and for new light commercial vehicles in order to **ensure** the proper functioning of the internal market.

Amendment

1. This Regulation establishes CO₂ emissions performance requirements for new passenger cars and for new light commercial vehicles in order to **achieve the Union's climate targets and to comply with its climate commitments at international level, in a manner which is consistent with** the proper functioning of the internal market.

Amendment 26

Proposal for a regulation Article 1 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. From 1 January 2025 the following EU fleet-wide targets shall apply:

(a) for the average emissions of the new passenger car fleet, an EU fleet-wide target equal to a **15%** reduction of the average of the specific emissions targets in 2021 determined in accordance with point 6.1.1 of Part A of Annex I;

(b) for the average emissions of the new light commercial vehicles fleet, an EU fleet-wide target equal to a **15%** reduction of the average of the specific emissions targets in 2021 determined in accordance with point 6.1.1 of Part B of Annex I;

4. From 1 January 2025 the following EU fleet-wide targets shall apply:

(a) for the average emissions of the new passenger car fleet, an EU fleet-wide target equal to a **20 %** reduction of the average of the specific emissions targets in 2021 determined in accordance with point 6.1.1 of Part A of Annex I;

(b) for the average emissions of the new light commercial vehicles fleet, an EU fleet-wide target equal to a **20 %** reduction of the average of the specific emissions targets in 2021 determined in accordance with point 6.1.1 of Part B of Annex I;

Amendment 27

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

From 1 January 2025, a benchmark equal to a 20 % market share of the sales of new passenger cars and new light commercial vehicles in 2025, shall apply to the share of zero- and low-emission vehicles, which shall be determined in accordance with point 6.3 of Part A of Annex I and point 6.3 of Part B of Annex I respectively.

Amendments 81 and 95

Proposal for a regulation Article 1 — paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5. From 1 January 2030 the following targets shall apply:
- (a) for the average emissions of the new passenger car fleet, an EU fleet-wide target equal to a **30%** reduction of the average of the specific emissions targets in 2021 determined in accordance with point 6.1.2 of Part A of Annex I;
 - (b) for the average emissions of the new light commercial vehicles fleet, an EU fleet-wide target equal to a **30%** reduction of the average of the specific emissions targets in 2021 determined in accordance with point 6.1.2 of Part B of Annex I.

5. From 1 January 2030 the following targets shall apply:
- (a) for the average emissions of the new passenger car fleet, an EU fleet-wide target equal to a **40 %** reduction of the average of the specific emissions targets in 2021 determined in accordance with point 6.1.2 of Part A of Annex I;
 - (b) for the average emissions of the new light commercial vehicles fleet, an EU fleet-wide target equal to a **40 %** reduction of the average of the specific emissions targets in 2021 determined in accordance with point 6.1.2 of Part B of Annex I.

Amendment 96

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 — paragraph 5 — subparagraph 1 a (new)

From 1 January 2030, a benchmark equal to a 35 % market share of the sales of new passenger cars and new light commercial vehicles in 2030 shall apply to the share of zero- and low-emission vehicles, which shall be determined in accordance with point 6.3 of Part A of Annex I and point 6.3 of Part B of Annex I respectively.

Amendment 30

Proposal for a regulation Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) category N₁ as defined in Annex II to Directive 2007/46/EC with a reference mass not exceeding 2610 kg and to vehicles of category N₁ to which type-approval is extended in accordance with Article 2(2) of Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 ('light commercial vehicles') which are registered in the Union for the first time and which have not previously been registered outside the Union ('new light commercial vehicles').

Amendment

(b) category N₁ as defined in Annex II to Directive 2007/46/EC with a reference mass not exceeding 2610 kg and to vehicles of category N₁ to which type-approval is extended in accordance with Article 2(2) of Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 ('light commercial vehicles') which are registered in the Union for the first time and which have not previously been registered outside the Union ('new light commercial vehicles'). ***The Commission, in accordance with the objectives of this Regulation, is empowered to update, if necessary, the limit of the reference mass (2 610 kg) for light commercial vehicles using alternative fuels that require additional weight due to powertrains and energy storage systems (e.g. batteries) which are heavier than those used in conventional vehicles.***

Amendment 31

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 4 a
(new)

4a. *This Regulation shall apply to alternatively fuelled vehicles with a maximum authorised mass above 3 500 kg but not exceeding 4 250 kg, provided that the mass in excess of 3 500 kg is exclusively due to the excess of mass of the propulsion system in comparison with the propulsion system of a vehicle of the same dimensions equipped with a conventional internal combustion engine with positive ignition or compression ignition.*

Amendment 32

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point n a (new)

(na) *'defeat device' means an element of design which senses temperature, vehicle speed, engine speed (RPM), transmission gear, manifold vacuum or any other parameter for the purpose of activating, modulating, delaying or deactivating the operation of any system or part of a system that increases CO₂ emissions under conditions which may reasonably be expected to be encountered in normal vehicle operation and use.*

Amendment 33

Proposal for a regulation

**Article 4 – paragraph 3 a
(new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. The manufacturer shall equip vehicles so that the systems and components likely to affect emissions are designed, constructed and assembled so as to enable the passenger cars or the light

commercial vehicles of the manufacturer, in normal use, to comply with the specific emission targets and other requirements pursuant to this Regulation and its implementing measures.

Amendment 34

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3b. The use of defeat devices shall be prohibited. The prohibition shall not apply where:

- (a) the need for the device is justified in terms of protecting the engine against damage or accident and for the safe operation of the vehicle;**
- (b) the device does not function beyond the requirements of engine starting; or**
- (c) the conditions are substantially included in the test procedures referred to under Article 1.**

Amendment 35

Proposal for a regulation Article 4 – paragraph 3 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3c. In order for the approval authorities to be able to assess compliance with paragraphs 3a and 3b of this Article, the manufacturer shall provide an extended documentation package. The Commission is empowered to adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 16 to supplement this Regulation with requirements to ensure compliance with the prohibition of defeat devices and the required content of the extended documentation package.

Amendment 36

Proposal for a regulation Article 7 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. For each calendar year, each Member State shall record information for each new passenger car and each new light commercial vehicle registered in its territory in accordance with Parts A of Annexes II and III. This information shall be made available to the manufacturers and their designated importers or representatives in each Member State. Member States shall *make every effort to* ensure that reporting bodies operate in a transparent manner. Each Member State shall ensure that the specific emissions of CO₂ of passenger cars which are not type-approved in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 are measured and recorded in the certificate of conformity.

Amendment

1. For each calendar year, each Member State shall record information for each new passenger car and each new light commercial vehicle registered in its territory in accordance with Parts A of Annexes II and III. This information shall be made available to the manufacturers and their designated importers or representatives in each Member State. Member States shall ensure that reporting bodies operate in a transparent manner. Each Member State shall ensure that the specific emissions of CO₂ of passenger cars which are not type-approved in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 are measured and recorded in the certificate of conformity.

Amendment 37

Proposal for a regulation Article 7 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

The register shall be publicly available.

Amendment

The register shall be publicly available, *including in digital format.*

Amendment 38

Proposal for a regulation

Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Manufacturers *may*, within three months of being notified of the provisional calculation under paragraph 4, notify the Commission of any errors in the data, specifying the Member State in which it considers that the error occurred.

Amendment

Manufacturers *shall*, within three months of being notified of the provisional calculation under paragraph 4, notify the Commission of any errors in the data, specifying the Member State in which it considers that the error occurred.

Amendment 39

Proposal for a regulation

Article 7 – paragraph 8 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

The Commission *may* adopt detailed rules on the procedures for reporting such deviations and for taking them into account in the calculation of the average specific emissions. Those procedures shall be adopted by way of implementing acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2).

Amendment

The Commission *shall* adopt detailed rules on the procedures for reporting such deviations and for taking them into account in the calculation of the average specific emissions. Those procedures shall be adopted by way of implementing acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2).

Amendment 40

Proposal for a regulation

Article 7 – paragraph 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

8a. From 1 January 2025 onwards manufacturers shall report to the Commission, based on a harmonised Union methodology, the lifecycle CO₂ emissions of all new passenger cars and light commercial vehicles they put on the market as from that date. For that purpose, the Commission shall adopt, no later than 31 December 2022, delegated acts in accordance with Article 16 in order to supplement this Regulation by specifying detailed rules on the procedures for reporting the full lifecycle CO₂ emissions of all fuel types and vehicle powertrains registered on the Union market.

No later than 31 December 2026, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council with an analysis of the overall life-cycle emissions from new light duty vehicles in the Union, including an analysis of options for possible regulatory measures,

in order to better direct future policy efforts in emissions cuts in the sector. That analysis shall be made publicly available.

Amendment 41

Proposal for a regulation Article 8 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The amounts of the excess emissions premium shall be considered as revenue for the general budget of the Union.

Amendment

4. The amounts of the excess emissions premium shall be considered as revenue for the general budget of the Union. ***Those amounts shall be used to complement Union and national measures, in close cooperation with social partners, to promote skill formation and reallocation of workers in the automotive sector in all affected Member States, in particular in the regions and the communities most affected by the transition, in order to contribute to a just transition towards zero-emission mobility.***

Amendment 42

Proposal for a regulation Article 10 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. Where the Commission considers that the manufacturer is eligible for a derogation applied for under paragraph 1 and is satisfied that the specific emissions target proposed by the manufacturer is consistent with its reduction potential, including the economic and technological potential to reduce its specific emissions of CO₂, and taking into account the characteristics of the market for the type of light commercial vehicle manufactured, the Commission shall grant a derogation to the manufacturer. The application shall be submitted at the latest by 31 October of the first year in which the derogation shall apply.

3. Where the Commission considers that the manufacturer is eligible for a derogation applied for under paragraph 1 and is satisfied that the specific emissions target proposed by the manufacturer is consistent with its reduction potential, including the economic and technological potential to reduce its specific emissions of CO₂, and taking into account the characteristics of the market for the type of *passenger car or* light commercial vehicle manufactured, the Commission shall grant a derogation to the manufacturer. The application shall be submitted at the latest by 31 October of the first year in which the derogation shall apply.

Amendment 43

Proposal for a regulation

Article 11 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Such technologies shall be taken into consideration only if the methodology used to assess them is capable of producing verifiable, repeatable and comparable results.

Amendment

Such technologies shall be taken into consideration only if the methodology used to assess them is capable of producing verifiable, repeatable and comparable results, ***and only until the WLTP-measured value is not complemented or replaced by other data that are more representative of real-world emissions.***

Amendment 44

Proposal for a regulation

Article 11 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Within 12 months of the approval of an innovative technology or innovative technology package, the supplier or the manufacturer of such approved innovative technology or package shall provide evidence based on results from real-driving emission tests on production vehicles to validate the contribution of such technology or package.

Amendment 45

Proposal for a regulation
Article 11 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

The Commission may adjust the cap with effect from 2025 onwards. Those adjustments shall be performed by means of delegated acts in accordance with

Amendment

The Commission may adjust the cap ***downwards*** with effect from 2025 onwards. Those adjustments shall be performed by means of delegated acts in

Amendment 46

Proposal for a regulation Article 11 – paragraph 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) the innovative technologies must not be covered by mandatory provisions due to complementary additional measures complying with the 10 g CO₂/km reduction referred to in Article 1 or be mandatory under other provisions of Union law. With effect from 1 January 2025, this criterion shall not apply with regard to efficiency improvements for air conditioning systems.

Amendment

(d) the innovative technologies must not be covered by mandatory provisions due to complementary additional measures complying with the 10 g CO₂/km reduction referred to in Article 1 or be mandatory under other provisions of Union law. With effect from 1 January 2025, this criterion shall not apply with regard to efficiency improvements for air conditioning **and heating** systems.

Amendment 47

Proposal for a regulation Article 12 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The Commission shall monitor and assess the real world representativeness of the CO₂ emission and energy consumption values determined in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1151. ***It shall ensure that the public is informed of how that representativeness evolves over time***

Amendment

1. The Commission shall monitor and assess the real world representativeness of the CO₂ emission and energy consumption values determined in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1151.

Amendment 48

Proposal for a regulation

Article 12 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. In order to ensure the representativeness referred to in paragraph 1, compliance with this Regulation shall be measured, from 1 January 2023, by means of a real-world CO₂ emissions test. The Commission shall

adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 16, at the latest two years after the date of application of this Regulation, in order to supplement this Regulation by developing the real-world CO₂ emissions test using PEMS.

Amendment 49

Proposal for a regulation Article 12 – paragraph 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1b. Until the real-world CO₂ emissions test becomes applicable, compliance with this Regulation shall be measured on the basis of data from fuel consumption meters and subject to a limit set for each manufacturer in 2021 as a percentage difference, that is not to be exceeded, between that data and the manufacturer's specific CO₂ emissions that is measured for the purpose of type approval certification procedures initiated from 2021 onwards in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 715/2007.

Amendment 50

Proposal for a regulation Article 12 – paragraph 1 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1c. Where a manufacturer's specific CO₂ emissions exceed the limit set in paragraph 1b, the specific CO₂ emission target for that manufacturer, which is used for the purpose of compliance with this Regulation, shall be adjusted by the exceedance identified.

Amendment 51

Proposal for a regulation Article 12 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. *The Commission shall ensure that the public is informed of how the real world representativeness referred to in paragraph 1 evolves over time.*

Amendment 52

Proposal for a regulation Article 12 – paragraph 2 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2b. *Where appropriate accuracy standards for on-board fuel consumption measurement equipment are not available, the Commission shall mandate work to agree the technical standards and introduce them into Union law no later than 1 January 2020.*

Amendment 53

Proposal for a regulation Article 12 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. The Commission *may* adopt *the measures referred to in this Article by means of* implementing acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2).

3. The Commission *shall, by means of implementing acts, adopt detailed rules on the procedures for reporting data from fuel consumption meters. Those* implementing acts *shall be adopted* in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2).

Amendment 82

**Proposal for a
regulation Article 14 —
paragraph 1**

1. The Commission shall in **2024** submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the effectiveness of this Regulation, where appropriate, accompanied by a proposal for amending *the* Regulation. ***This*** report ***will*** consider, inter alia, the real world representativeness of the CO₂ emission and energy consumption values determined in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1151, the deployment on the Union market of zero- and low-emission vehicles ***and*** the roll-out of recharging and refuelling infrastructure reported under Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁹.

1. The Commission shall in **2023** submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the effectiveness of this Regulation, where appropriate, accompanied by a proposal for amending ***this*** Regulation. ***That*** report ***shall*** consider, inter alia, the real world representativeness of the CO₂ emission and energy consumption values determined in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1151, the deployment on the Union market of zero- and low-emission vehicles, ***in particular with respect to light commercial vehicles***, the roll-out of recharging and refuelling infrastructure reported under Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁹, ***the impact of this Regulation on consumers, particularly those on low and medium incomes. This report shall also consider options to incentivise the uptake of advanced low-carbon fuels, including biogas and synthetic fuels produced with renewable energy.***

²⁹Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure (OJ L 307, 28.10.2014, p. 1)

²⁹Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure (OJ L 307, 28.10.2014, p. 1)

Amendment 54

Proposal for a regulation Article 14 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The Commission shall take into account the assessments performed pursuant to Article 12 and may, where appropriate, review the procedures for measuring CO₂ emissions as set out under

Amendment

2. The Commission shall take into account the assessments performed pursuant to Article 12 and may, where appropriate, review the procedures for measuring CO₂ emissions as set out under

Regulation (EC) No 715/2007. The Commission shall, in particular, make appropriate proposals to adapt those procedures to reflect adequately the real world CO₂ emissions of cars and light commercial vehicles.

Regulation (EC) No 715/2007. The Commission shall, in particular, make appropriate proposals to adapt those procedures to reflect adequately the real world CO₂ emissions of cars and light commercial vehicles, ***including using PEMS and remote-sensing.***

Amendment 55

Proposal for a regulation

Article 14 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. By 31 December 2019, the Commission shall review Directive 1999/94/EC and, where appropriate, submit a relevant legislative proposal in order to provide consumers with accurate, robust and comparable information on the fuel consumption, CO₂ emissions and air pollutant emissions of new passenger cars placed on the market.

Within the context of the review referred to in the first subparagraph, the Commission shall also evaluate the options for introducing a fuel economy and CO₂ emissions label for new light commercial vehicles, and, where appropriate, submit a relevant legislative proposal to that end.

Amendment 56

Proposal for a regulation

Article 14 – paragraph 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The Commission shall, where appropriate, submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and the Council in order to set additional emissions reduction targets for new passenger cars and new light commercial vehicles from 1 January 2031 with a view to maintaining at least the emissions-

reduction trajectory achieved in the period up to 2030.

Amendment 57

Proposal for a regulation Article 16 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 7(7), Article 10(8), the fourth subparagraph of Article 11(1), Article 13(2) and the second subparagraph of Article 14(3) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from [the date of entry into force of this Regulation].

Amendment

1. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in **Article 4(3c)**, the second subparagraph of Article 7(7), **Article 7(8a)**, Article 10(8), the fourth subparagraph of Article 11(1), **Article 12(1a)**, Article 13(2) and the second subparagraph of Article 14(3) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from [the date of entry into force of this Regulation].

Amendment 58

Proposal for a regulation Article 16 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. The delegation of power referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 7(7), Article 10(8), the fourth subparagraph of Article 11(1), Article 13(2) and the second subparagraph of Article 14(3) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

2. The delegation of power referred to in **Article 4(3c)**, the second subparagraph of Article 7(7), **Article 7(8a)**, Article 10(8), the fourth subparagraph of Article 11(1), **Article 12(1a)**, Article 13(2) and the second subparagraph of Article 14(3) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

Amendment 59

Proposal for a regulation Article 16 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. A delegated act adopted pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 7(7), Article 10(8), the fourth subparagraph of Article 11(1), Article 13(2) and the second subparagraph of Article 14(3) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

Amendment

4. A delegated act adopted pursuant to **Article 4(3c)**, the second subparagraph of Article 7(7), **Article 7(8a)**, Article 10(8), the fourth subparagraph of Article 11(1), **Article 12(1a)**, Article 13(2) and the second subparagraph of Article 14(3) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

Amendment 60

Proposal for a regulation Article 17 – paragraph 1 Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 Article 11a – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. The Commission shall adopt ***implementing*** acts in accordance with Article **15** in order to determine the procedures for verifying the in-service conformity of light duty vehicles in respect of the certified CO₂ and fuel consumption values.

2. The Commission shall adopt ***delegated*** acts in accordance with Article **14a** in order to determine the procedures for verifying the in-service conformity of light duty vehicles in respect of the certified CO₂ and fuel consumption values.

Amendment 61

Proposal for a regulation

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The following Article is inserted:

“Article 14a

Exercise of the delegation

- 1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.***
- 2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 11a(2) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from ... [date of entry into force of this amending Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.***
- 3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 11a(2) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.***
- 4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law Making*.***

**5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act,
the Commission shall notify it**

simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.

6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 11a(2) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

** OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.”.*

Amendment 62

Proposal for a regulation

Annex I – part A – point 6.3 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

For the purpose of the calculation of this formula, the specific emissions target of 2021 as defined in point 4 shall be corrected to take into account the difference between the measured WLTP CO₂ emissions and the declared WLTP CO₂ emissions.

For new entrants, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 16 in order to amend this Regulation by developing a formula in order to calculate the relevant specific emission target of 2021 for each manufacturer.

Amendment 63

Proposal for a regulation

Annex I – part A – point 6.3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

ZLEV factor is $(1+y-x)$, unless this sum is larger than 1.05 **or lower than 1.0** in which case the ZLEV factor shall be set to 1.05 **or** 1.0 as the case may be

Amendment

For the period 2025 to 2029, ZLEV factor is $(1+y-x)$, unless this sum is larger than 1.05, in which case the ZLEV factor shall be set to 1.05; ***if this sum is between 1.0 and 0.98, the ZLEV factor shall be set to 1.0; if this sum is lower than 0.95, the ZLEV factor shall be set to 0.95;***

From 2030 onwards, ZLEV factor is $(1+y-x)$, unless this sum is larger than 1.05 or lower than 0.95 in which case the ZLEV factor shall be set to 1.05 or 0.95 as the case may be

Amendment 98

Proposal for a regulation

Annex I — part A — point 6.3 — paragraph 4 — subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

x is **15%** in the years 2025 to 2029 and **30%** in 2030 onwards.

Amendment

x is **20 %** in the years 2025 to 2029 and **35 %** in 2030 onwards.

Amendment 65

Proposal for a regulation
Annex I – part B – point 6.3.1 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

For the purpose of the calculation of this formula, the specific emissions target of 2021 as defined in point 4 shall be corrected to take into account the difference between the measured WLTP CO₂ emissions and the declared WLTP CO₂ emissions.

For new entrants, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 16 in order to amend this Regulation by developing a formula to calculate the relevant specific emission target of 2021 for each manufacturer.

Amendment 66

Proposal for a regulation

Annex I – part B – point 6.3.1 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

ZLEV factor is $(1+y-x)$, unless this sum is larger than 1.05 *or lower than 1.0* in which case the ZLEV factor shall be set to 1.05 *or 1.0 as the case may be*

Amendment

ZLEV factor is $(1+y-x)$, unless this sum is larger than 1.05, in which case the ZLEV factor shall be set to 1.05; *if this sum is between 1.0 and 0.98, the ZLEV factor shall be set to 1.0; if this sum is lower than 0.95, the ZLEV factor shall be set to 0.95.*

Amendment 67

Proposal for a regulation

Annex I – part B – point 6.3.1 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

x is **15%**

Amendment

x is **20 %**

Amendment 68

Proposal for a regulation

Annex I – part B – point 6.3.2 – paragraph 1 a (new)

For the purpose of the calculation of this formula, the specific emissions target of 2021 as defined in point 4 shall be corrected to take into account the difference between the measured WLTP CO₂ emissions and the declared WLTP CO₂ emissions.

For new entrants, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 16 in order to

amend this Regulation by developing a formula to calculate the relevant specific emission target of 2021 for each manufacturer.

Amendment 69

Proposal for a regulation

Annex I – part B – point 6.3.2 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

ZLEV factor is $(1+y-x)$, unless this sum is larger than 1.05 or lower than **1.0** in which case the ZLEV factor shall be set to 1.05 or **1.0** as the case may be

Amendment

ZLEV factor is $(1+y-x)$, unless this sum is larger than 1.05 or lower than **0.95** in which case the ZLEV factor shall be set to 1.05 or **0.95** as the case may be

Amendment 99

Proposal for a regulation

Annex I — part B — point 6.3.2 — paragraph 4 — subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

x is **30%**

Amendment

x is **35 %**