European Parliament
2024-2029

Committee on International Trade
Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection

2026/0068(COD)

19.10.2026

AMENDMENTS
600 - 777

Draft report
Anna Cavazzini, Christophe Grudler, Pierre Jouvet
(PE792.067v02-00)

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework of measures for the acceleration of industrial capacity and decarbonisation in strategic sectors and amending Regulations (EU) 2018/1724, (EU) 2024/1735 and (EU) 2024/3110

Proposal for a regulation
(COM(2026)0100 – C10-0067/2026 – 2026/0068(COD))

AM_Com_LegReport

Amendment 600
Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(25a) Research and development is the foundation of the Union's capacity to innovate and to remain at the technological frontier in the automotive sector, in particular in batteries, electric powertrains and vehicle software. The location of research and development activities largely determines where future value, skills and intellectual property are created. Vehicle manufacturers that concentrate the bulk of their research and development effort in the Union contribute directly to the Union's technological sovereignty and to the anchoring of high-quality jobs. It is therefore appropriate to reward those manufacturers by granting them a bonus when calculating their share of compliant vehicles for the purposes of the fleet-level compliance mechanism.

Or. en

Amendment 601
Katri Kulmuni, Anna-Maja Henriksson, Bart Groothuis

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(25a) Public transport operators, in particular in smaller and peripheral markets, have already made substantial investments in zero-emission vehicles in line with Union's decarbonisation objectives. Considering the long operational lifetimes of buses and coaches, the application of Union-origin

requirements should not create stranded assets, undermine investment predictability, or slow the deployment of zero-emission mobility solutions.

Or. en

Amendment 602
Katri Kulmuni, Anna-Maja Henriksson, Bart Groothuis

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(25b) The application of Union origin requirements should take into account market availability, operational realities and the need to ensure continuity and affordability of public transport services across the Union, including in geographically peripheral and smaller markets where the availability of compliant vehicles may remain limited.

Or. en

Justification

The availability of vehicles complying with Union-origin requirements differs significantly across Member States and market segments. In smaller and geographically peripheral markets, limited supplier availability may reduce competition, increase procurement costs and delay fleet renewal. This amendment ensures that Union-origin requirements are applied in a manner that supports operational continuity, affordability and the continued decarbonisation of public transport services across the Union.

Amendment 603
Nikola Minchev, Bart Groothuis, Christophe Grudler, Jeannette Baljeu, Sandro Gozi, Morten Løkkegaard, Dan Barna, Elisabetta Gualmini, Anna-Maja Henriksson, Cynthia Ní Mhurchú

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(26) In order to simplify procedures and reduce administrative burden, the verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation should not impose a disproportionate burden on economic operators or contracting authorities. The verification system should therefore be based on a self-declaration by economic operators. Such approach is consistent with the general framework for public procurement established by Directive 2014/24/EU, in particular Article 59 thereof, which provides for self-declaration of compliance, subject to subsequent verification of the successful tenderer. For vehicles, manufacturers should, at the time of issuing the certificate of conformity in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council[24] , provide an accompanying document certifying for the vehicles that comply with the relevant Union origin requirements. This document should be equivalent to a self-declaration and form part of the documentary evidence demonstrating compliance with the requirements set out in this Regulation.	(26) In order to simplify procedures and reduce administrative burden, the verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation should not impose a disproportionate burden on economic operators or contracting authorities. The verification system should therefore be based on a self-declaration by economic operators. Such approach is consistent with the general framework for public procurement established by Directive 2014/24/EU, in particular Article 59 thereof, which provides for self-declaration of compliance, subject to subsequent verification of the successful tenderer. For vehicles, manufacturers should, at the time of issuing the certificate of conformity in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council[24] , provide an accompanying document certifying for the vehicles that comply with the relevant Union origin requirements. This document should be equivalent to a self-declaration and form part of the documentary evidence demonstrating compliance with the requirements set out in this Regulation. ***To avoid unnecessary administrative burden, suppliers should be permitted to use existing commercial documentation that clearly identifies the relevant components or parts, such as commercial invoices, delivery notes or supplier statements, without being required to produce additional documentation solely for the purposes of demonstrating compliance with the applicable origin requirements. Suppliers should also be permitted to issue long-term supplier declarations covering components or parts supplied to a specific economic operator over a defined period, which can be used as evidence of compliance with the applicable origin requirements.***

[24] Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/858/oj).

[24] Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/858/oj).

Or. en

Amendment 604
João Cotrim De Figueiredo, Morten Løkkegaard, Engin Eroglu, Benoit Cassart, Bart Groothuis, Jeannette Baljeu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(26) In order to simplify procedures and reduce administrative burden, the verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation should not impose a disproportionate burden on economic operators or contracting authorities. The verification system should therefore be based on a self-declaration by economic operators. Such approach is consistent with the general framework for public procurement established by Directive 2014/24/EU, in particular Article 59 thereof, which provides for self-declaration of compliance, subject to subsequent verification of the successful tenderer. For vehicles, manufacturers should, at the time of issuing the certificate of conformity in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council[24], provide an accompanying document certifying for the vehicles that	(26) In order to simplify procedures and reduce administrative burden, the verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation should not impose a disproportionate burden on economic operators or contracting authorities. The verification system should therefore be based on a self-declaration by economic operators. Such approach is consistent with the general framework for public procurement established by Directive 2014/24/EU, in particular Article 59 thereof, which provides for self-declaration of compliance, subject to subsequent verification of the successful tenderer. For vehicles, manufacturers should, at the time of issuing the certificate of conformity in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council[24], provide an accompanying document certifying for the vehicles that

comply with the relevant Union origin requirements. This document should be equivalent to a self-declaration and form part of the documentary evidence demonstrating compliance with the requirements set out in this Regulation.

comply with the relevant Union origin requirements. This document should be equivalent to a self-declaration and form part of the documentary evidence demonstrating compliance with the requirements set out in this Regulation. ***To ensure that Union-origin and equivalent-to-Union-origin requirements are easy to comply with in practice, economic operators should, wherever possible, be able to demonstrate compliance through a single self-declaration or equivalent document, reuse information and evidence already provided for the same product or component and should not be required to submit separate applications or duplicate supporting evidence unless objectively necessary for verification. The administrative process for demonstrating compliance should not itself constitute a barrier to the use of Union-origin or equivalent-to-Union-origin components.***

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[24] Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/858/oj).

[24] Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/858/oj).

Or. en

Amendment 605
Branislav Ondruš

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(26) ***In order to simplify procedures***	(26) ***Compliance*** with the ***requirements***

and reduce administrative burden, the verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation should not impose a disproportionate burden on economic operators or contracting authorities. The verification system should therefore be based on a self-declaration by economic operators. Such approach is consistent with the general framework for public procurement established by Directive 2014/24/EU, in particular Article 59 thereof, which provides for self-declaration of compliance, subject to subsequent verification of the successful tenderer. For vehicles, manufacturers should, at the time of issuing the certificate of conformity in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council[24], provide an accompanying document certifying for the vehicles that comply with the ***relevant*** Union origin ***requirements. This document should*** be ***equivalent to*** a self-declaration ***and form part of the documentary evidence demonstrating compliance with the requirements set out in this Regulation***.

[24] Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/858/oj).

concerning Union origin ***cannot*** be ***demonstrated solely by*** a self-declaration ***by the economic operator. The competent authority must be able to request verifiable evidence, including production, customs, tax, employment, social and supply chain data and, where appropriate, independent public verification or an audit***.

[24] Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/858/oj).

Or. sk

Amendment 606
Andrea Wechsler, Christian Ehler, Angelika Niebler, Jens Gieseke, Andreas Schwab, Norbert Herhammer, Hildegard Bentele, Markus Ferber, Oliver Schenk, Christian

Doleschal, Monika Hohlmeier, Verena Mertens, Ralf Seekatz, Marie-Sophie Christ, Alexandra Mehnert, Norbert Lins, Marion Walsmann, Inese Vaidere

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(26) In order to simplify procedures and reduce administrative burden, the verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation should not impose a disproportionate burden on economic operators or contracting authorities. The verification system should therefore be based on a self-declaration by economic operators. Such approach is consistent with the general framework for public procurement established by Directive 2014/24/EU, in particular Article 59 thereof, which provides for self-declaration of compliance, subject to subsequent verification of the successful tenderer. ***For vehicles, manufacturers should, at the time of issuing the certificate of conformity in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council[24] , provide an accompanying document certifying for the vehicles that comply with the relevant Union origin requirements. This document should be equivalent to a self-declaration and form part of the documentary evidence demonstrating compliance with the requirements set out in this Regulation.***	(26) In order to simplify procedures and reduce administrative burden, the verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation should not impose a disproportionate burden on economic operators or contracting authorities. The verification system should therefore be based on a self-declaration by economic operators. Such approach is consistent with the general framework for public procurement established by Directive 2014/24/EU, in particular Article 59 thereof, which provides for self-declaration of compliance, subject to subsequent verification of the successful tenderer.
[24] Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1, ELI:	[24] Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1, ELI:

http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/858/oj). http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/858/oj).

Or. en

Justification

The amendment removes the vehicle-specific certification requirement while retaining a proportionate self-declaration approach for economic operators.

Amendment 607
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(26) In order to simplify procedures and reduce administrative burden, the verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation should not impose a disproportionate burden on economic operators or contracting authorities. The verification system should therefore be based on a self-declaration by economic operators. Such approach is consistent with the general framework for public procurement established by Directive 2014/24/EU, in particular Article 59 thereof, which provides for self-declaration of compliance, subject to subsequent verification of the successful tenderer. For vehicles, manufacturers should, at the time of issuing the certificate of conformity in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council***[24]*** , provide an accompanying document certifying for the vehicles that comply with the relevant Union origin requirements. This document should be equivalent to a self-declaration and form part of the documentary evidence demonstrating compliance with the requirements set out in this Regulation.	(26) In order to simplify procedures and reduce administrative burden, the verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation should not impose a disproportionate burden on economic operators or contracting authorities. The verification system should therefore be based on a self-declaration by economic operators ***and subject to regular ex-post verifications***. Such approach is consistent with the general framework for public procurement established by Directive 2014/24/EU, in particular Article 59 thereof, which provides for self-declaration of compliance, subject to subsequent verification of the successful tenderer. For vehicles, manufacturers should, at the time of issuing the certificate of conformity in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council, provide an accompanying document certifying for the vehicles that comply with the relevant Union origin requirements. This document should be equivalent to a self-declaration and form part of the documentary evidence demonstrating compliance with the requirements set out in this Regulation.

Where a breach of the requirements has been established by a final decision of a competent authority, contracting authorities and contracting entities should take appropriate measures in accordance with Union and national law, including exclusion from the procurement procedure, termination of the contract, or other remedies provided for under applicable law.

[24] Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/858/oj).

[24] Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/858/oj).

Or. en

Amendment 608
Raúl de la Hoz Quintano, Adrián Vázquez Lázara, Esteban González Pons, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Dolors Montserrat, Javier Zarzalejos, Susana Solís Pérez, Borja Giménez Larraz, Carmen Crespo Díaz, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Esther Herranz García, Nicolás Pascual de la Parte, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez, Francisco José Millán Mon, Maravillas Abadía Jover, Isabel Benjumea Benjumea, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(26) In order to simplify procedures and reduce administrative burden, the verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation should not impose a disproportionate burden on economic operators or contracting authorities. The verification system should therefore be based on a self-declaration by economic operators. Such	(26) In order to simplify procedures and reduce administrative burden, the verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation should not impose a disproportionate burden on economic operators or contracting authorities. The verification system should therefore be based on a self-declaration by economic operators. Such

approach is consistent with the general framework for public procurement established by Directive 2014/24/EU, in particular Article 59 thereof, which provides for self-declaration of compliance, subject to subsequent verification of the successful tenderer. For vehicles, manufacturers should, at the time of issuing the certificate of conformity in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council[24] , provide an accompanying document certifying for the vehicles that comply with the relevant Union origin requirements. This document should be equivalent to a self-declaration and form part of the documentary evidence demonstrating compliance with the requirements set out in this Regulation.

[24] Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/858/oj).

approach is consistent with the general framework for public procurement established by Directive 2014/24/EU, in particular Article 59 thereof, which provides for self-declaration of compliance, subject to subsequent verification of the successful tenderer. For vehicles, manufacturers should, at the time of issuing the certificate of conformity in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council[24], provide an accompanying document certifying for the vehicles that comply with the relevant Union origin requirements. This document should be equivalent to a self-declaration and form part of the documentary evidence demonstrating compliance with the requirements set out in this Regulation. ***Supporting documents and further checks should be requested only where justified on a risk-based basis. For vehicles, the accompanying compliance document should be harmonised and reusable across public procurement, public support and corporate vehicle measures.***

[24] Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/858/oj).

Or. en

Amendment 609
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, Marc Angel, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(26) In order to simplify procedures and reduce administrative burden, the verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation should not impose a disproportionate burden on economic operators or contracting authorities. The verification system should therefore be based on a self-declaration by economic operators. Such approach is consistent with the general framework for public procurement established by Directive 2014/24/EU, in particular Article 59 thereof, which provides for self-declaration of compliance, subject to subsequent verification of the successful tenderer. For vehicles, manufacturers should, at the time of issuing the certificate of conformity in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council[24], provide an accompanying document certifying for the vehicles that comply with the relevant Union origin requirements. This document should be equivalent to a self-declaration and form part of the documentary evidence demonstrating compliance with the requirements set out in this Regulation.	(26) In order to simplify procedures and reduce administrative burden, the verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation should not impose a disproportionate burden on economic operators or contracting authorities. The verification system should therefore be based on a self-declaration by economic operators. Such approach is consistent with the general framework for public procurement established by Directive 2014/24/EU, in particular Article 59 thereof, which provides for self-declaration of compliance, subject to subsequent verification of the successful tenderer. For vehicles, manufacturers should, at the time of issuing the certificate of conformity in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council[24], provide an accompanying document certifying for the vehicles that comply with the relevant Union origin requirements. This document should be equivalent to a self-declaration and form part of the documentary evidence demonstrating compliance with the requirements set out in this Regulation. ***Lower regulatory and administrative burden for small and medium-sized enterprises SMEs should be implemented and the appropriate de minimis award thresholds in public procurement procedures should be assessed.***
[24] Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and	[24] Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and

repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/858/oj).

repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/858/oj).

Or. en

Amendment 610
Marina Mesure, Hanna Gedin, Rudi Kennes

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(26) In order to simplify procedures and reduce administrative burden, the verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation should not impose a disproportionate burden on economic operators or contracting authorities. ***The verification system should therefore be based on a self-declaration by economic operators. Such approach is consistent with the general framework for public procurement established by Directive 2014/24/EU, in particular Article 59 thereof, which provides for self-declaration of compliance, subject to subsequent verification of the successful tenderer. For vehicles, manufacturers should, at the time of issuing the certificate of conformity in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council[24] , provide an accompanying document certifying for the vehicles that comply with the relevant Union origin requirements. This document should be equivalent to a self-declaration and form part of the documentary evidence demonstrating compliance with the requirements*** set out in this Regulation.	(26) In order to simplify procedures and reduce administrative burden, the verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation should not impose a disproportionate burden on economic operators or contracting authorities. ***While the single point of contact and aggregated permitting procedures*** set out in this Regulation ***aim to streamline administrative processes, they should not result in a lowering of environmental obligations for undertakings***. ***Lowering such standards would undermine legal certainty and heighten litigation risks for project promoters. Effective procedural simplification should instead rely on enhancing coordination between public administrations and industry, notably through the establishment by competent authorities of a national mapping framework to identify and designate suitable brownfield sites for industrial projects, leveraging existing territorial data and environmental requirements, and cooperation with neighbouring Member States in cases of transnational areas. Furthermore, procedural simplification entails integrating public consultations at an early stage. Ultimately, these objectives cannot be achieved if public administrations remain***

under-resourced.

[24] Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/858/oj).

[24] Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/858/oj).

Or. en

Amendment 611
Céline Imart, François-Xavier Bellamy

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(26) In order to simplify procedures and reduce administrative burden, the verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation should not impose a disproportionate burden on economic operators or contracting authorities. The verification system should therefore be based on a self-declaration by economic operators. Such approach is consistent with the general framework for public procurement established by Directive 2014/24/EU, in particular Article 59 thereof, which provides for self-declaration of compliance, subject to subsequent verification of the successful tenderer. For vehicles, manufacturers should, at the time of issuing the certificate of conformity in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council[24] , provide an accompanying document certifying for the vehicles that	(26) In order to simplify procedures and reduce administrative burden, the verification of compliance with the requirements laid down in this Regulation should not impose a disproportionate burden on economic operators***, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises*** or contracting authorities. The verification system should therefore be based on a self-declaration by economic operators. Such approach is consistent with the general framework for public procurement established by Directive 2014/24/EU, in particular Article 59 thereof, which provides for self-declaration of compliance, subject to subsequent verification of the successful tenderer. For vehicles, manufacturers should, at the time of issuing the certificate of conformity in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council[24] , provide an accompanying

comply with the relevant Union origin requirements. This document should be equivalent to a self-declaration and form part of the documentary evidence demonstrating compliance with the requirements set out in this Regulation.

document certifying for the vehicles that comply with the relevant Union origin requirements. This document should be equivalent to a self-declaration and form part of the documentary evidence demonstrating compliance with the requirements set out in this Regulation.

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[24] Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/858/oj).

[24] Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/858/oj).

Or. en

Amendment 612
Svenja Hahn, Andreas Glück, Jan-Christoph Oetjen, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Moritz Körner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 26 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(26a) In order to simplify procurement procedures, reduce costs and avoid delays in the process, contracting authorities and contracting entities may invite combined tenders for services under the requirements set out in Annexes II and III, as well as for services outside of these requirements in accordance with the derogations provided for in Art. 11(3), in a single procedural step. The services that don't meet the requirements set out in Annexes II and III may only be assessed as tenders and awarded the contract if no suitable tenders meeting the aforementioned requirements are received

or if the conditions for an exemption are met.

Or. en

Justification

Introducing additional requirements into public procurement procedures may lead to delays and inefficiencies, particularly where no compliant or suitable offers are available. To ensure efficient procurement and avoid unnecessary procedural steps, contracting authorities should be permitted to invite both IAA-compliant and conventional tenders within a single procedure. This would facilitate faster award decisions and support the timely implementation of investment projects.

Amendment 613
Raúl de la Hoz Quintano, Adrián Vázquez Lázara, Esteban González Pons, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Dolors Montserrat, Javier Zarzalejos, Susana Solís Pérez, Borja Giménez Larraz, Carmen Crespo Díaz, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Esther Herranz García, Nicolás Pascual de la Parte, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez, Francisco José Millán Mon, Maravillas Abadía Jover, Isabel Benjumea Benjumea, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(27) To ensure that the requirements established by this Regulation remain appropriate even as market conditions, technological developments and the climate and internal market policy objectives of the Union continue to evolve, the Commission should be empowered to revise the requirements based on objective criteria and monitoring results. When assessing whether to revise Union origin requirements, low-carbon requirements, or both, the Commission should take into account developments in the relevant legislative frameworks, including the customs legislation on rules of origin, Emissions Trading System laid down in Directive 2003/87/EC the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism laid down in Regulation (EU) 2023/956, and trade defence instruments.	(27) To ensure that the requirements established by this Regulation remain appropriate even as market conditions, technological developments and the climate and internal market policy objectives of the Union continue to evolve, the Commission should be empowered to revise the requirements based on objective criteria and monitoring results. When assessing whether to revise Union origin requirements, low-carbon requirements, or both, the Commission should take into account developments in the relevant legislative frameworks, including the customs legislation on rules of origin, Emissions Trading System laid down in Directive 2003/87/EC the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism laid down in Regulation (EU) 2023/956, and trade defence instruments. ***Before introducing or strengthening such requirements, the***

Commission should carry out an impact assessment, consult the sectors concerned and assess Union manufacturing capacity, the availability of qualifying products, additional costs, effects on downstream users and small and medium-sized enterprises, and the risk of supply bottlenecks. Appropriate transitional periods should be provided.

Or. en

Amendment 614
Tomislav Sokol

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(27) To ensure that the requirements established by this Regulation remain appropriate even as market conditions, technological developments and the climate and internal market policy objectives of the Union continue to evolve, the Commission should be empowered to revise the requirements based on objective criteria and monitoring results. When assessing whether to revise Union origin requirements, low-carbon requirements, or both, the Commission should take into account developments in the relevant legislative frameworks, including the customs legislation on rules of origin, Emissions Trading System laid down in Directive 2003/87/EC the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism laid down in Regulation (EU) 2023/956, and trade defence instruments.	(27) To ensure that the requirements established by this Regulation remain appropriate even as market conditions, technological developments and the climate and internal market policy objectives of the Union continue to evolve, the Commission should be empowered to revise the requirements based on objective criteria and monitoring results. When assessing whether to revise Union origin requirements, low-carbon requirements, or both, the Commission should take into account developments in the relevant legislative frameworks, including the customs legislation on rules of origin, Emissions Trading System laid down in Directive 2003/87/EC the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism laid down in Regulation (EU) 2023/956, and trade defence instruments. ***In order to provide predictability for investments in Union production capacity, Union-origin requirements should not be reduced unless this is duly justified by those criteria and necessary to address a demonstrated insufficiency in the availability or production capacity of the***

relevant products, components or technologies in the Union.

Or. en

Amendment 615
Diana Iovanovici Şoşoacă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(27) To ensure that the requirements established by this Regulation remain appropriate even as market conditions, technological developments and the climate and internal market policy objectives of the Union continue to evolve, the Commission should be empowered to revise the requirements based on objective criteria and ***monitoring*** results. When assessing whether to revise Union origin requirements, low-carbon requirements, or both, the Commission should take into account developments in the relevant legislative frameworks, including the customs legislation on rules of origin, Emissions Trading System laid down in Directive 2003/87/EC the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism laid down in Regulation (EU) 2023/956, and trade defence instruments.	(27) To ensure that the requirements established by this Regulation remain appropriate even as market conditions, technological developments and the climate and internal market policy objectives of the Union continue to evolve, the Commission should be empowered to revise the requirements based on objective criteria and ***the*** results ***of regular monitoring, which shall also be communicated to the European Parliament and as recommended by the Member States and the European Parliament***. When assessing whether to revise Union origin requirements, low-carbon requirements, or both, the Commission should take into account developments in the relevant legislative frameworks, including the customs legislation on rules of origin, Emissions Trading System laid down in Directive 2003/87/EC the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism laid down in Regulation (EU) 2023/956, and trade defence instruments.

Or. ro

Amendment 616
Piotr Müller

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(27) To ensure that the requirements established by this Regulation remain appropriate even as market conditions, technological developments and the climate and internal market policy objectives of the Union continue to evolve, the Commission should ***be empowered to revise*** the requirements ***based on objective criteria and monitoring results***. When assessing whether to revise Union origin requirements, low-carbon requirements, or both, the Commission should take into account developments in the relevant legislative frameworks, including the customs legislation on rules of origin, Emissions Trading System laid down in Directive 2003/87/EC the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism laid down in Regulation (EU) 2023/956, and trade defence instruments.	(27) To ensure that the requirements established by this Regulation remain appropriate even as market conditions, technological developments and the climate and internal market policy objectives of the Union continue to evolve, the Commission should ***monitor the application of*** the requirements ***and, where appropriate, submit a legislative proposal to revise them, accompanied by an impact assessment covering the effects on individual Member States, households, SMEs and public budgets***. When assessing whether to revise Union origin requirements, low-carbon requirements, or both, the Commission should take into account developments in the relevant legislative frameworks, including the customs legislation on rules of origin, Emissions Trading System laid down in Directive 2003/87/EC the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism laid down in Regulation (EU) 2023/956, and trade defence instruments.

Or. en

Justification

Origin and low-carbon thresholds decide who may sell to the public sector and how much public budgets pay. They are essential elements that should be decided by the co-legislators, not by delegated acts. A legislative proposal with an impact assessment gives the Parliament, Member States and stakeholders a real say and provides predictability for investors.

Amendment 617
Andrea Wechsler, Christian Ehler, Angelika Niebler, Jens Gieseke, Andreas Schwab, Norbert Herhammer, Hildegard Bentele, Markus Ferber, Eszter Lakos, Oliver Schenk, Christian Doleschal, Monika Hohlmeier, Verena Mertens, Ralf Seekatz, Marie-Sophie Christ, Alexandra Mehnert, Norbert Lins, Marion Walsmann, Jörgen Warborn, Tomas Tobé, Arba Kokalari

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(27) To ensure that the requirements established by this Regulation remain appropriate ***even*** as market conditions**,** technological developments ***and the climate and internal market policy objectives of the Union continue to*** evolve, ***the Commission*** should be ***empowered to revise the*** requirements based on ***objective criteria and monitoring results***. When assessing whether to revise Union origin requirements, low-carbon requirements, or both, the Commission should take into account developments in the relevant legislative frameworks, including the customs legislation on rules of origin, Emissions Trading System laid down in Directive 2003/87/EC the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism laid down in Regulation (EU) 2023/956, and trade defence instruments.	(27) To ensure that the requirements established by this Regulation remain appropriate as market conditions ***and*** technological developments evolve, ***their effects*** should be ***regularly monitored and assessed. Any substantive amendment to Union-origin or low-carbon*** requirements ***should be*** based on ***a Commission proposal accompanied by an impact assessment and adopted through the ordinary legislative procedure***. When assessing whether to revise Union origin requirements, low-carbon requirements, or both, the Commission should take into account developments in the relevant legislative frameworks, including the customs legislation on rules of origin, Emissions Trading System laid down in Directive 2003/87/EC the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism laid down in Regulation (EU) 2023/956, and trade defence instruments.

Or. en

Justification

Substantive changes to Union-origin and low-carbon requirements should be subject to an impact assessment and the ordinary legislative procedure. This ensures democratic scrutiny and better regulation.

Amendment 618
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, Marc Angel, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(27) To ensure that the requirements	(27) To ensure that the requirements

established by this Regulation remain appropriate even as market conditions, technological developments and the climate and internal market policy objectives of the Union continue to evolve, the Commission should be empowered to revise the requirements based on objective criteria and monitoring results. When assessing whether to revise Union origin requirements, low-carbon requirements, or both, the Commission should take into account developments in the relevant legislative frameworks, including the customs legislation on rules of origin, Emissions Trading System laid down in Directive 2003/87/EC the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism laid down in Regulation (EU) 2023/956, and trade defence instruments.

established by this Regulation remain appropriate even as ***global*** market conditions***, international trade and investment flows***, technological developments and the climate and internal market policy objectives of the Union continue to evolve, the Commission should be empowered to revise the requirements based on objective criteria and monitoring results. When assessing whether to revise Union origin requirements, low-carbon requirements, or both, the Commission should take into account developments in the relevant legislative frameworks, including the customs legislation on rules of origin, Emissions Trading System laid down in Directive 2003/87/EC the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism laid down in Regulation (EU) 2023/956, and trade defence instruments.

Or. en

Amendment 619
Niels Flemming Hansen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(27) To ensure that the requirements established by this Regulation remain appropriate even as market conditions, technological developments and the climate and internal market policy objectives of the Union continue to evolve, the Commission should be empowered to revise the requirements based on objective criteria and monitoring results. When assessing whether to revise Union origin requirements, low-carbon requirements, or both, the Commission should take into account developments in the relevant legislative frameworks, including the customs legislation on rules of origin, Emissions Trading System laid down in	(27) To ensure that the requirements established by this Regulation remain appropriate even as market conditions, technological developments and the climate and internal market policy objectives of the Union continue to evolve, the Commission should be empowered to revise the requirements based on objective criteria and monitoring results. When assessing whether to revise Union origin requirements, low-carbon requirements, or both, the Commission should ***in its impact assessment*** take into account developments in the relevant legislative frameworks, including the customs legislation on rules of origin, Emissions Trading System laid

Directive 2003/87/EC the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism laid down in Regulation (EU) 2023/956, and trade defence instruments.	down in Directive 2003/87/EC the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism laid down in Regulation (EU) 2023/956, and trade defence instruments.

Or. en

Amendment 620
Paolo Borchia, Isabella Tovaglieri, Raffaele Stancanelli, Ewa Zajączkowska-Hernik, Jorge Martín Frías, Hermann Tertsch, Anna Bryłka, Klara Dostalova, Jana Nagyová, Ondřej Knotek, Jaroslav Bžoch, Tomáš Kubín

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(27) To ensure that the requirements established by this Regulation remain appropriate ***even*** as market conditions, technological developments and the ***climate and internal market policy objectives of the Union continue to*** evolve, the Commission should be empowered to revise ***the*** requirements ***based*** on objective criteria and monitoring results. When assessing whether to revise Union origin requirements, ***low-carbon requirements, or both,*** the Commission should take into account developments in the relevant legislative frameworks***, including the customs legislation on rules of origin, Emissions Trading System laid down in Directive 2003/87/EC the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism laid down in Regulation (EU) 2023/956, and trade defence instruments***.	(27) To ensure that the requirements established by this Regulation remain appropriate as market conditions, technological developments and the ***availability of products and inputs within supply chains*** evolve, the Commission should be empowered to revise ***those*** requirements on ***the basis of*** objective criteria and monitoring results. When assessing whether to revise Union origin requirements, the Commission should take into account developments ***affecting the availability and affordability of relevant products and inputs, the resilience and diversification of supply chains, as well as the competitiveness of Union industry, including developments*** in the relevant legislative ***and trade*** frameworks.

Or. en

Amendment 621
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(27) To ensure that the requirements established by this Regulation remain appropriate even as market conditions, technological developments and the climate and internal market policy objectives of the Union continue to evolve, the Commission should be empowered to revise the requirements based on objective criteria and monitoring results. When assessing whether to revise Union origin requirements**,** low-carbon requirements***, or both***, the Commission should take into account developments in the relevant legislative frameworks, including the customs legislation on rules of origin, Emissions Trading System laid down in Directive 2003/87/EC the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism laid down in Regulation (EU) 2023/956, and trade defence instruments.	(27) To ensure that the requirements established by this Regulation remain appropriate even as market conditions, technological developments and the climate and internal market policy objectives of the Union continue to evolve, the Commission should be empowered to revise the requirements based on objective criteria and monitoring results. When assessing whether to revise Union origin requirements ***and*** low-carbon requirements, the Commission should take into account developments in the relevant legislative frameworks, including the customs legislation on rules of origin, Emissions Trading System laid down in Directive 2003/87/EC the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism laid down in Regulation (EU) 2023/956, and trade defence instruments.

Or. en

Amendment 622
Tomislav Sokol

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(27a) Given the diversity and complexity of chemical value chains, demand-side measures concerning products from the chemical industry should be developed in a structured, evidence-based and proportionate manner. The Commission should therefore establish a work plan, based on preparatory studies and consultation of Member States and relevant stakeholders, including industry, identifying the measures to be developed

and, where appropriate, the end markets concerned. In order to create effective lead markets while avoiding the circumvention of requirements through imports of downstream products, such measures should be capable of addressing final products or end-use applications, including by setting requirements in respect of materials, substances or mixtures incorporated therein, while placing the corresponding obligations on operators placing those final products or end-use applications on the market. Measures adopted by delegated acts should remain within the scope of public procurement and public support schemes provided for by this Regulation and should take into account the availability and implementation timelines of the relevant methodologies for determining low-carbon performance. They should also ensure coherence with other relevant Union legislation, in particular Regulation (EU) 2024/3110, and allow requirements concerning Union origin, low-carbon production and the use of sustainable carbon sources to be appropriately tailored to the characteristics of the relevant value chain.

Or. en

Amendment 623
Christophe Grudler

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(27a) Batteries are a key technology for the decarbonisation of transport and for the Union's industrial autonomy. The security and resilience of their value chain depend heavily on access to a limited number of raw materials, in

particular lithium, nickel, manganese and cobalt, which are classified as strategic raw materials under Regulation (EU) 2024/1252. In order to strengthen the Union's industrial sovereignty and reduce critical dependencies, the Union-origin requirements applicable to batteries used in vehicles covered by this Regulation and to battery energy storage systems covered by Regulation (EU) 2024/1735 should include a specific obligation that at least 20 % by mass of the strategic raw materials relevant to the battery concerned shall be mined, processed or recycled within the Union. This requirement should apply irrespective of the battery chemistry used, including nickel-manganese-cobalt (NMC) and lithium-iron-phosphate (LFP) chemistries, in order to ensure a technology-neutral approach that supports both existing and emerging battery technologies in the Union.

Or. en

Amendment 624
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, Marc Angel, Christophe Clergeau, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(27a) The list of strategic sectors should be capable of evolving in response to technological developments, changes in global markets and emerging strategic dependencies. The Commission should therefore be empowered to supplement the list of strategic sectors set out in this Regulation where objective and transparent criteria demonstrate that additional sectors are of strategic importance for the Union's industrial

resilience, competitiveness and economic security, following appropriate consultation of the sectors concerned and the social partners. Any such extension should cover the entire relevant productive ecosystem and value chain, rather than focusing solely on final assembly.

Or. en

Amendment 625
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(27a) Energy-intensive industries differ widely in their exposure to Union dependencies and in the maturity of their decarbonisation. The Commission should therefore be empowered to extend, by delegated act, the lead-market requirements to further energy-intensive products, on the basis of objective criteria and within the framework set by this Regulation. In this way, this Regulation complements Regulation (EU) 2024/1781, which sets low-carbon requirements for products, by providing for Union-origin requirements for the products concerned, so that decarbonised production is anchored in the Union.

Or. en

Amendment 626
Regina Doherty, Peter Agius

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(27a) Union origin requirements are an exceptional instrument that should be used as a last resort, where necessary and justified to address a genuine Union capability gap. They should remain in place only for as long as the circumstances that justified them persist and should be removed once their specific objective has been achieved. Those requirements should therefore be subject to regular review and should expire unless the co-legislators decide to extend them.

Or. en

Amendment 627
Katri Kulmuni, Anna-Maja Henriksson, Bart Groothuis

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(27a) In order to extend the attainment of the objectives of this Regulation, in particular the creation of lead markets for European low-carbon and sustainable carbon sources based chemical products, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts to specify demand-side measures for public procurement or other forms of public intervention aimed at the industries concerned.

Or. en

Justification

It should be clarified in the recitals that specifying demand side measures for public procurement and other forms of public interventions solely through delegated acts is an exceptional approach targeted to the chemical industry, in line with the Union origin and low-carbon requirements for other products set directly in the Regulation.

Amendment 628
Enikő Győri, Ewa Zajączkowska-Hernik, Anna Bryłka, Ernő Schaller-Baross, András Gyürk, András László, Sebastian Kruis, Klara Dostalova, Jorge Martín Frías, Hermann Tertsch, Thierry Mariani, Christophe Bay

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(27a) In order to ensure legal certainty, any aspect of this Regulation, including requirements related to investments made before its date of application, existing ownership and technological structures, supplier contracts or investment expansions approved before that date should not apply retroactively.

Or. en

Amendment 629
Tomislav Sokol

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(27b) Fertilising products constitute an important link between industrial production and agricultural and agri-food value chains, and reducing the greenhouse gas intensity of their production can contribute to emissions reductions along those value chains. In order to support the development of lead markets for fertilising products with a verified lower greenhouse gas intensity, the Commission should establish a dedicated work plan identifying appropriate demand-side measures and the end markets or value-chain applications to which they could apply. The work plan should be based on

preparatory studies, an assessment of socio-economic impacts and consultation with Member States and relevant stakeholders across the value chain, including industry, farmers and downstream agri-food operators, and should take account of the Union-wide certification and labelling framework for lower greenhouse gas intensity fertilising products. Potential measures may include requirements linked to public support and other public interventions and measures facilitating the use of verified greenhouse gas intensity information by downstream operators.

Or. en

Amendment 630
Katri Kulmuni, Anna-Maja Henriksson, Bart Groothuis

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(27b) Demand-side measures aimed at promoting lead markets beyond public procurement and other forms of public intervention should be considered only, if there is clear reason for such measures based on a careful assessment demonstrating the need to strengthen the Union's strategic industrial value chains, in consultation with the sectors affected, and introduced through dedicated legislative packages.

Or. en

Justification

It should be clarified in the recitals that specifying demand side measures for public procurement and other forms of public interventions solely through delegated acts is an exceptional approach targeted to the chemical industry, in line with the Union origin and low-carbon requirements for other products set directly in the Regulation.

Amendment 631
Tomislav Sokol

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(27c) The maritime manufacturing sector comprises complex vessels, equipment, systems and technologies and is characterised by integrated and specialised supply chains which require a sector-specific approach to the determination of Union content. In order to support Union maritime industrial capacity and ensure that Union-origin requirements applicable in public procurement and public support schemes appropriately reflect the characteristics of that sector, the Commission should be empowered to establish a dedicated framework for vessels and maritime equipment. That framework should combine a minimum share of Union content in the overall value of a vessel or maritime equipment with Union-origin sourcing requirements for identified strategic maritime equipment and technologies, on the basis of a common nomenclature capable of adequately reflecting maritime manufacturing activities and supply chains. In view of technological developments and changes in the structure and availability of maritime supply chains, such requirements should be based on a sector-specific impact assessment, regularly reviewed and developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders through a structured consultation mechanism.

Or. en

Amendment 632
Diana Iovanovici Şoşoacă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(28) Investment, including from foreign entities, plays a critical role in fostering a strong internal market and territorial cohesion, particularly by promoting innovation and driving economic growth in the Union which is essential for its competitiveness. However, in exceptional circumstances, particularly large investments originating from third countries that hold a very significant market position in the global risk disrupting important supply chains and the security of emerging strategic sectors that are of particular importance in the development of the internal market. Divergent conditions applied by Member States for such investments fragment the internal market by creating unequal conditions for investors allowing investments that do not contribute genuine added value to the Union economy while creating significant risk for the development and supply security in these sectors and creating an incentive for "regulatory arbitrage" by investors. Allowing such investments to proceed without any conditions ***could*** mean that the added value creation associated with selected strategic technologies and innovative manufacturing activities remains outside the Union, which have detrimental effect for the Union's supply security and technological development in emerging strategic sectors. Moreover, unconditional exposure of the internal market to such large investments risks putting into question the Union's technological advancements necessary for its twin transition and defence capabilities. Therefore, the provisions of this Regulation should ensure that such large	(28) Investment, including from foreign entities***, especially from outside the EU***, plays a critical role in fostering a strong internal market and territorial cohesion, particularly by promoting innovation and driving economic growth in the Union which is essential for its competitiveness.

investments coming from third countries that hold a particularly significant market position do not disrupt the Union's supply security and economic security, and ensure its technological advancement in emerging strategic sectors. If such investments do not provide for sufficient Union participation and technology transfer, the long-term supply security of emerging strategic sectors is hampered due to lack of Union capacities independent from the country holding a significant share of relevant global supply. Furthermore, it has been observed that certain of such investments do not involve meaningful employment of Union workers, which jeopardizes the development of skills crucial for the development of emerging strategic sectors in the internal market.

However, in exceptional circumstances, particularly large investments originating from third countries that hold a very significant market position in the global risk disrupting important supply chains and the security of emerging strategic sectors that are of particular importance in the development of the internal market. Divergent conditions applied by Member States for such investments fragment the internal market by creating unequal conditions for investors allowing investments that do not contribute genuine added value to the Union economy while creating significant risk for the development and supply security in these sectors and creating an incentive for "regulatory arbitrage" by investors. Allowing such investments to proceed without any conditions***, including those relating to the use of local labour and the development of professional training programmes in the medium and long term for persons to be integrated into these sectors,*** mean that the added value creation associated with selected strategic technologies and innovative manufacturing activities remains outside the Union, which have detrimental effect for the Union's

supply security and technological development in emerging strategic sectors. Moreover, unconditional exposure of the internal market to such large investments risks putting into question the Union's technological advancements necessary for its twin transition and defence capabilities. Therefore, the provisions of this Regulation should ensure that such large investments coming from third countries that hold a particularly significant market position do not disrupt the Union's supply security and economic security, and ensure its technological advancement in emerging strategic sectors. If such investments do not provide for sufficient Union participation and technology transfer, the long-term supply security of emerging strategic sectors is hampered due to lack of Union capacities independent from the country holding a significant share of relevant global supply. Furthermore, it has been observed that certain of such investments do not involve meaningful employment of Union workers, which jeopardizes the development of skills crucial for the development of emerging strategic sectors in the internal market.

Or. ro

Amendment 633
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(28) Investment, including from foreign entities, plays a critical role in fostering a strong internal market and territorial cohesion, particularly by promoting innovation and driving economic growth in the Union which is essential for its competitiveness. However, in exceptional	(28) Investment, including from foreign entities, plays a critical role in fostering a strong internal market and territorial cohesion, particularly by promoting innovation and driving economic growth in the Union which is essential for its competitiveness. However, in exceptional

circumstances, particularly large investments originating from third countries that hold a very significant market position in the global risk disrupting important supply chains and the security of emerging strategic sectors that are of particular importance in the development of the internal market. Divergent conditions applied by Member States for such investments fragment the internal market by creating unequal conditions for investors allowing investments that do not contribute genuine added value to the Union economy while creating significant risk for the development and supply security in these sectors and creating an incentive for "regulatory arbitrage" by investors. Allowing such investments to proceed without any conditions could mean that the added value creation associated with selected strategic technologies and innovative manufacturing activities remains outside the Union, which have detrimental effect for the Union's supply security and technological development in emerging strategic sectors. Moreover, unconditional exposure of the internal market to such large investments risks putting into question the Union's technological advancements necessary for its twin transition and defence capabilities. Therefore, the provisions of this Regulation should ensure that such large investments coming from third countries that hold a particularly significant market position do not disrupt the Union's supply security and economic security, and ensure its technological advancement in emerging strategic sectors. If such investments do not provide for sufficient Union participation and technology transfer, the long-term supply security of emerging strategic sectors is hampered due to lack of Union capacities independent from the country holding a significant share of relevant global supply. Furthermore, it has been observed that certain of such investments do not involve meaningful employment of

circumstances, particularly large investments originating from third countries that hold a very significant market position in the global ***market*** risk disrupting important supply chains and the security of emerging strategic sectors ***and net-zero technologies*** that are of particular importance in the development of the internal market. Divergent conditions applied by Member States for such investments fragment the internal market by creating unequal conditions for investors allowing investments that do not contribute ***to*** genuine added value to the Union economy while creating significant risk for the development and supply security in these sectors and creating an incentive for "regulatory arbitrage" by investors. Allowing such investments to proceed without any conditions could mean that the added value creation associated with selected strategic ***and net-zero*** technologies and innovative manufacturing activities remains outside the Union, which have detrimental effect for the Union's supply security and technological development in emerging strategic sectors ***and net-zero technologies***. Moreover, unconditional exposure of the internal market to such large investments risks putting into question the Union's technological advancements necessary for its twin transition and defence capabilities. Therefore, the provisions of this Regulation should ensure that such large investments ***made by a foreign investor or a foreign investor's subsidiary,*** coming from third countries that hold a particularly significant market position do not disrupt the Union's supply security and economic security, and ensure its technological advancement in emerging strategic sectors ***and net-zero technologies***. If such investments do not provide for sufficient Union participation and technology transfer, the long-term supply security of emerging strategic sectors is hampered due to lack of Union capacities independent from the country holding a significant

Union workers, which jeopardizes the development of skills crucial for the development of emerging strategic sectors in the internal market.

share of relevant global supply. Furthermore, it has been observed that certain of such investments do not involve meaningful employment of Union workers, which jeopardizes the development of skills crucial for the development of emerging strategic sectors ***and net-zero technologies*** in the internal market.

Or. en

Amendment 634
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, Marc Angel, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(28) Investment, including from foreign entities, plays a critical role in fostering a strong internal market and territorial cohesion, particularly by promoting innovation and driving economic growth in the Union which is essential for its competitiveness. However, in exceptional circumstances, particularly large investments originating from third countries that hold a very significant market position in the global risk disrupting important supply chains ***and the*** security of ***emerging*** strategic sectors ***that*** are of particular importance in the development of the internal market. Divergent conditions applied by Member States for such investments fragment the internal market by creating unequal conditions for investors allowing investments that do not contribute genuine added value to the Union economy while creating significant risk for the development and supply security in these sectors and creating an incentive for "regulatory arbitrage" by investors. Allowing such investments to proceed	(28) Investment, including from foreign entities, plays a critical role in fostering a strong internal market and territorial cohesion, particularly by promoting innovation and driving economic growth in the Union which is essential for its competitiveness. However, in exceptional circumstances, particularly large investments originating from third countries that hold a very significant market position in the global risk disrupting important supply chains***, increase dependencies on third country operators, and threaten the economic*** security of ***the Union and its*** strategic sectors***, which*** are of particular importance in the development of the internal market. Divergent conditions applied by Member States for such investments fragment the internal market by creating unequal conditions for investors allowing investments that do not contribute genuine added value to the Union economy while creating significant risk for the development and supply security in these sectors and creating an incentive for

without any conditions could mean that the added value creation associated with selected strategic technologies and innovative manufacturing activities remains outside the Union, which have detrimental effect for the Union's supply security and technological development in ***emerging*** strategic sectors. Moreover, unconditional exposure of the internal market to such large investments risks putting into question the Union's technological advancements necessary for its twin transition and defence capabilities. Therefore, the provisions of this Regulation should ensure that such large investments coming from third countries that hold a particularly significant market position do not disrupt the Union's supply security and economic security, and ensure its technological advancement in ***emerging*** strategic sectors. If such investments do not provide for sufficient Union participation and technology transfer, the long-term supply security of ***emerging*** strategic sectors is hampered due to lack of Union capacities independent from the country holding a significant share of relevant global supply. Furthermore, it has been observed that certain of such investments do not involve meaningful employment of Union workers, which jeopardizes the development of skills crucial for the development of emerging strategic sectors in the internal market.

"regulatory arbitrage" by investors. Allowing such investments to proceed without any conditions could mean that the added value creation associated with selected strategic technologies and innovative manufacturing activities remains outside the Union, which have detrimental effect for the Union's supply security and technological development in strategic sectors. Moreover, unconditional exposure of the internal market to such large investments risks putting into question the Union's technological advancements necessary for its twin transition and defence capabilities. Therefore, the provisions of this Regulation should ensure that such large investments coming from third countries***, made by a foreign investor or via an established subsidiary that is owned or controlled by a foreign investor,*** that hold a particularly significant market position do not disrupt the Union's supply security and economic security, and ensure its technological advancement in strategic sectors. If such investments do not provide for sufficient Union participation and technology transfer, the long-term supply security of strategic sectors is hampered due to lack of Union capacities independent from the ***third*** country holding a significant share of relevant global supply. Furthermore, it has been observed that certain of such investments do not involve meaningful employment of Union workers, which jeopardizes the development of skills crucial for the development of emerging strategic sectors in the internal market.

Or. en

Amendment 635

Mariateresa Vivaldini, Daniele Polato, Carlo Fidanza, Elena Donazzan, Nicola Procaccini, Sergio Berlato, Stefano Cavedagna, Carlo Ciccioli, Alessandro Ciriani, Pietro Fiocchi, Alberico Gambino, Chiara Gemma, Paolo Inselvini, Lara Magoni, Mario Mantovani, Giuseppe Milazzo, Denis Nesci, Michele Picaro, Ruggero Razza, Antonella

Sberna, Marco Squarta, Francesco Torselli, Francesco Ventola, Giovanni Crosetto, Nicolas Bay, Marion Maréchal

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(28) Investment, including from foreign entities, plays a critical role in fostering a strong internal market and territorial cohesion, particularly by promoting innovation and driving economic growth in the Union which is essential for its competitiveness. However, in exceptional circumstances, particularly large investments originating from third countries that hold a very significant market position in the global risk disrupting important supply chains and the security of emerging strategic sectors that are of particular importance in the development of the internal market. Divergent conditions applied by Member States for such investments fragment the internal market by creating unequal conditions for investors allowing investments that do not contribute genuine added value to the Union economy while creating significant risk for the development and supply security in these sectors and creating an incentive for "regulatory arbitrage" by investors. Allowing such investments to proceed without any conditions could mean that the added value creation associated with selected strategic technologies and innovative manufacturing activities remains outside the Union, which have detrimental effect for the Union's supply security and technological development in emerging strategic sectors. Moreover, unconditional exposure of the internal market to such large investments risks putting into question the Union's technological advancements necessary for its twin transition and defence capabilities. Therefore, the provisions of this Regulation should ensure that such large	(28) Investment, including from foreign entities, plays a critical role in fostering a strong internal market and territorial cohesion, particularly by promoting innovation and driving economic growth in the Union which is essential for its competitiveness. However, in exceptional circumstances, particularly large investments originating from third countries that hold a very significant market position in the global risk disrupting important supply chains and the security of emerging strategic sectors that are of particular importance in the development of the internal market. Divergent conditions applied by Member States for such investments fragment the internal market by creating unequal conditions for investors allowing investments that do not contribute genuine added value to the Union economy while creating significant risk for the development and supply security in these sectors and creating an incentive for "regulatory arbitrage" by investors. Allowing such investments to proceed without any conditions could mean that the added value creation associated with selected strategic technologies and innovative manufacturing activities remains outside the Union, which have detrimental effect for the Union's supply security and technological development in emerging strategic sectors. Moreover, unconditional exposure of the internal market to such large investments risks putting into question the Union's technological advancements necessary for its twin transition and defence capabilities. Therefore, the provisions of this Regulation should ensure that such large

investments coming from third countries that hold a particularly significant market position do not disrupt the Union's supply security and economic security, and ensure its technological advancement in emerging strategic sectors. If such investments do not provide for ***sufficient*** Union participation and technology transfer, the long-term supply security of emerging strategic sectors is hampered due to lack of Union capacities independent from the country holding a significant share of relevant global supply. Furthermore, it has been observed that certain of such investments do not involve meaningful employment of Union workers, which jeopardizes the development of skills crucial for the development of emerging strategic sectors in the internal market.	investments coming from third countries that hold a particularly significant market position do not disrupt the Union's supply security and economic security, and ensure its technological advancement in emerging strategic sectors. If such investments do not provide for ***an adequate contribution to Union value creation, including through, where appropriate,*** Union participation***, research and development activities, employment, skills development*** and technology transfer, the long-term supply security of emerging strategic sectors is hampered due to lack of Union capacities independent from the country holding a significant share of relevant global supply. Furthermore, it has been observed that certain of such investments do not involve meaningful employment of Union workers, which jeopardizes the development of skills crucial for the development of emerging strategic sectors in the internal market.

Or. en

Justification

Ensure that conditions on foreign investments focus on their effective contribution to Union value creation, research, employment, skills and technological development, while remaining proportionate to the investment concerned.

Amendment 636
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(28) Investment, including from foreign entities, plays a critical role in fostering a strong internal market and territorial cohesion, particularly by promoting innovation and driving economic growth in the Union which is essential for its	(28) Investment, including from foreign entities, plays a critical role in fostering a strong internal market and territorial cohesion, particularly by promoting innovation and driving economic growth in the Union which is essential for its

competitiveness. However, in exceptional circumstances, particularly large investments originating from third countries that hold a very significant market position in the global risk disrupting important supply chains and the security of emerging strategic sectors that are of particular importance in the development of the internal market. Divergent conditions ***applied by Member States for such investments fragment the internal market by creating unequal conditions for investors*** allowing investments that do not contribute genuine added value to the Union economy while creating significant risk for the development and supply security in these sectors and creating an incentive for "regulatory arbitrage" by investors. Allowing such investments to proceed without any conditions could mean that the added value creation associated with selected strategic technologies and innovative manufacturing activities remains outside the Union, which have detrimental effect for the Union's supply security and technological development in emerging strategic sectors. Moreover, unconditional exposure of the internal market to such large investments risks putting into question the Union's technological advancements necessary for its twin transition and defence capabilities. Therefore, the provisions of this Regulation should ensure that such large investments coming from third countries that hold a particularly significant market position do not disrupt the Union's supply security and economic security, and ensure its technological advancement in emerging strategic sectors. If such investments do not provide for sufficient Union participation and technology transfer, the long-term supply security of emerging strategic sectors is hampered due to lack of Union capacities independent from the country holding a significant share of relevant global supply. Furthermore, it has been observed that certain of such investments

competitiveness. However, in exceptional circumstances, particularly large investments originating from third countries that hold a very significant market position in the global risk disrupting important supply chains and the security of emerging strategic sectors that are of particular importance in the development of the internal market. Divergent conditions allowing investments that do not contribute genuine added value to the Union economy while creating significant risk for the development and supply security in these sectors and creating an incentive for "regulatory arbitrage" by investors. Allowing such investments to proceed without any conditions could mean that the added value creation associated with selected strategic technologies and innovative manufacturing activities remains outside the Union, which have detrimental effect for the Union's supply security and technological development in emerging strategic sectors. Moreover, unconditional exposure of the internal market to such large investments risks putting into question the Union's technological advancements necessary for its twin transition and defence capabilities. Therefore, the provisions of this Regulation should ensure that such large investments coming from third countries that hold a particularly significant market position do not disrupt the Union's supply security and economic security, and ensure its technological advancement in emerging strategic sectors. If such investments do not provide for sufficient Union participation and technology transfer, the long-term supply security of emerging strategic sectors is hampered due to lack of Union capacities independent from the country holding a significant share of relevant global supply. Furthermore, it has been observed that certain of such investments do not involve meaningful employment of Union workers, which jeopardizes the development of skills crucial for the development of emerging strategic sectors

do not involve meaningful employment of Union workers, which jeopardizes the development of skills crucial for the development of emerging strategic sectors in the internal market.	in the internal market.

Or. fr

Amendment 637
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(28a) In the Communication on an Industrial Action Plan for the European Automotive Sector published on 5 March 2025, the Commission announced conditions for inbound foreign investments in the automotive sector to further increase their added value for the EU. Such conditions could include joint venture requirements, senior management requirements, facilitating agreements that support the needs of EU industry, licensing of technology or intellectual property, commitments to supply critical inputs. Such announcement has created reasonable expectations for foreign investors, which may therefore lead to an acceleration of new or planned foreign investment projects in the Union before any conditions start applying. This could lead to a significant reduction of the effectiveness of the provisions on foreign investment contribution of this Regulation aiming at strengthening the resilience of supply chains and the Single Market. It is therefore necessary to start applying the conditions foreseen for foreign direct investments retroactively and starting from the date of publication of the Communication on an Industrial Action

Amendment 638
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, Christophe Clergeau, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(29) In order to ensure that the internal market remains attractive for investment, and that investment adds value to the Union's economy and society, it is necessary to establish common conditions for foreign direct investment in manufacturing emerging strategic sectors. Those sectors should be manufacturing sectors with innovative potential where Union entities are not at or near the global innovation frontier, ***and*** where appropriate Union capacities and participation should be ensured. Harmonised criteria should apply to foreign investors of a third country which holds over 40% of the global manufacturing capacity in emerging strategic sectors. To ensure the effectiveness of the provisions of this Regulation, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing capacity of those sectors and publish the results.	(29) In order to ensure that the internal market remains attractive for investment, and that investment adds value to the Union's economy and society, it is necessary to establish common conditions for foreign direct investment in manufacturing emerging strategic sectors. Those sectors should be manufacturing sectors with innovative potential ***and strategic relevance for the Union, and*** where Union entities are ***either*** not at or near the global innovation frontier, ***or*** where ***they are but this position is increasingly threatened, such that*** appropriate Union capacities and participation should be ensured. ***Strategic sectors in scope should be certain net-zero technologies as defined under the NZIA Regulation (battery technology, solar technology, on- and offshore wind technology, EV's, hydrogen, heat pumps, hydropower and electric charging technologies) as well as critical raw materials.*** Harmonised ***and objective*** criteria should apply to foreign investors ***or their subsidiaries, in the Union or elsewhere,*** of a third country which holds over 40% of the global manufacturing capacity in emerging strategic sectors. To ensure the effectiveness of the provisions of this Regulation, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing capacity

of those sectors and publish the results.

Or. en

Amendment 639
Pascal Canfin, Bart Groothuis, Martin Hojsík, Ľubica Karvašová

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(29) In order to ensure that the internal market remains attractive for investment, and that investment adds value to the Union's economy and society, it is necessary to establish common conditions for foreign direct investment in manufacturing emerging strategic sectors. Those sectors should be manufacturing sectors with innovative potential where Union entities are not at or near the global innovation frontier, and where appropriate Union capacities and participation should be ensured. Harmonised criteria should apply to foreign investors of a third country which holds over 40% of the global manufacturing capacity in emerging strategic sectors. To ensure the effectiveness of the provisions of this Regulation, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing capacity of those sectors and publish the results.	(29) In order to ensure that the internal market remains attractive for investment, and that investment adds value to the Union's economy and society, it is necessary to establish common conditions for foreign direct investment in manufacturing emerging strategic sectors. Those sectors should be manufacturing sectors with innovative potential where Union entities are not at or near the global innovation frontier, and where appropriate Union capacities and participation should be ensured. Harmonised criteria should apply to foreign investors of a third country which holds over 40% of the global manufacturing capacity in emerging strategic sectors. ***Relying on the concept of beneficial owner makes it possible to capture indirect chains of ownership and control, including through holding companies established in other third countries or in the Union, as well as investments by state-owned undertakings.*** To ensure the effectiveness of the provisions of this Regulation, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing capacity of those sectors and publish the results.

Or. en

Amendment 640
Jean-Marc Germain

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(29) In order to ensure that the internal market remains attractive for investment, and that investment adds value to the Union's economy and society, it is necessary to establish common conditions for foreign direct investment in manufacturing emerging strategic sectors. Those sectors should be manufacturing sectors with innovative potential where Union entities are not at or near the global innovation frontier, and where appropriate Union capacities and participation should be ensured. Harmonised criteria should apply to foreign investors of a third country which holds over ***40%*** of the global manufacturing capacity in emerging strategic sectors. To ensure the effectiveness of the provisions of this Regulation, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing capacity of those sectors and publish the results.	(29) In order to ensure that the internal market remains attractive for investment, and that investment adds value to the Union's economy and society, it is necessary to establish common conditions for foreign direct investment in manufacturing emerging strategic sectors ***and net-zero technologies***. Those sectors should be manufacturing sectors ***and net-zero technologies*** with innovative potential where Union entities are not at or near the global innovation frontier, and where appropriate Union capacities and participation should be ensured. Harmonised criteria should apply to foreign investors ***or a foreign investor's subsidiaries*** of a third country which holds over ***20%*** of the global manufacturing capacity in emerging strategic sectors ***and net-zero technologies, as such a share may already constitute a significant concentration capable of creating strategic dependencies for the Union***. To ensure the effectiveness of the provisions of this Regulation, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing capacity of those sectors and publish the results.

Or. en

Justification

A threshold of 40% of global manufacturing capacity is too narrow to ensure that major foreign direct investments genuinely strengthen the Union's industrial capabilities rather than merely relocating production while reproducing existing strategic dependencies within the internal market. Strategic dependence and economic leverage may arise well before a third country reaches such an exceptionally high share of global production. This is particularly the case where significant concentration already exists in critical technologies, components, inputs or other bottlenecks within the relevant value chain. Setting the threshold at 40% risks activating the mechanism only once a strategic dependency is already deeply entrenched. Moreover, such a high threshold, particularly when combined with exemptions for countries covered by relevant international agreements, risks making an ostensibly horizontal economic-security instrument de facto applicable almost exclusively to investors originating

from a single third country. This weakens the general and objective character of the mechanism, exposes it to accusations of discriminatory targeting and possible litigation or hostile coercive measures, while leaving comparable investment strategies from other significant manufacturing countries outside its scope. Lowering the threshold to 20% preserves a targeted approach while ensuring that the mechanism applies to countries already holding a substantial position in strategic value chains. It allows the Union to address dependencies before they become entrenched and ensure that foreign investment contributes to European industrial upgrading, technological capabilities and resilient supply chains, while maintaining openness to foreign investment.

Amendment 641
Paolo Borchia, Isabella Tovaglieri, Raffaele Stancanelli, Ewa Zajączkowska-Hernik, Jorge Martín Frías, Hermann Tertsch, Anna Bryłka, Klara Dostalova, Jana Nagyová, Ondřej Knotek, Jaroslav Bžoch, Tomáš Kubín

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(29) In order to ensure that the internal market remains attractive for investment, and that investment adds value to the Union's economy and society, it is necessary to establish common conditions for foreign direct investment in manufacturing emerging strategic sectors. Those sectors should be manufacturing sectors with innovative potential where Union entities are not at or near the global innovation frontier, and where appropriate Union capacities and participation should be ensured. Harmonised criteria should apply to foreign investors of a third country which holds over 40% of the global manufacturing capacity in emerging strategic sectors. To ensure the effectiveness of the provisions of this Regulation, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing capacity of those sectors and publish the results.	(29) In order to ensure that the internal market remains attractive for investment, and that investment adds value to the Union's economy and society, it is necessary to establish common conditions for foreign direct investment in manufacturing emerging strategic sectors. Those sectors should be manufacturing sectors with innovative potential where Union entities are not at or near the global innovation frontier, and where appropriate Union capacities and participation should be ensured. Harmonised criteria should apply to foreign investors of a third country which holds over 40% of the global manufacturing capacity in emerging strategic sectors. To ensure the effectiveness of the provisions of this Regulation, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing capacity of those sectors and publish the results. ***The Commission should also ensure that the provisions do not result in unnecessary duplication or conflicts with national law and other Union legislation, and do not impose undue administrative burden on economic operators.***

Or. en

Amendment 642
Raúl de la Hoz Quintano, Adrián Vázquez Lázara, Esteban González Pons, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Dolors Montserrat, Javier Zarzalejos, Susana Solís Pérez, Borja Giménez Larraz, Carmen Crespo Díaz, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Esther Herranz García, Nicolás Pascual de la Parte, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez, Francisco José Millán Mon, Maravillas Abadía Jover, Isabel Benjumea Benjumea, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(29) In order to ensure that the internal market remains attractive for investment, and that investment adds value to the Union's economy and society, it is necessary to establish common conditions for foreign direct investment in manufacturing emerging strategic sectors. Those sectors should be manufacturing sectors with innovative potential where Union entities are not at or near the global innovation frontier, and where appropriate Union capacities and participation should be ensured. Harmonised criteria should apply to foreign ***investors of a third country which holds over*** 40% of the global manufacturing capacity in emerging strategic ***sectors***. To ensure the effectiveness of the provisions of this Regulation, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing capacity of those sectors and publish the results.	(29) In order to ensure that the internal market remains attractive for investment, and that investment adds value to the Union's economy and society, it is necessary to establish common conditions for foreign direct investment in manufacturing emerging strategic sectors. Those sectors should be manufacturing sectors with innovative potential where Union entities are not at or near the global innovation frontier, and where appropriate Union capacities and participation should be ensured. Harmonised criteria should apply to foreign ***direct investments where more than*** 40% of the global manufacturing capacity in ***the relevant*** emerging strategic ***sector is held by the third country in which the foreign investor's ultimate owner or controller is established or, where the ultimate owner or controller is a natural person, of which that person is a national***. To ensure the effectiveness of the provisions of this Regulation, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing capacity of those sectors and publish the results.

Or. en

Amendment 643
Nicolás González Casares, Javier Moreno Sánchez, Leire Pajín, Idoia Mendia, José

Cepeda, Elena Sancho Murillo, Sandra Gómez López, Lina Gálvez, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Alicia Homs Ginel, Hana Jalloul Muro, Laura Ballarín Cereza

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(29) In order to ensure that the internal market remains attractive for investment, and that investment adds value to the Union's economy and society, it is necessary to establish common conditions for foreign direct investment in manufacturing emerging strategic sectors. Those sectors should ***be*** manufacturing sectors with innovative potential where Union entities are not at or near the global innovation frontier, and where appropriate Union capacities and participation should be ensured. Harmonised criteria should apply to foreign investors of a third country which holds over 40% of the global manufacturing capacity in emerging strategic sectors. To ensure the effectiveness of the provisions of this Regulation, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing capacity of those sectors and publish the results.	(29) In order to ensure that the internal market remains attractive for investment, and that investment adds value to the Union's economy and society, it is necessary to establish common conditions for foreign direct investment in manufacturing emerging strategic sectors. Those sectors should ***encompass*** manufacturing sectors with innovative potential ***and associated industrial activities of strategic importance for the Union's technological development and economic security,*** where Union entities are not at or near the global innovation frontier, and where appropriate Union capacities and participation should be ensured***, strengthened or preserved***. Harmonised criteria should apply to foreign investors of a third country which holds over 40% of the global manufacturing capacity in emerging strategic sectors. To ensure the effectiveness of the provisions of this Regulation, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing capacity of those sectors and publish the results.

Or. en

Amendment 644
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(29) In order to ensure that the internal	(29) In order to ensure that the internal

market remains attractive for investment, and that investment adds value to the Union's economy and society, it is necessary to establish common conditions for foreign direct investment in manufacturing emerging strategic sectors. Those sectors should be manufacturing sectors with innovative potential where Union entities are not at or near the global innovation frontier, and where appropriate Union capacities and participation should be ensured. Harmonised criteria should apply to foreign investors of a third country which holds over 40% of the global manufacturing capacity in emerging strategic sectors. To ensure the effectiveness of the provisions of this Regulation, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing capacity of those sectors and publish the results.

market remains attractive for investment, and that investment adds value to the Union's economy and society, it is necessary to establish common conditions for foreign direct investment in manufacturing emerging strategic sectors ***and net-zero technologies***. Those sectors should be manufacturing sectors ***and net-zero technologies*** with innovative potential where Union entities are not at or near the global innovation frontier, and where appropriate Union capacities and participation should be ensured. Harmonised criteria should apply to foreign investors ***or a foreign investor's subsidiaries*** of a third country which holds over 40% of the global manufacturing capacity in emerging strategic sectors ***and net-zero technologies***. To ensure the effectiveness of the provisions of this Regulation, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing capacity of those sectors and publish the results.

Or. en

Amendment 645
Rudi Kennes, Marina Mesure

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(29) In order to ensure that the internal market remains attractive for investment, and that investment adds value to the Union's economy and society, it is necessary to establish common conditions for foreign direct investment in manufacturing emerging strategic sectors. Those sectors should be manufacturing sectors with innovative potential where Union entities are not at or near the global innovation frontier, and where appropriate Union capacities and participation should be ensured. Harmonised criteria should	(29) In order to ensure that the internal market remains attractive for investment, and that investment adds value to the Union's economy and society, it is necessary to establish common conditions for foreign direct investment in manufacturing emerging strategic sectors. Those sectors should be manufacturing sectors with innovative potential where Union entities are not at or near the global innovation frontier, and where appropriate Union capacities and participation should be ensured. Harmonised criteria should

apply to foreign investors of a third country which holds over ***40%*** of the global manufacturing capacity in emerging strategic sectors. To ensure the effectiveness of the provisions of this Regulation, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing capacity of those sectors and publish the results.	apply to foreign investors of a third country which holds over ***20%*** of the global manufacturing capacity in emerging strategic sectors. To ensure the effectiveness of the provisions of this Regulation, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing capacity of those sectors and publish the results.

Or. en

Amendment 646
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(29) In order to ensure that the internal market remains attractive for investment, and that investment adds value to the Union's economy and society, it is necessary to establish common conditions for foreign direct investment in manufacturing ***emerging strategic*** sectors. Those sectors should be manufacturing sectors with innovative potential where Union entities are not at or near the global innovation frontier, and where ***appropriate Union*** capacities ***and participation*** should be ensured. Harmonised criteria should apply to ***foreign investors of*** a third country which holds over ***40%*** of the global manufacturing capacity in emerging strategic sectors. ***To ensure the effectiveness of the provisions of this Regulation, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing capacity of those sectors and publish the results***.	(29) In order to ensure that the internal market remains attractive for investment, and that investment adds value to the Union's economy and society, it is necessary to establish common conditions for foreign direct investment in ***established and strategic*** manufacturing sectors ***and net-zero technologies***. Those sectors should be manufacturing sectors with innovative potential where Union entities are not at or near the global innovation frontier ***or where economies of scale are absent***, and where ***the development of the Union's own*** capacities should be ensured ***and the overcoming of its industrial and technological lag promoted***. Harmonised criteria should apply to ***investments originating directly or indirectly from*** a third country which holds over ***30%*** of the global manufacturing capacity in ***established or*** emerging strategic sectors ***or net-zero technologies***.

Or. fr

Amendment 647
Nicolás González Casares, Javier Moreno Sánchez, Leire Pajín, Idoia Mendia, José Cepeda, Elena Sancho Murillo, Sandra Gómez López, Lina Gálvez, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Alicia Homs Ginel, Hana Jalloul Muro, Laura Ballarín Cereza

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(29a) Onshore and offshore wind power technologies are essential to expand renewable electricity generation and preserve industrial capacities associated with the energy transition. Their inclusion among the sectors covered by Chapter IV of this Regulation should help ensure that investments falling within its scope reinforce manufacturing, skills and supply chains in the Union and reduce the emergence of new strategic dependencies.

Or. en

Amendment 648
Nicolás González Casares, Javier Moreno Sánchez, Leire Pajín, Idoia Mendia, José Cepeda, Elena Sancho Murillo, Sandra Gómez López, Lina Gálvez, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Alicia Homs Ginel, Hana Jalloul Muro, Laura Ballarín Cereza

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(29b) Semiconductors, digital technologies, artificial intelligence and quantum technologies underpin the digital transformation and the development of new industrial capabilities. The inclusion of the activities in these sectors covered by this Regulation should ensure that foreign investments falling within its scope consolidate manufacturing capacities, technological knowledge and specialised skills in the Union, strengthen security of supply and sustainable industrial integration, and

avoid dependencies that are difficult to reverse.

Or. en

Amendment 649
Diana Iovanovici Şoşoacă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 30

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(30) Greenfield foreign investments occur where the foreign investor or a foreign investor's subsidiary in the Union sets up new facilities or a new undertaking in the Union. Both Greenfield and Brownfield foreign investments should fall within the scope of this Regulation to the extent that they involve the acquisition of control over a Union target or Union asset, as they both have the possibility to impact the well-functioning internal market.	(30) Greenfield foreign investments occur where the foreign investor or a foreign investor's subsidiary in the Union sets up new facilities or a new undertaking in the Union. Both Greenfield and Brownfield foreign investments should fall within the scope of this Regulation to the extent that they involve the acquisition of control over a Union target or Union asset, as they both have the possibility to impact the well-functioning internal market. ***The use of brownfield sites and their reintroduction into the European economy must be encouraged and made a European priority, especially in the case of large sites that could adversely affect EU regions through their deterioration and the emergence of derelict sites with possible unmonitored pollution.***

Or. ro

Amendment 650
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 30

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(30) Greenfield foreign investments	(30) Greenfield foreign investments

occur where the foreign investor or a foreign investor's subsidiary in the Union sets up new facilities or a new undertaking in the Union. Both Greenfield and Brownfield foreign investments should fall within the scope of this Regulation to the extent that they involve the acquisition of control over a Union target or Union asset, as they both have the possibility to impact the well-functioning internal market.

occur where the foreign investor or a foreign investor's subsidiary in the Union sets up new facilities or a new undertaking in the Union. ***Investments in existing sites or assets ('brownfield investments') encompass in particular the acquisition, modernisation, extension, redevelopment or restoration to service of existing production capacities***. Both Greenfield and Brownfield foreign investments should fall within the scope of this Regulation to the extent that they involve the acquisition of control over a Union target or Union asset, as they both have the possibility to impact the well-functioning internal market.

Or. fr

Amendment 651
Tomislav Sokol

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 30 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(30a) Certain manufacturing sectors are of particular strategic importance for the Union's economic security, resilience, technological capacity and clean energy transition and may therefore warrant particular consideration in the context of foreign direct investment. This is the case for emerging strategic sectors in which the development and scaling-up of Union manufacturing capacity is essential to reduce strategic dependencies and preserve technological and industrial capabilities, including battery technologies and their value chains, electric and fuel-cell vehicles and related components, solar technologies and hydrogen technologies, including electrolysers and fuel cells. Such consideration is also warranted for established strategic sectors where maintaining a strong and competitive

Union manufacturing base is essential for the deployment of technologies necessary for the Union's energy and climate objectives and for the resilience of related supply chains. This includes onshore and offshore wind technologies, for which the Union has developed significant manufacturing capabilities and specialised supply chains encompassing final products and key specific components.

Or. en

Amendment 652
Dirk Gotink, Wouter Beke, Pascal Arimont, Christian Ehler, Willemien Koning, Markus Ferber, Sabine Verheyen, Monika Hohlmeier, Christian Doleschal, Norbert Herhammer, Verena Mertens, Inese Vaidere, Andrea Wechsler, Henrik Dahl, Andreas Schwab, Jörgen Warborn, Hildegard Bentele, Rasa Juknevičienė, Regina Doherty, Norbert Lins, Borys Budka, Mirosława Nykiel, Krzysztof Hetman, Andrzej Buła, Dariusz Joński, Bogdan Andrzej Zdrojewski, Adam Jarubas, Kamila Gasiuk-Pihowicz, Dóra Dávid, Eszter Lakos, Oliver Schenk, Angelika Niebler

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(31) The review of the investments and application of the harmonised conditions should be carried out in accordance with this Regulation. It should take into account all information available and adhere to the principle of proportionality. Moreover, all measures taken by national authorities or the Commission with respect to the review of foreign investments should comply with Union law, and in particular with Articles 49 and 63 TFEU.	(31) The review of the investments and application of the harmonised conditions should be carried out in accordance with this Regulation. It should take into account all information available and adhere to the principle of proportionality. ***The implementation of the foreign investment provisions of this Regulation should be fully aligned with Regulation (EU) 2026/1386 on the screening of foreign investments. In order to ensure coherence, legal certainty and administrative efficiency, where an investment falls within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2026/1386, the screening and notification procedures established therein should constitute the single procedural framework, without creating parallel notification, filing or screening***

requirements under this Regulation. The competent authorities designated pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2026/1386 should also be responsible for applying the relevant provisions of this Regulation, making use, to the greatest extent possible, of the information, procedures, timelines, digital infrastructure and cooperation mechanisms established under that Regulation. The specific industrial value criteria laid down in this Regulation may be assessed within that framework, without prejudice to the distinct assessment of risks to security or public order carried out pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2026/1386. Moreover, all measures taken by national authorities or the Commission with respect to the review of foreign investments should comply with Union law, and in particular with Articles 49 and 63 TFEU.

Or. en

Amendment 653
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(31) The review of the investments and application of the harmonised conditions should be carried out in accordance with this Regulation. It should take into account all information available and adhere to the ***principle*** of proportionality. Moreover, all measures taken by national authorities or the Commission with respect to the review of foreign investments should comply with Union law, and in particular with Articles 49 and 63 TFEU.	(31) The review of the investments and application of the harmonised conditions should be carried out in accordance with this Regulation. It should take into account all information available and adhere to the ***principles*** of proportionality ***and the institutional autonomy of the Member States. In Member States which already operate a foreign direct investment screening mechanism, the implementation of this Regulation should rely on the competent authorities and the existing institutional structures and procedures, with due regard for the specific features***

of each national system and the national division of powers. Moreover, all measures taken by national authorities or the Commission with respect to the review of foreign investments should comply with Union law, and in particular with Articles 49 and 63 TFEU.

Or. fr

Amendment 654
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(32) Therefore, the provisions of this Regulation should apply to foreign direct investments in ***emerging*** strategic sectors in accordance with the thresholds established by this Regulation, notwithstanding the screening mechanism established under ***Regulation*** (EU) 2019/452 of the European Parliament and of the Council[25]. Moreover, the provisions of this Regulation should also apply without prejudice to Union competition law instruments, including Regulation (EU) 2022/2560 of the European Parliament and of the Council[26] and Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004[27].	(32) Therefore, the provisions of this Regulation should apply to foreign direct investments in strategic sectors***, net-zero technologies and established strategic industrial sectors*** in accordance with the thresholds established by this Regulation, notwithstanding the screening mechanism established under ***Regulations*** (EU) 2019/452 ***and 2026/1386*** of the European Parliament and of the Council[25]. Moreover, the provisions of this Regulation should also apply without prejudice to Union competition law instruments, including Regulation (EU) 2022/2560 of the European Parliament and of the Council[26] and Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004[27].
[25] Regulation (EU) 2019/452 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2019 establishing a framework for the screening of foreign direct investments into the Union (OJ L 79I, 21.3.2019, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/452/oj).	[25] Regulation (EU) 2019/452 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2019 establishing a framework for the screening of foreign direct investments into the Union (OJ L 79I, 21.3.2019, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/452/oj).
[26] Regulation (EU) 2022/2560 of the	[26] Regulation (EU) 2022/2560 of the

European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 on foreign subsidies distorting the internal market (OJ L 330, 23.12.2022, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2560/oj).

[27] Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 of 20 January 2004 on the control of concentrations between undertakings (OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2004/139/oj).

European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 on foreign subsidies distorting the internal market (OJ L 330, 23.12.2022, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2560/oj).

[27] Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 of 20 January 2004 on the control of concentrations between undertakings (OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2004/139/oj).

Or. fr

Amendment 655
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(32) Therefore, the provisions of this Regulation should apply to foreign direct investments in ***emerging*** strategic sectors in accordance with the thresholds established by this Regulation, notwithstanding the screening mechanism established under Regulation (EU) 2019/452 of the European Parliament and of the Council[25] . Moreover, the provisions of this Regulation should also apply without prejudice to Union competition law instruments, including Regulation (EU) 2022/2560 of the European Parliament and of the Council[26] and Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004[27] .	(32) Therefore, the provisions of this Regulation should apply to foreign direct investments in strategic sectors in accordance with the thresholds established by this Regulation, notwithstanding the screening mechanism established under Regulation (EU) 2019/452 of the European Parliament and of the Council[25] . Moreover, the provisions of this Regulation should also apply without prejudice to Union competition law instruments, including Regulation (EU) 2022/2560 of the European Parliament and of the Council[26] and Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004[27] .
[25] Regulation (EU) 2019/452 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2019 establishing a framework for the screening of foreign direct investments into the Union (OJ L 79I, 21.3.2019, p. 1, ELI:	[25] Regulation (EU) 2019/452 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2019 establishing a framework for the screening of foreign direct investments into the Union (OJ L 79I, 21.3.2019, p. 1, ELI:

http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/452/oj).

[26] Regulation (EU) 2022/2560 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 on foreign subsidies distorting the internal market (OJ L 330, 23.12.2022, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2560/oj).

[27] Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 of 20 January 2004 on the control of concentrations between undertakings (OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2004/139/oj).

http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/452/oj).

[26] Regulation (EU) 2022/2560 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 on foreign subsidies distorting the internal market (OJ L 330, 23.12.2022, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2560/oj).

[27] Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 of 20 January 2004 on the control of concentrations between undertakings (OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2004/139/oj).

Or. en

Amendment 656
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(32) Therefore, the provisions of this Regulation should apply to foreign direct investments in emerging strategic sectors in accordance with the thresholds established by this Regulation, notwithstanding the screening mechanism established under Regulation (EU) 2019/452 of the European Parliament and of the Council[25]. Moreover, the provisions of this Regulation should also apply without prejudice to Union competition law instruments, including Regulation (EU) 2022/2560 of the European Parliament and of the Council[26] and Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004[27].	(32) Therefore, the provisions of this Regulation should apply to foreign direct investments in emerging strategic sectors ***and net-zero technologies*** in accordance with the thresholds established by this Regulation, notwithstanding the screening mechanism established under Regulation (EU) 2019/452 of the European Parliament and of the Council[25]. Moreover, the provisions of this Regulation should also apply without prejudice to Union competition law instruments, including Regulation (EU) 2022/2560 of the European Parliament and of the Council[26] and Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004[27].
[25] Regulation (EU) 2019/452 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2019 establishing a framework for the screening of foreign direct	[25] Regulation (EU) 2019/452 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2019 establishing a framework for the screening of foreign direct

investments into the Union (OJ L 79I, 21.3.2019, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/452/oj).

[26] Regulation (EU) 2022/2560 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 on foreign subsidies distorting the internal market (OJ L 330, 23.12.2022, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2560/oj).

[27] Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 of 20 January 2004 on the control of concentrations between undertakings (OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2004/139/oj).

investments into the Union (OJ L 79I, 21.3.2019, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/452/oj).

[26] Regulation (EU) 2022/2560 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 on foreign subsidies distorting the internal market (OJ L 330, 23.12.2022, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2560/oj).

[27] Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 of 20 January 2004 on the control of concentrations between undertakings (OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2004/139/oj).

Or. en

Amendment 657
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(33) The foreign direct investment criteria should capture emerging strategic sector investments in the Union by third-country investors ('foreign investors') in the Union. However, it could also be necessary to include investments in the Union by entities that are controlled, directly or indirectly, by a third-country person or entity regardless of the ultimate owner's location ('foreign investor's subsidiary'), as they are equally capable of disrupting the functioning of the internal market, including its supply and economic security, due to the control exercised from the third country having a significant market share Therefore, Investment Authorities should apply the investment criteria where they are clearly needed to effectively ensure the protection of ***public*** security, the supply ***and*** economic security,	(33) The foreign direct investment criteria should capture ***established,*** emerging ***and*** strategic sector investments ***and investments relating to net-zero technologies*** in the Union by third-country investors ('foreign investors') in the Union. However, it could also be necessary to include investments in the Union by entities that are controlled, directly or indirectly, by a third-country person or entity regardless of the ultimate owner's location ('foreign investor's subsidiary'), as they are equally capable of disrupting the functioning of the internal market, including its supply and economic security, due to the control exercised from the third country having a significant market share**.** Therefore, Investment Authorities should apply the investment criteria where they are clearly needed to effectively ensure the

and environmental sustainability in the Union, and where it is essential for the technological advancements of the internal market for the green and digital transition and defence purposes. ***Moreover,*** to prevent the circumvention of ***the*** Regulation's provisions, where no alternative measures ***are reasonably available***. To ensure the proportional application of conditions prescribed to investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary, the Commission should have the opportunity to assess the notification and ***request*** the Investment Authority ***to prescribe certain conditions***. Apart from review of foreign direct investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary as established by this Regulation, investments coming from other Union Member States should not be conditioned or deterred.

protection of security ***and public order***, the ***security of*** supply***,*** economic security ***and financial stability, as well as the maintenance of production capacities, the safeguarding of jobs, skills, know-how and strategic intangible assets in the Union***, and environmental sustainability in the Union, and where it is essential for the technological advancements of the internal market for the green and digital transition and defence purposes. ***It should also be possible to apply these criteria where necessary and proportionate*** to prevent the circumvention of ***this*** Regulation's provisions, ***in particular by means of intermediary structures, subsidiaries or investment vehicles established in the Union or a third country,*** where no alternative ***less restrictive*** measures ***allow this objective to be achieved effectively***. To ensure the proportional application of conditions prescribed to investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary, the Commission should have the opportunity to assess the notification and ***issue a non-binding opinion to*** the Investment Authority. Apart from review of foreign direct investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary as established by this Regulation, investments coming from other Union Member States should not be conditioned or deterred***, unless they are made through an entity established in the Union but controlled, whether directly or indirectly, by a person or entity from a third country, and where application of the criteria provided for by this Regulation is necessary to counter the aforementioned risks or their circumvention***.

Or. fr

Amendment 658
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(33) The foreign direct investment criteria should capture emerging strategic sector investments in the Union by third-country investors ('foreign investors') in the Union. However, it ***could*** also be necessary to include investments in the Union by entities that are controlled, directly or indirectly, by a third-country person or entity regardless of the ultimate owner's location ('foreign investor's subsidiary'), as they are equally capable of disrupting the functioning of the internal market, including its supply and economic security, due to the control exercised from the third country having a significant market share Therefore, Investment Authorities should apply the investment criteria ***where*** they are clearly needed to effectively ensure the protection of public security, the supply and economic security, and environmental sustainability in the Union, and where it is essential for the technological advancements of the internal market for the green and digital transition and defence purposes. ***Moreover, to prevent the circumvention of the Regulation's provisions, where no alternative measures are reasonably available. To ensure the proportional application of conditions prescribed to investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary, the Commission should have the opportunity to assess the notification and request the Investment Authority to prescribe certain conditions.*** Apart from review of foreign direct investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary as established by this Regulation, investments coming from other Union Member States should not be conditioned or deterred.	(33) The foreign direct investment criteria should capture emerging strategic sector ***and net-zero technologies*** investments in the Union by third-country investors ('foreign investors') in the Union. However, it ***should*** also be necessary to include investments in the Union by entities that are controlled, directly or indirectly, by a third-country person or entity regardless of the ultimate owner's location ('foreign investor's subsidiary'), as they are equally capable of disrupting the functioning of the internal market, including its supply and economic security, due to the control exercised from the third country having a significant market share Therefore, Investment Authorities should apply the investment criteria ***as*** they are clearly needed to effectively ensure the protection of public security, the supply and economic security, and environmental sustainability in the Union, and where it is essential for the technological advancements of the internal market for the green and digital transition and defence purposes. Apart from review of foreign direct investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary as established by this Regulation, investments coming from other Union Member States should not be conditioned or deterred.

Or. en

Amendment 659
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(33) The foreign direct investment criteria should capture ***emerging*** strategic sector investments in the Union by third-country investors ('foreign investors') in the Union. However, it could also be necessary to include investments in the Union by entities that are controlled, directly or indirectly, by a third-country person or entity regardless of the ultimate owner's location ('foreign investor's subsidiary'), as they are equally capable of disrupting the functioning of the internal market, including its supply and economic security, due to the control exercised from the third country having a significant market share Therefore, Investment Authorities should apply the investment criteria ***where they are clearly needed to effectively ensure the protection of public security, the supply and economic security, and environmental sustainability in the Union, and where it is essential for the technological advancements of the internal market for the green and digital transition and defence purposes. Moreover,*** to prevent the circumvention of the Regulation's provisions, ***where no alternative measures are reasonably available.*** To ensure the proportional application of conditions prescribed to investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary, the Commission should have the opportunity to assess the notification and request the Investment Authority to prescribe certain conditions. Apart from review of foreign direct investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary as	(33) The foreign direct investment criteria should capture strategic sector investments in the Union by third-country investors ('foreign investors') in the Union. However, it could also be necessary to include investments in the Union by entities that are controlled, directly or indirectly, by a third-country person or entity regardless of the ultimate owner's location ('foreign investor's subsidiary'), as they are equally capable of disrupting the functioning of the internal market, including its supply and economic security, due to the control exercised from the third country having a significant market share Therefore, Investment Authorities should apply the investment criteria ***to these investments*** to prevent the circumvention of the Regulation's provisions. To ensure the proportional application of conditions prescribed to investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary, the Commission should have the opportunity to assess the notification and request the Investment Authority to prescribe certain conditions. Apart from review of foreign direct investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary as established by this Regulation, investments coming from other Union Member States should not be conditioned or deterred.

established by this Regulation, investments coming from other Union Member States should not be conditioned or deterred.

Or. en

Amendment 660
Diana Iovanovici Şoşoacă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(33) The foreign direct investment criteria should ***capture*** emerging strategic sector investments in the Union by third-country investors ('foreign investors') in the Union. However, it could also be necessary to include investments in the Union by entities that are controlled, directly or indirectly, by a third-country person or entity regardless of the ultimate owner's location ('foreign investor's subsidiary'), as they are equally capable of disrupting the functioning of the internal market, including its supply and economic security, due to the control exercised from the third country having a significant market share Therefore, Investment Authorities should apply the investment criteria where they are clearly needed to effectively ensure the protection of public security, the supply and economic security, and environmental sustainability in the Union, and where it is essential for the technological advancements of the internal market for the green and digital transition and defence purposes. Moreover, to prevent the circumvention of the Regulation's provisions, where no alternative measures are reasonably available. To ensure the proportional application of conditions prescribed to investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary, the Commission should have the opportunity to assess the notification	(33) The foreign direct investment criteria should ***also include*** emerging strategic sector investments in the Union by third-country investors ('foreign investors') in the Union***, provided that these investors meet these criteria and that limits are set on the percentage of shares held by a third-country firm or company, to prevent European market dominance***. However, it could also be necessary to include investments in the Union by entities that are controlled, directly or indirectly, by a third-country person or entity regardless of the ultimate owner's location ('foreign investor's subsidiary'), as they are equally capable of disrupting the functioning of the internal market, including its supply and economic security, due to the control exercised from the third country having a significant market share Therefore, Investment Authorities should apply the investment criteria where they are clearly needed to effectively ensure the protection of public security, the supply and economic security, and environmental sustainability in the Union, and where it is essential for the technological advancements of the internal market for the green and digital transition and defence purposes. Moreover, to prevent the circumvention of the Regulation's provisions, where no alternative measures are reasonably

and request the Investment Authority to prescribe certain conditions. Apart from review of foreign direct investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary as established by this Regulation, investments coming from other Union Member States should not be conditioned or deterred.	available. To ensure the proportional application of conditions prescribed to investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary, the Commission should have the opportunity to assess the notification and request the Investment Authority to prescribe certain conditions. Apart from review of foreign direct investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary as established by this Regulation, investments coming from other Union Member States should not be conditioned or deterred.

Or. ro

Amendment 661
Andrea Wechsler, Christian Ehler, Angelika Niebler, Jens Gieseke, Andreas Schwab, Norbert Herhammer, Hildegard Bentele, Markus Ferber, Oliver Schenk, Christian Doleschal, Monika Hohlmeier, Verena Mertens, Ralf Seekatz, Marie-Sophie Christ, Alexandra Mehnert, Norbert Lins, Marion Walsmann, Jörgen Warborn, Tomas Tobé, Arba Kokalari

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(33) The foreign direct investment criteria should capture emerging strategic sector investments in the Union by third-country investors ('foreign investors') in the Union. However, it could also be necessary to include investments in the Union by entities that are controlled, directly or indirectly, by a third-country person or entity regardless of the ultimate owner's location ('foreign investor's subsidiary'), as they are equally capable of disrupting the functioning of the internal market, including its supply and economic security, due to the control exercised from the third country having a significant market share Therefore, Investment Authorities should apply the investment criteria where they are clearly needed to effectively ensure the protection of public security, the supply and economic security,	(33) The foreign direct investment criteria should capture emerging strategic sector investments in the Union by third-country investors ('foreign investors') in the Union. However, it could also be necessary to include investments in the Union by entities that are controlled, directly or indirectly, by a third-country person or entity regardless of the ultimate owner's location ('foreign investor's subsidiary'), as they are equally capable of disrupting the functioning of the internal market, including its supply and economic security, due to the control exercised from the third country having a significant market share Therefore, Investment Authorities should apply the investment criteria where they are clearly needed to effectively ensure the protection of public security, the supply and economic security,

and environmental sustainability in the Union, and where it is essential for the technological advancements of the internal market for the green and digital transition and defence purposes. Moreover, to prevent the circumvention of the Regulation's provisions, where no alternative measures are reasonably available. ***To ensure the proportional application of conditions prescribed to investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary, the Commission should have the opportunity to assess the notification and request the Investment Authority to prescribe certain conditions.*** Apart from review of foreign direct investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary as established by this Regulation, investments coming from other Union Member States should not be conditioned or deterred.	and environmental sustainability in the Union, and where it is essential for the technological advancements of the internal market for the green and digital transition and defence purposes. Moreover, to prevent the circumvention of the Regulation's provisions, where no alternative measures are reasonably available. Apart from review of foreign direct investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary as established by this Regulation, investments coming from other Union Member States should not be conditioned or deterred.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment preserves Member State responsibility for investment decisions and aligns the recital with the deletion of the Commission review mechanism in Article 21.

Amendment 662
Mariateresa Vivaldini, Daniele Polato, Carlo Fidanza, Elena Donazzan, Nicola Procaccini, Sergio Berlato, Stefano Cavedagna, Carlo Ciccioli, Alessandro Ciriani, Pietro Fiocchi, Alberico Gambino, Chiara Gemma, Paolo Inselvini, Lara Magoni, Mario Mantovani, Giuseppe Milazzo, Denis Nesci, Michele Picaro, Ruggero Razza, Antonella Sberna, Marco Squarta, Francesco Torselli, Francesco Ventola, Giovanni Crosetto, Nicolas Bay, Marion Maréchal

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(33) The foreign direct investment criteria should capture emerging strategic sector investments in the Union by third-country investors ('foreign investors') in the Union. However, it could also be	(33) The foreign direct investment criteria should capture emerging strategic sector investments in the Union by third-country investors ('foreign investors') in the Union. However, it could also be

necessary to include investments in the Union by entities that are controlled, directly or indirectly, by a third-country person or entity regardless of the ultimate owner's location ('foreign investor's subsidiary'), as they are equally capable of disrupting the functioning of the internal market, including its supply and economic security, due to the control exercised from the third country having a significant market share Therefore, Investment Authorities should apply the investment criteria where they are clearly needed to effectively ensure the protection of public security, the supply and economic security, and environmental sustainability in the Union, and where it is essential for the technological advancements of the internal market for the green and digital transition and defence purposes. Moreover, to prevent the circumvention of the Regulation's provisions, where no alternative measures are reasonably available. To ensure the proportional application of conditions prescribed to investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary, the Commission should have the opportunity to assess the notification and request the Investment Authority to prescribe certain conditions. Apart from review of foreign direct investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary as established by this Regulation, investments coming from other Union Member States should not be conditioned or deterred.

necessary to include investments in the Union by entities that are controlled, directly or indirectly, by a third-country person or entity regardless of the ultimate owner's location ('foreign investor's subsidiary'), as they are equally capable of disrupting the functioning of the internal market, including its supply and economic security, due to the control exercised from the third country having a significant market share Therefore, Investment Authorities should apply the investment criteria where they are clearly needed to effectively ensure the protection of public security, the supply and economic security, and environmental sustainability in the Union, and where it is essential for the technological advancements of the internal market for the green and digital transition and defence purposes ***on the basis of a case-by-case assessment of the specific risks posed by the investment and in accordance with the principle of proportionality.*** Moreover, to prevent the circumvention of the Regulation's provisions, where no alternative measures are reasonably available. To ensure the proportional application of conditions prescribed to investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary, the Commission should have the opportunity to assess the notification and request the Investment Authority to prescribe certain conditions. Apart from review of foreign direct investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary as established by this Regulation, investments coming from other Union Member States should not be conditioned or deterred.

Or. en

Justification

Ensure that conditions imposed on investments by foreign-controlled Union entities are based on a case-by-case risk assessment and remain necessary and proportionate.

Amendment 663
Pascal Canfin, Bart Groothuis, Martin Hojsík, Ľubica Karvašová

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(33) The foreign direct investment criteria should capture emerging strategic sector investments in the Union by third-country investors ('foreign investors') in the Union. However, it could also be necessary to include investments in the Union by entities that are controlled, directly or indirectly, by a third-country person or entity regardless of the ultimate owner's location ('foreign investor's subsidiary'), as they are equally capable of disrupting the functioning of the internal market, including its supply and economic security, due to the control exercised from the third country having a significant market share ***Therefore, Investment Authorities should apply the investment criteria where they are clearly needed to effectively ensure the protection of public security, the supply and economic security, and environmental sustainability in the Union, and where it is essential for the technological advancements of the internal market for the green and digital transition and defence purposes. Moreover,*** to prevent the circumvention of ***the Regulation's provisions, where no alternative measures are reasonably available. To ensure the proportional application of*** conditions ***prescribed*** to investments made by ***the*** foreign ***investor's subsidiary, the Commission should have the opportunity to assess the notification and request the Investment Authority to prescribe certain conditions.*** Apart from review of foreign direct investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary as established by this Regulation, investments coming from other Union Member States should not be conditioned or deterred.	(33) The foreign direct investment criteria should capture emerging strategic sector investments in the Union by third-country investors ('foreign investors') in the Union. However, it could also be necessary to include investments in the Union by entities that are controlled, directly or indirectly, by a third-country person or entity regardless of the ultimate owner's location ('foreign investor's subsidiary'), as they are equally capable of disrupting the functioning of the internal market, including its supply and economic security, due to the control exercised from the third country having a significant market share***. In order*** to prevent the circumvention of ***this Regulation through intermediate entities, the notification obligations and the*** conditions ***laid down in this Regulation should apply*** to investments made by ***foreign investors' subsidiaries in the same manner as to investments made directly by*** foreign ***investors.*** Apart from review of foreign direct investments made by the foreign investor's subsidiary as established by this Regulation, investments coming from other Union Member States should not be conditioned or deterred. ***Investments made by entities established in a third country with which the Union has concluded a free trade agreement should nevertheless be subject to this Chapter where their beneficial owner is from a third country meeting the criteria set out in Article 17(1), in order to prevent circumvention through intermediate entities.***

Or. en

Amendment 664
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 34

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(34) It is necessary to ensure a lasting link between the foreign investor and the Union target, whether it is carried out directly by a foreign investor or through an entity established in the Union and controlled by a foreign investor. However, that should not apply to the acquisition of company securities that are intended purely for financial investment and without any intention to influence the management or control of the company ('portfolio investments').	(34) It is necessary to ensure a lasting link between the foreign investor ***or a subsidiary of a foreign investor*** and the Union target, whether it is carried out directly by a foreign investor or through an entity established in the Union and controlled by a foreign investor. However, that should not apply to the acquisition of company securities that are intended purely for financial investment and without any intention to influence the management or control of the company ('portfolio investments'). ***It is nevertheless appropriate to take into account strategies involving successive acquisitions or equity investments in the same sector ('roll-up strategies'), as well as horizontal shareholding or common ownership situations where the same investor or asset manager simultaneously holds significant equity interests in several competing companies or companies which are active along the same value chain. Even if they do not in and of themselves confer control over a company, these equity interests should be assessed in the light of their cumulative impact on the concentration of ownership, the independence of the companies in question and the control of assets or strategic production capacities.***

Or. fr

Amendment 665
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 35

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(35) Restructuring operations within a corporate group and investments made in financial institutions in application of a resolution tool as well as of write down and conversion powers should fall outside of the scope of this Regulation. Internal restructurings should only be excluded from the scope of application to the extent that they are conducted solely for the purpose of the internal reorganisation of a Union target or of the corporate group to which the Union target belongs, without resulting in any changes in the beneficial ownership or control of the Union target. In particular, internal restructurings should be excluded where they do not result in a situation where a new foreign investor acquires ownership or control over the Union target or over a company that directly or indirectly owns or controls that Union target, where there is an increase in the shares held by foreign investors, or where the transaction results in additional rights for foreign investors that may lead to a change in the effective participation of one or more foreign investors in the management or control of the Union target.	(35) Restructuring operations within a corporate group and investments made in financial institutions in application of a resolution tool as well as of write down and conversion powers should fall outside of the scope of this Regulation. Internal restructurings should only be excluded from the scope of application to the extent that they are conducted solely for the purpose of the internal reorganisation of a Union target or of the corporate group to which the Union target belongs, without resulting in any changes in the beneficial ownership or control of the Union target. In particular, internal restructurings should be excluded where they do not result in a situation where a new foreign investor acquires ownership or control over the Union target or over a company that directly or indirectly owns or controls that Union target, where there is an increase in the shares held by foreign investors, or where the transaction results in additional rights for foreign investors that may lead to a change in the effective participation of one or more foreign investors in the management or control of the Union target. ***Where a restructuring operation leads to a change in beneficial ownership or control, and for this reason falls within the scope of this Regulation, the assessment carried out by the competent authorities should take into account the operation's contribution to lasting industrial and financial recovery, the maintenance of industrial capacities and jobs, the development of workers' skills and the preservation or revitalisation of the industrial and employment area in***

question.

Or. fr

Amendment 666
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 35

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(35) Restructuring operations within a corporate group and investments made in financial institutions in application of a resolution tool as well as of write down and conversion powers should fall outside of the scope of this Regulation. Internal restructurings should only be excluded from the scope of application to the extent that they are conducted solely for the purpose of the internal reorganisation of a Union target or of the corporate group to which the Union target belongs, without resulting in any changes in the beneficial ownership or control of the Union target. In particular, internal restructurings should be excluded where they do not result in a situation where a new foreign investor acquires ownership or control over the Union target or over a company that directly or indirectly owns or controls that Union target, where there is an increase in the shares held by foreign investors, or where the transaction results in additional rights for foreign investors that may lead to a change in the effective participation of one or more foreign investors in the management or control of the Union target.	(35) Restructuring operations within a corporate group and investments made in financial institutions in application of a resolution tool as well as of write down and conversion powers should fall outside of the scope of this Regulation. Internal restructurings should only be excluded from the scope of application to the extent that they are conducted solely for the purpose of the internal reorganisation of a Union target or of the corporate group to which the Union target belongs, without resulting in any changes in the beneficial ownership or control of the Union target. In particular, internal restructurings should be excluded where they do not result in a situation where a new foreign investor ***or their subsidiary*** acquires ownership or control over the Union target or over a company that directly or indirectly owns or controls that Union target, where there is an increase in the shares held by foreign investors ***or their subsidiaries***, or where the transaction results in additional rights for foreign investors ***or their subsidiaries*** that may lead to a change in the effective participation of one or more foreign investors ***or their subsidiaries*** in the management or control of the Union target.

Or. en

Amendment 667
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 35 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(35a) Investment funds, in particular private equity funds, infrastructure funds and other vehicles managed by asset management companies, may play a significant role in the financing, restructuring, modernisation and development of the Union's industrial undertakings. However, their contribution to the objectives of this Regulation depends on the chosen investment strategy and horizon. Particular attention should be paid to acquisitions primarily funded through debt, in particular leveraged buyouts, where the financial burden resulting from the acquisition is transferred directly or indirectly to the acquired undertaking, reducing its capacity to finance productive investments, research and development, modernisation and skills development. A distinction should be made in this connection between measures implemented on the basis of a genuine industrial strategy and those which primarily pursue a short-termist financial policy based on the accumulation of debt, a reduction in capital expenditure, the disposal of assets or cash distribution, which run the risk of permanently weakening the undertaking's productive, technological and decision-making capacities. In particular, the pursuit of a financial return should not lead to a situation where the cost of the acquisition is passed on to the undertaking itself, or where efforts to safeguard high-quality jobs are undermined or the undertaking's integration into the Union's value chains and industrial areas is weakened. In sectors covered by this Regulation,

scrutiny of such measures should therefore take into account the level and distribution of the debt taken on to finance the acquisition, the undertaking's capacity to service this debt without reducing its productive investments, the planned holding horizon, the asset distribution and disposal policy as well as the existence of a credible industrial strategy for investment, modernisation, innovation, employment and skills development.

Or. fr

Amendment 668
Nicolás González Casares, Javier Moreno Sánchez, Leire Pajín, Idoia Mendia, José Cepeda, Elena Sancho Murillo, Sandra Gómez López, Lina Gálvez, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Alicia Homs Ginel, Hana Jalloul Muro, Laura Ballarín Cereza

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 35 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(35a) To ensure regulatory certainty, the new foreign investment contribution conditions should not be imposed retroactively on investments made before the entry into force of this Regulation. This exclusion should preserve the predictability of investment decisions and the continuity of existing activities, without preventing the application of the framework to new investments that meet its conditions for application.

Or. en

Amendment 669
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 35 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(35b) Investments by sovereign funds, public strategic investment funds and other investment vehicles held or controlled by third countries may serve as an important source of long-term capital for the Union's economy. The sole fact that they are public should not therefore create a presumption against them. However, when vehicles of this kind are held, controlled, financed or managed by a third country of concern, or when they pursue not only financial objectives but also strategic, technological, industrial or trade policy objectives defined or coordinated by such a country, any investment in the Union's strategic industrial assets, critical technology areas or production capacities should be subject to enhanced scrutiny. This should take into account their beneficial owner, their governance, their financing, the rights available to them, their relationship with the public authorities in the relevant third country and their ability to exercise effective control, whether directly or indirectly.

Or. fr

Amendment 670
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(36) The foreign direct investment criteria should only apply to ***emerging strategic sector*** foreign direct investments ***reaching an investment value threshold that is able to disrupt the functioning of the internal market.*** A threshold of EUR	(36) The foreign direct investment criteria should only apply to foreign direct investments ***in net-zero technologies and emerging, strategic, critical or established industrial sectors of particular importance for the Union's economic security,***

100 million should be considered as having potential for to impact the well-functioning of the internal market in ***emerging strategic*** sectors. Such foreign direct investment covered by the scope of this Regulation would bear high risk on the security and environmental sustainability of the Union, while not producing enough added value including ensuring Union contribution in the investment, enhancement of the Union's technological development, employment of Union workers and contribution to Union value chains for the internal market without compliance with the harmonised conditions.	***resilience or competitiveness. They should also cover sectors where the Union has seen significant relocation of production capacities outside its territory or now suffers from industrial undercapacity compared to its main global competitors.*** A threshold of EUR ***33*** million should be considered as having potential for to impact the well-functioning of the internal market in ***these*** sectors. Such foreign direct investment covered by the scope of this Regulation would bear high risk on the security and environmental sustainability of the Union, while not producing enough added value including ensuring Union contribution in the investment, enhancement of the Union's technological development, employment of Union workers and contribution to Union value chains for the internal market without compliance with the harmonised conditions.

Or. fr

Amendment 671
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(36) The foreign direct investment criteria should ***only*** apply to emerging strategic sector foreign direct investments reaching an investment value threshold that is able to disrupt the functioning of the internal market. A threshold of EUR ***100*** million should be considered as having potential for to impact the well-functioning of the internal market in emerging strategic sectors. Such foreign direct investment covered by the scope of this Regulation would bear high risk on the security and environmental sustainability of the Union,	(36) The foreign direct investment criteria should apply to emerging strategic sector ***and net-zero technologies*** foreign direct investments reaching an investment value threshold that is able to disrupt the functioning of the internal market. A threshold of EUR ***50*** million should be considered as having potential for to impact the well-functioning of the internal market in emerging strategic sectors ***and net-zero technologies***. Such foreign direct investment covered by the scope of this Regulation would bear high risk on the

while not producing enough added value including ensuring Union contribution in the investment, enhancement of the Union's technological development, employment of Union workers and contribution to Union value chains for the internal market without compliance with the harmonised conditions.	security and environmental sustainability of the Union, while not producing enough added value including ensuring Union contribution in the investment, enhancement of the Union's technological development, employment of Union workers and contribution to Union value chains for the internal market without compliance with the harmonised conditions.

Or. en

Amendment 672
Maria Grapini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(36) The foreign direct investment criteria should only apply to emerging strategic sector foreign direct investments reaching an investment value threshold that is able to disrupt the functioning of the internal market. A threshold of EUR ***100*** million should be considered as having potential for to impact the well-functioning of the internal market in emerging strategic sectors. Such foreign direct investment covered by the scope of this Regulation would bear high risk on the security and environmental sustainability of the Union, while not producing enough added value including ensuring Union contribution in the investment, enhancement of the Union's technological development, employment of Union workers and contribution to Union value chains for the internal market without compliance with the harmonised conditions.	(36) The foreign direct investment criteria should only apply to emerging strategic sector foreign direct investments reaching an investment value threshold that is able to disrupt the functioning of the internal market ***and that may impact the SME sector***. A threshold of EUR ***30*** million should be considered as having potential for to impact the well-functioning of the internal market in emerging strategic sectors. Such foreign direct investment covered by the scope of this Regulation would bear high risk on the security and environmental sustainability of the Union, while not producing enough added value including ensuring Union contribution in the investment, enhancement of the Union's technological development, employment of Union workers and contribution to Union value chains for the internal market without compliance with the harmonised conditions.

Or. ro

Amendment 673
Rudi Kennes, Marina Mesure, Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(36) The foreign direct investment criteria should only apply to emerging strategic sector foreign direct investments reaching an investment value threshold that is able to disrupt the functioning of the internal market. A threshold of EUR ***100*** million should be considered as having potential for to impact the well-functioning of the internal market in emerging strategic sectors. Such foreign direct investment covered by the scope of this Regulation would bear high risk on the security and environmental sustainability of the Union, while not producing enough added value including ensuring Union contribution in the investment, enhancement of the Union's technological development, employment of Union workers and contribution to Union value chains for the internal market without compliance with the harmonised conditions.	(36) The foreign direct investment criteria should only apply to emerging strategic sector foreign direct investments reaching an investment value threshold that is able to disrupt the functioning of the internal market. A threshold of EUR ***50*** million should be considered as having potential for to impact the well-functioning of the internal market in emerging strategic sectors. Such foreign direct investment covered by the scope of this Regulation would bear high risk on the security and environmental sustainability of the Union, while not producing enough added value including ensuring Union contribution in the investment, enhancement of the Union's technological development, employment of Union workers and contribution to Union value chains for the internal market without compliance with the harmonised conditions.

Or. en

Amendment 674
Céline Imart, François-Xavier Bellamy

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(36) The foreign direct investment criteria should only apply to emerging strategic sector foreign direct investments reaching an investment value threshold that is able to disrupt the functioning of the internal market. A threshold of EUR ***100*** million should be considered as having	(36) The foreign direct investment criteria should only apply to emerging strategic sector foreign direct investments reaching an investment value threshold that is able to disrupt the functioning of the internal market. A threshold of EUR ***50*** million should be considered as having

potential for to impact the well-functioning of the internal market in emerging strategic sectors. Such foreign direct investment covered by the scope of this Regulation would bear high risk on the security and environmental sustainability of the Union, while not producing enough added value including ensuring Union contribution in the investment, enhancement of the Union's technological development, employment of Union workers and contribution to Union value chains for the internal market without compliance with the harmonised conditions.	potential for to impact the well-functioning of the internal market in emerging strategic sectors. Such foreign direct investment covered by the scope of this Regulation would bear high risk on the security and environmental sustainability of the Union, while not producing enough added value including ensuring Union contribution in the investment, enhancement of the Union's technological development, employment of Union workers and contribution to Union value chains for the internal market without compliance with the harmonised conditions.

Or. en

Amendment 675
Nikola Minchev, Bart Groothuis, Christophe Grudler, Jeannette Baljeu, Sandro Gozi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(36) The foreign direct investment criteria should only apply to emerging strategic sector foreign direct investments reaching an investment value threshold that is able to disrupt the functioning of the internal market. A threshold of EUR ***100*** million should be considered as having potential for to impact the well-functioning of the internal market in emerging strategic sectors. Such foreign direct investment covered by the scope of this Regulation would bear high risk on the security and environmental sustainability of the Union, while not producing enough added value including ensuring Union contribution in the investment, enhancement of the Union's technological development, employment of Union workers and contribution to Union value chains for the internal market without compliance with the harmonised conditions.	(36) The foreign direct investment criteria should only apply to emerging strategic sector foreign direct investments reaching an investment value threshold that is able to disrupt the functioning of the internal market. A threshold of EUR ***50*** million should be considered as having potential for to impact the well-functioning of the internal market in emerging strategic sectors. Such foreign direct investment covered by the scope of this Regulation would bear high risk on the security and environmental sustainability of the Union, while not producing enough added value including ensuring Union contribution in the investment, enhancement of the Union's technological development, employment of Union workers and contribution to Union value chains for the internal market without compliance with the harmonised conditions.

Or. en

Amendment 676
Marina Mesure, Hanna Gedin, Rudi Kennes

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(36) The foreign direct investment criteria should only apply to emerging strategic sector foreign direct investments reaching an investment value threshold that is able to disrupt the functioning of the internal market. A threshold of EUR ***100*** million should be considered as having potential ***for*** to impact the well-functioning of the internal market in emerging strategic sectors. Such foreign direct investment covered by the scope of this Regulation would bear high risk on the security and environmental sustainability of the Union, while not producing enough added value including ensuring Union contribution in the investment, enhancement of the Union's technological development, employment of Union workers and contribution to Union value chains for the internal market without compliance with the harmonised conditions.	(36) The foreign direct investment criteria should only apply to emerging strategic sector foreign direct investments reaching an investment value threshold that is able to disrupt the functioning of the internal market. A threshold of EUR ***50*** million should be considered as having potential to impact the well-functioning of the internal market in emerging strategic sectors. Such foreign direct investment covered by the scope of this Regulation would bear high risk on the security and environmental sustainability of the Union, while not producing enough added value including ensuring Union contribution in the investment, enhancement of the Union's technological development, employment of Union workers and contribution to Union value chains for the internal market without compliance with the harmonised conditions.

Or. en

Amendment 677
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(36) The foreign direct investment	(36) The foreign direct investment

criteria should only apply to ***emerging*** strategic sector foreign direct investments reaching an investment value threshold that is able to disrupt the functioning of the internal market. A threshold of EUR ***100*** million should be considered as having potential for to impact the well-functioning of the internal market in emerging strategic sectors. Such foreign direct investment covered by the scope of this Regulation would bear high risk on the security and environmental sustainability of the Union, while not producing enough added value including ensuring Union contribution in the investment, enhancement of the Union's technological development, employment of Union workers and contribution to Union value chains for the internal market without compliance with the harmonised conditions.

criteria should only apply to strategic sector foreign direct investments reaching an investment value threshold that is able to disrupt the functioning of the internal market. A threshold of EUR ***50*** million should be considered as having potential for to impact the well-functioning of the internal market in emerging strategic sectors. Such foreign direct investment covered by the scope of this Regulation would bear high risk on the security and environmental sustainability of the Union, while not producing enough added value including ensuring Union contribution in the investment, enhancement of the Union's technological development, employment of Union workers and contribution to Union value chains for the internal market without compliance with the harmonised conditions.

Or. en

Amendment 678
Niels Flemming Hansen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(37) In order to ensure the effective application of this Regulation, each Member State should designate an investment authority responsible for assessing the conditions of investment by foreign entities in emerging strategic sectors. Moreover, it should be equipped with the legal, administrative, and financial resources to carry out its tasks effectively and independently, with due regard to the authorities already responsible for implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/452.	(37) In order to ensure the effective application of this Regulation, each Member State should designate an investment authority responsible for assessing the conditions of investment by foreign entities in emerging strategic sectors. Moreover, it should be equipped with the legal, administrative, and financial resources to carry out its tasks effectively and independently, with due regard to the authorities already responsible for implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/452. ***The designated national authorities for screening and assessing investment by foreign entities should ensure that these processes can be conducted in parallel to***

ensure streamlining between this Regulation and Regulation (EU) 2019/452.

Or. en

Amendment 679
Diana Iovanovici Şoşoacă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(37) In order to ensure the effective application of this Regulation, each Member State should designate an investment authority responsible for assessing the conditions of investment by foreign entities in emerging strategic sectors. Moreover, it should be equipped with the legal, administrative, and financial resources to carry out its tasks effectively and independently, with due regard to the authorities already responsible for implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/452.	(37) In order to ensure the effective application of this Regulation, each Member State should designate an ***independent*** investment authority responsible for assessing the conditions of investment by foreign entities in emerging strategic sectors. Moreover, it should be equipped with the legal, administrative, and financial resources to carry out its tasks effectively and independently, with due regard to the authorities already responsible for implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/452***, as well as staff who are suitably trained and experienced in the field to be able to make informed decisions***.

Or. ro

Amendment 680
Mariateresa Vivaldini, Daniele Polato, Carlo Fidanza, Elena Donazzan, Nicola Procaccini, Sergio Berlato, Stefano Cavedagna, Carlo Ciccioli, Alessandro Ciriani, Pietro Fiocchi, Alberico Gambino, Chiara Gemma, Paolo Inselvini, Lara Magoni, Mario Mantovani, Giuseppe Milazzo, Denis Nesci, Michele Picaro, Ruggero Razza, Antonella Sberna, Marco Squarta, Francesco Torselli, Francesco Ventola, Jessika van Leeuwen, Giovanni Crosetto, Nicolas Bay, Marion Maréchal

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(37) In order to ensure the effective application of this Regulation, each Member State should designate an investment authority responsible for assessing the conditions of investment by foreign entities in emerging strategic sectors. Moreover, it should be equipped with the legal, administrative, and financial resources to carry out its tasks effectively and independently, with due regard to the authorities already responsible for implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/452.	(37) In order to ensure the effective application of this Regulation, each Member State should designate an investment authority responsible for assessing the conditions of investment by foreign entities in emerging strategic sectors. Moreover, it should be equipped with the legal, administrative, and financial resources to carry out its tasks effectively and independently, ***while allowing Member States to rely on existing competent authorities and administrative structures,*** with due regard to the authorities already responsible for implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/452.

Or. en

Justification

Allow Member States to rely on existing competent authorities, avoiding unnecessary administrative duplication while ensuring the effective implementation of the Regulation.

Amendment 681
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(37) In order to ensure the effective application of this Regulation, each Member State should designate an investment authority responsible for assessing the conditions of investment by foreign entities in emerging strategic sectors. Moreover, it should be equipped with the legal, administrative, and financial resources to carry out its tasks effectively and independently, with due regard to the authorities already responsible for implementing ***Regulation*** (EU) 2019/452.	(37) In order to ensure the effective application of this Regulation, each Member State should designate an investment authority responsible for assessing the conditions of investment by foreign entities in emerging ***or established*** strategic sectors ***and net-zero technologies***. Moreover, it should be equipped with the legal, administrative, and financial resources to carry out its tasks effectively and independently, with due regard to the authorities already responsible for

implementing ***Regulations*** (EU) 2019/452 ***and 2026/1386***.

Or. fr

Amendment 682
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(37) In order to ensure the effective application of this Regulation, each Member State should designate an investment authority responsible for assessing the conditions of investment by foreign entities in ***emerging*** strategic sectors. Moreover, it should be equipped with the legal, administrative, and financial resources to carry out its tasks effectively and independently, with due regard to the authorities already responsible for implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/452.	(37) In order to ensure the effective application of this Regulation, each Member State should designate an investment authority responsible for assessing the conditions of investment by foreign entities ***or their subsidiaries*** in strategic sectors. Moreover, it should be equipped with the legal, administrative, and financial resources to carry out its tasks effectively and independently, with due regard to the authorities already responsible for implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/452.

Or. en

Amendment 683
Jörgen Warborn, Tomas Tobé, Arba Kokalari, Jessica Polfjärd, Inese Vaidere, Zala Černilec Tomašič, Lídia Pereira, Iuliu Winkler, Wouter Beke, Regina Doherty, Andrea Wechsler, Henrik Dahl, Marion Walsmann

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(38) To enable Member States to effectively identify the investments defined in this Regulation, foreign investors should notify competent authorities prior to	(38) To enable Member States to effectively identify the investments defined in this Regulation, foreign investors ***originating in third countries holding***

acquiring or establishing significant stakes in undertakings or assets within the Union. Setting a threshold at 30 percent ownership or other rights establishing control for both undertakings and assets should ensure that the mechanism captures investments capable of impacting the well-functioning of the internal market.	***more than 40% of global manufacturing capacity in emerging strategic sectors which aim to invest in the same fields within the Union*** should notify competent authorities prior to acquiring or establishing significant stakes in undertakings or assets within the Union. Setting a threshold at 30 percent ownership or other rights establishing control for both undertakings and assets should ensure that the mechanism captures investments capable of impacting the well-functioning of the internal market.

Or. en

Amendment 684
Diana Iovanovici Şoşoacă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(38) To enable Member States to effectively identify the investments defined in this Regulation, foreign investors should notify competent authorities prior to acquiring or establishing significant stakes in undertakings or assets within the Union. Setting a threshold at 30 percent ownership or other rights establishing control for both undertakings and assets should ensure that the mechanism captures investments capable of impacting the well-functioning of the internal market.	(38) To enable Member States to effectively identify the investments defined in this Regulation, foreign investors should notify competent authorities prior to acquiring or establishing significant stakes in undertakings or assets within the Union. Setting a threshold at 30 percent ownership or other rights establishing control for both undertakings and assets should ensure that the mechanism captures investments capable of impacting the well-functioning of the internal market ***and does not allow the creation of a monopoly that could affect the internal market in the medium and long term***.

Or. ro

Amendment 685
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(38) To enable Member States to effectively identify the investments defined in this Regulation, foreign investors should notify competent authorities prior to acquiring or establishing significant stakes in undertakings or assets within the Union. Setting a threshold at ***30*** percent ownership or other rights establishing control for both undertakings and assets should ensure that the mechanism captures investments capable of impacting the well-functioning of the internal market.	(38) To enable Member States to effectively identify the investments defined in this Regulation, foreign investors ***or foreign investors' subsidiaries*** should notify competent authorities prior to acquiring or establishing significant stakes in undertakings or assets within the Union. Setting a threshold at ***10*** percent ownership or other rights establishing control for both undertakings and assets should ensure that the mechanism captures investments capable of impacting the well-functioning of the internal market.

Or. en

Amendment 686
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(38) To enable Member States to effectively identify the investments defined in this Regulation, foreign investors should notify competent authorities prior to acquiring or establishing significant stakes in undertakings or assets within the Union. Setting a threshold at ***30*** percent ownership or other rights establishing control for both undertakings and assets should ensure that the mechanism captures investments capable of impacting the well-functioning of the internal market.	(38) To enable Member States to effectively identify the investments defined in this Regulation, foreign investors ***or their subsidiaries*** should notify competent authorities prior to acquiring or establishing significant stakes in undertakings or assets within the Union. Setting a threshold at ***10*** percent ownership or other rights establishing control for both undertakings and assets should ensure that the mechanism captures investments capable of impacting the well-functioning of the internal market.

Or. en

Amendment 687
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(38) To enable Member States to effectively identify the investments defined in this Regulation, foreign investors should notify competent authorities prior to acquiring or establishing significant stakes in undertakings or assets within the Union. Setting a threshold at ***30*** percent ownership or other rights establishing control for both undertakings and assets should ensure that the mechanism captures investments capable of impacting the well-functioning of the internal market.	(38) To enable Member States to effectively identify the investments defined in this Regulation, foreign investors should notify competent authorities prior to acquiring or establishing significant stakes in undertakings or assets within the Union. Setting a threshold at ***20*** percent ownership or other rights establishing control for both undertakings and assets should ensure that the mechanism captures investments capable of impacting the well-functioning of the internal market.

Or. fr

Amendment 688
Maria Grapini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(38) To enable Member States to effectively identify the investments defined in this Regulation, foreign investors should notify competent authorities prior to acquiring or establishing significant stakes in undertakings or assets within the Union. Setting a threshold at ***30*** percent ownership or other rights establishing control for both undertakings and assets should ensure that the mechanism captures investments capable of impacting the well-functioning of the internal market.	(38) To enable Member States to effectively identify the investments defined in this Regulation, foreign investors should notify competent authorities prior to acquiring or establishing significant stakes in undertakings or assets within the Union. Setting a threshold at ***15*** percent ownership or other rights establishing control for both undertakings and assets should ensure that the mechanism captures investments capable of impacting the well-functioning of the internal market.

Or. ro

Amendment 689
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 39

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(39) To minimise the risk of circumvention through fragmented or indirect acquisitions, where several foreign investors act in concert, or where investments are made through affiliated entities or complex ownership structures, their respective interests should be aggregated by the Investment Authority for the purpose of determining the investment value and the notification threshold. Aggregation should also apply to existing holdings in the same Union undertaking or asset, whether direct or indirect, individual or joint, to ensure that successive transactions leading to significant influence or control are duly notified.	(39) To minimise the risk of circumvention through fragmented or indirect acquisitions, where several foreign investors ***or foreign investors' subsidiaries*** act in concert, or where investments are made through affiliated entities or complex ownership structures, their respective interests should be aggregated by the Investment Authority for the purpose of determining the investment value and the notification threshold. Aggregation should also apply to existing holdings in the same Union undertaking or asset, whether direct or indirect, individual or joint, to ensure that successive transactions leading to significant influence or control are duly notified. ***In particular, it should prevent a situation where a transaction forming an economic whole is artificially divided between multiple investors, vehicles or transactions in order to stay below the thresholds provided for by this Regulation.***

Or. fr

Amendment 690
Diana Iovanovici Şoşoacă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 39

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(39) To minimise the risk of circumvention through fragmented or indirect acquisitions, where several foreign investors act in concert, or where investments are made through affiliated entities or complex ownership structures, their respective interests should be aggregated by the Investment Authority for the purpose of determining the investment value and the notification threshold. Aggregation should also apply to existing holdings in the same Union undertaking or asset, whether direct or indirect, individual or joint, to ensure that successive transactions leading to significant influence or control are duly notified.	(39) To minimise the risk of circumvention through fragmented or indirect acquisitions, where several foreign investors act in concert, or where investments are made through affiliated entities or complex ownership structures, their respective interests should be aggregated by the Investment Authority for the purpose of determining the investment value and the notification threshold***, which should not exceed a level clearly set at European level***. Aggregation should also apply to existing holdings in the same Union undertaking or asset, whether direct or indirect, individual or joint, to ensure that successive transactions leading to significant influence or control are duly notified.

Or. ro

Amendment 691
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 39

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(39) To minimise the risk of circumvention through fragmented or indirect acquisitions, where several foreign investors act in concert, or where investments are made through affiliated entities or complex ownership structures, their respective interests should be aggregated by the Investment Authority for the purpose of determining the investment value and the notification threshold. Aggregation should also apply to existing holdings in the same Union undertaking or asset, whether direct or indirect, individual	(39) To minimise the risk of circumvention through fragmented or indirect acquisitions, where several foreign investors ***or their subsidiaries*** act in concert, or where investments are made through affiliated entities or complex ownership structures, their respective interests should be aggregated by the Investment Authority for the purpose of determining the investment value and the notification threshold. Aggregation should also apply to existing holdings in the same Union undertaking or asset, whether direct

or joint, to ensure that successive transactions leading to significant influence or control are duly notified.	or indirect, individual or joint, to ensure that successive transactions leading to significant influence or control are duly notified.

Or. en

Amendment 692
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 40

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(40) In order to ensure Union participation in large foreign direct investments originating from third countries having a significant global position, this Regulation should establish limits on the extent of ownership and control that foreign investors can acquire in Union undertakings and assets. Accordingly, foreign investors should not, whether directly or indirectly, establish, acquire, hold, or exercise ownership interests exceeding 49% of the share capital, voting rights, or equivalent ownership interests in any Union target, nor establish or obtain equivalent ownership, leasehold, or other rights conferring control over a Union asset.	(40) In order to ensure Union participation in large foreign direct investments originating from third countries having a significant global position, this Regulation should establish limits on the extent of ownership and control that foreign investors ***or foreign investors' subsidiaries*** can acquire in Union undertakings and assets. Accordingly, foreign investors should not, whether directly or indirectly, establish, acquire, hold, or exercise ownership interests exceeding 49% of the share capital, voting rights, or equivalent ownership interests in any Union target, nor establish or obtain equivalent ownership, leasehold, or other rights conferring control over a Union asset. ***Where necessary and proportionate in order to safeguard economic security, security of supply or the control of assets, technologies or strategic industrial capacities, the Member States should also be able to establish or retain special rights granting them effective power of control over certain strategic decisions. In particular, these rights could take the form of golden shares, pre-emptive rights, prior approval rights or targeted veto rights in relation to the disposal of strategic assets, the transfer of***

technologies or intellectual property rights, the relocation of crucial production capacities or any substantial change in control of the undertaking including, where appropriate and compatible with national law and EU law, by means of 'golden share' mechanisms or 'poison pills' to deter takeovers.

Or. fr

Amendment 693
Diana Iovanovici Şoşoacă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 40

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(40) In order to ensure Union participation in large foreign direct investments originating from third countries having a significant global position, this Regulation should establish limits on the extent of ownership and control that foreign investors can acquire in Union undertakings and assets. Accordingly, foreign investors should not, whether directly or indirectly, establish, acquire, hold, or exercise ownership interests exceeding 49% of the share capital, voting rights, or equivalent ownership interests in any Union target, nor establish or obtain equivalent ownership, leasehold, or other rights conferring control over a Union asset.	(40) In order to ensure Union participation in large foreign direct investments originating from third countries having a significant global position, this Regulation should establish limits on the extent of ownership and control that foreign investors can acquire in Union undertakings and assets***, either on their own or in partnership with other participants in the investment, both at the outset of an investment and also subsequently, during its development***. Accordingly, foreign investors should not, whether directly or indirectly, establish, acquire, hold, or exercise ownership interests exceeding 49% of the share capital, voting rights, or equivalent ownership interests in any Union target, nor establish or obtain equivalent ownership, leasehold, or other rights conferring control over a Union asset.

Or. ro

Amendment 694
Mariateresa Vivaldini, Daniele Polato, Carlo Fidanza, Elena Donazzan, Nicola

Procaccini, Sergio Berlato, Stefano Cavedagna, Carlo Ciccioli, Alessandro Ciriani, Pietro Fiocchi, Alberico Gambino, Chiara Gemma, Paolo Inselvini, Lara Magoni, Mario Mantovani, Giuseppe Milazzo, Denis Nesci, Michele Picaro, Ruggero Razza, Antonella Sberna, Marco Squarta, Francesco Torselli, Francesco Ventola, Jessika van Leeuwen, Giovanni Crosetto, Nicolas Bay, Marion Maréchal

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 40

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(40) In order to ensure Union participation in large foreign direct investments originating from third countries having a significant global position, this Regulation should establish limits on the extent of ownership and control that foreign investors can acquire in Union undertakings and assets. Accordingly, foreign investors should not, whether directly or indirectly, establish, acquire, hold, or exercise ownership interests exceeding 49% of the share capital, voting rights, or equivalent ownership interests in any Union target, nor establish or obtain equivalent ownership, leasehold, or other rights conferring control over a Union asset.	(40) In order to ensure Union participation in large foreign direct investments originating from third countries having a significant global position, this Regulation should establish limits on the extent of ownership and control that foreign investors can acquire in Union undertakings and assets***, where necessary and proportionate in light of the risks posed by the investment and its contribution to Union value creation***. Accordingly, foreign investors should not, whether directly or indirectly, establish, acquire, hold, or exercise ownership interests exceeding 49% of the share capital, voting rights, or equivalent ownership interests in any Union target, nor establish or obtain equivalent ownership, leasehold, or other rights conferring control over a Union asset.

Or. en

Justification

Ensure that ownership restrictions on foreign investments are applied in a necessary and proportionate manner, taking into account both the risks posed and the investment's contribution to Union value creation.

Amendment 695
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 40

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(40) In order to ensure Union participation in large foreign direct investments originating from third countries having a significant global position, this Regulation should establish limits on the extent of ownership and control that foreign investors can acquire in Union undertakings and assets. Accordingly, foreign investors should not, whether directly or indirectly, establish, acquire, hold, or exercise ownership interests exceeding 49% of the share capital, voting rights, or equivalent ownership interests in any Union target, nor establish or obtain equivalent ownership, leasehold, or other rights conferring control over a Union asset**.**	(40) In order to ensure Union participation in large foreign direct investments originating from third countries having a significant global position, this Regulation should establish limits on the extent of ownership and control that foreign investors ***or their subsidiaries*** can acquire in Union undertakings and assets. Accordingly, foreign investors ***or their subsidiaries*** should not, whether directly or indirectly, establish, acquire, hold, or exercise ownership interests exceeding 49% of the share capital, voting rights, or equivalent ownership interests in any Union target, nor establish or obtain equivalent ownership, leasehold, or other rights conferring control over a Union asset

Or. en

Amendment 696
Mariateresa Vivaldini, Daniele Polato, Carlo Fidanza, Elena Donazzan, Nicola Procaccini, Sergio Berlato, Stefano Cavedagna, Carlo Ciccioli, Alessandro Ciriani, Pietro Fiocchi, Alberico Gambino, Chiara Gemma, Paolo Inselvini, Lara Magoni, Mario Mantovani, Giuseppe Milazzo, Denis Nesci, Michele Picaro, Ruggero Razza, Antonella Sberna, Marco Squarta, Francesco Torselli, Francesco Ventola, Giovanni Crosetto, Nicolas Bay, Marion Maréchal

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 41

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(41) To ensure that foreign investors and Union entities cooperate in emerging strategic sectors while ensuring sufficient participation of Union partners, joint venture requirements should be prescribed, which should include contractual arrangements. In the joint venture, the foreign investor should not hold more than 49 % of the share capital, voting rights, or equivalent ownership interests or other	(41) To ensure that foreign investors and Union entities cooperate in emerging strategic sectors while ensuring sufficient participation of Union partners, joint venture requirements should be prescribed, which should include contractual arrangements***. Such requirements should be applied where necessary and proportionate, taking into account the risks posed by the investment and its***

rights conferring control in any of the Union entities participating in the joint venture. That condition should also contribute to the strategic autonomy of the Union and ensure value added to the internal market.	***contribution to Union value creation***. In the joint venture, the foreign investor should not hold more than 49 % of the share capital, voting rights, or equivalent ownership interests or other rights conferring control in any of the Union entities participating in the joint venture. That condition should also contribute to the strategic autonomy of the Union and ensure value added to the internal market.

Or. en

Justification

Ensure that joint venture requirements are applied proportionately, taking into account the risks of the investment and its effective contribution to Union value creation.

Amendment 697
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 41

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(41) To ensure that foreign investors and Union entities cooperate in emerging strategic sectors while ensuring sufficient participation of Union partners, joint venture requirements should be prescribed, which should include contractual arrangements. In the joint venture, the foreign investor should not hold more than 49 % of the share capital, voting rights, or equivalent ownership interests or other rights conferring control in any of the Union entities participating in the joint venture. That condition should also contribute to the strategic autonomy of the Union and ensure value added to the internal market.	(41) To ensure that foreign investors and Union entities cooperate in ***net-zero technologies and established,*** emerging ***or*** strategic sectors while ensuring sufficient participation of Union partners, joint venture requirements should be prescribed, which should include contractual arrangements. In the joint venture, the foreign investor ***or the foreign investor's subsidiary*** should not hold more than 49 % of the share capital, voting rights, or equivalent ownership interests or other rights conferring control in any of the Union entities participating in the joint venture. That condition should also contribute to the strategic autonomy of the Union and ensure value added to the internal market.

Or. fr

Amendment 698
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 41

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(41) To ensure that foreign investors and Union entities cooperate in emerging strategic sectors while ensuring sufficient participation of Union partners, joint venture requirements should be prescribed, which should include contractual arrangements. In the joint venture, the foreign investor should not hold more than 49 % of the share capital, voting rights, or equivalent ownership interests or other rights conferring control in any of the Union entities participating in the joint venture. That condition should also contribute to the strategic autonomy of the Union and ensure value added to the internal market.	(41) To ensure that foreign investors ***or their subsidiaries*** and Union entities cooperate in emerging strategic sectors while ensuring sufficient participation of Union partners, joint venture requirements should be prescribed, which should include contractual arrangements. In the joint venture, the foreign investor ***or their subsidiaries*** should not hold more than 49 % of the share capital, voting rights, or equivalent ownership interests or other rights conferring control in any of the Union entities participating in the joint venture. That condition should also contribute to the strategic autonomy of the Union and ensure value added to the internal market.

Or. en

Amendment 699
Diana Iovanovici Şoşoacă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 42

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(42) It is necessary to assess, as part of the conditions for approval of a foreign direct investment, whether the transfer of technology can contribute to achieving the objectives of this Regulation. To that end, the foreign investors should be encouraged to license to the Union Target, the joint	(42) It is necessary to assess, as part of the conditions for approval of a foreign direct investment, whether the transfer of technology can contribute to achieving the objectives of this Regulation. To that end, the foreign investors should be encouraged to license to the Union Target, the joint

venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset the relevant intellectual property rights, and know-how, which are necessary for carrying out the concerned economic activity in the context of the foreign direct investment. Appropriate intellectual property licensing agreement(s) should therefore be granted by the foreign investor to the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. The scope and conditions of these agreements, such as the exact IP rights concerned, the exclusive nature of the license, the duration of the license or confidentiality-preserving measures, should be appropriate to the circumstances and to the objective pursued under this Regulation and the relevant investment. The foreign investor should commit to granting the appropriate licenses of intellectual property rights and relevant know-how they hold, as required for the economic activity concerned. That could be achieved by providing a description of the main aspects of the possible licensing agreements, on a confidential basis, with the Investment Authority.	venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset the relevant intellectual property rights, and know-how, which are necessary for carrying out the concerned economic activity in the context of the foreign direct investment. Appropriate intellectual property licensing agreement(s) should therefore be granted by the foreign investor to the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. The scope and conditions of these agreements, such as the exact IP rights concerned, the exclusive nature of the license, the duration of the license or confidentiality-preserving measures, should be appropriate to the circumstances and to the objective pursued under this Regulation and the relevant investment. The foreign investor should commit to granting the appropriate licenses of intellectual property rights and relevant know-how they hold, as required for the economic activity concerned. That could be achieved by providing a description of the main aspects of the possible licensing agreements, on a confidential basis, with the Investment Authority. ***Licences shall be granted, and know-how transferred, in accordance with the applicable legislation on intellectual property, competition, the protection of confidential information, and economic security.***

Or. ro

Amendment 700
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 42

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(42) It is necessary to assess, as part of the conditions for approval of a foreign	(42) It is necessary to assess, as part of the conditions for approval of a foreign

direct investment, whether the transfer of technology can contribute to achieving the objectives of this Regulation. To that end, the foreign investors should be ***encouraged*** to license to the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset the relevant intellectual property rights, and know-how, which are necessary for carrying out the concerned economic activity in the context of the foreign direct investment. Appropriate intellectual property licensing agreement(s) should therefore be granted by the foreign investor to the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. The scope and conditions of these agreements, such as the exact IP rights concerned, the exclusive nature of the license, the duration of the license or confidentiality-preserving measures, should be appropriate to the circumstances and to the objective pursued under this Regulation and the relevant investment. The foreign investor should commit to granting the appropriate licenses of intellectual property rights and relevant know-how they hold, as required for the economic activity concerned. That could be achieved by providing a description of the main aspects of the possible licensing agreements, on a confidential basis, with the Investment Authority.

direct investment, whether the transfer of technology can contribute to achieving the objectives of this Regulation. To that end, the foreign investors ***or their subsidiaries*** should be ***required*** to license to the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset the relevant intellectual property rights, and know-how, which are necessary for carrying out the concerned economic activity in the context of the foreign direct investment. Appropriate intellectual property licensing agreement(s) should therefore be granted by the foreign investor ***or their subsidiaries*** to the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. The scope and conditions of these agreements, such as the exact IP rights concerned, the exclusive nature of the license, the duration of the license or confidentiality-preserving measures, should be appropriate to the circumstances and to the objective pursued under this Regulation and the relevant investment. The foreign investor ***or their subsidiaries*** should commit to granting the appropriate licenses of intellectual property rights and relevant know-how they hold, as required for the economic activity concerned. That could be achieved by providing a description of the main aspects of the possible licensing agreements, on a confidential basis, with the Investment Authority.

Or. en

Amendment 701
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 43

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(43) Where the Union Target or the	(43) Where the Union Target or the

legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset owns intellectual property rights in an invention, a work or any other asset subject to intellectual property protection prior to the foreign investment, those intellectual property rights should fully and exclusively remain under the control of the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. The foreign investor should not claim any intellectual property right nor undertake any activity that would affect the ability of the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset to own and exercise the intellectual property rights on their inventions, works, trademarks, designs or any other relevant asset obtained prior to the foreign investment. Where an invention, a work or any other asset subject to intellectual property protection is the result of a collaborative work between the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset and the foreign investor or as a result of the joint venture, the intellectual property rights should be owned jointly by the foreign investor, the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset, depending on the circumstances. The conditions accompanying the co-ownership of intellectual property rights should, ***to the extent possible***, be defined and communicated to the Investment Authority, ahead of the approval of the foreign direct investment. These conditions should include clarifications as to the possibility for one co-owner to grant a licence and start infringement procedures as well as the financial agreements as regards the filing and registration of intellectual property rights and licensing agreements. In the case of a joint venture without a legal personality, clarifications should be provided to the Investment Authority regarding the ownership of intellectual property.

legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset owns intellectual property rights in an invention, a work or any other asset subject to intellectual property protection prior to the foreign investment, those intellectual property rights should fully and exclusively remain under the control of the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. The foreign investor ***or the foreign investors' subsidiaries*** should not claim any intellectual property right nor undertake any activity that would affect the ability of the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset to own and exercise the intellectual property rights on their inventions, works, trademarks, designs or any other relevant asset obtained prior to the foreign investment. Where an invention, a work or any other asset subject to intellectual property protection is the result of a collaborative work between the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset and the foreign investor or as a result of the joint venture, the intellectual property rights should be owned jointly by the foreign investor, the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset, depending on the circumstances. ***The Union Target should retain the rights necessary for the use, development and exploitation of the relevant results in the Union.*** The conditions accompanying the ***ownership, potential*** co-ownership ***and exploitation*** of intellectual property rights should, ***where relevant***, be defined ***in advance*** and communicated to the Investment Authority, ahead of the approval of the foreign direct investment. These conditions should include clarifications as to the possibility for one co-owner to grant a licence and start infringement procedures as well as the financial agreements as regards the filing and registration of intellectual property rights and licensing agreements. ***They should also prevent any transfer, any exclusive licence or any other measure***

likely to place technologies, know-how or other strategic intangible assets developed in connection with the investment under the exclusive control of a third-country entity or likely to jeopardise their long-term use within the Union. In the case of a joint venture without a legal personality, clarifications should be provided to the Investment Authority regarding the ownership of intellectual property.

Or. fr

Amendment 702
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 43

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(43) Where the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset owns intellectual property rights in an invention, a work or any other asset subject to intellectual property protection prior to the foreign investment, those intellectual property rights should fully and exclusively remain under the control of the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. The foreign investor should not claim any intellectual property right nor undertake any activity that would affect the ability of the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset to own and exercise the intellectual property rights on their inventions, works, trademarks, designs or any other relevant asset obtained prior to the foreign investment. Where an invention, a work or any other asset subject to intellectual property protection is the result of a collaborative work between the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset and the foreign investor or as a result of the joint venture,	(43) Where the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset owns intellectual property rights in an invention, a work or any other asset subject to intellectual property protection prior to the foreign investment, those intellectual property rights should fully and exclusively remain under the control of the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. The foreign investor ***or the foreign investor's subsidiary*** should not claim any intellectual property right nor undertake any activity that would affect the ability of the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset to own and exercise the intellectual property rights on their inventions, works, trademarks, designs or any other relevant asset obtained prior to the foreign investment. Where an invention, a work or any other asset subject to intellectual property protection is the result of a collaborative work between the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or

the intellectual property rights should be owned jointly by the foreign investor, the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset, depending on the circumstances. The conditions accompanying the co-ownership of intellectual property rights should, to the extent possible, be defined and communicated to the Investment Authority, ahead of the approval of the foreign direct investment. These conditions should include clarifications as to the possibility for one co-owner to grant a licence and start infringement procedures as well as the financial agreements as regards the filing and registration of intellectual property rights and licensing agreements. In the case of a joint venture without a legal personality, clarifications should be provided to the Investment Authority regarding the ownership of intellectual property.	owning the Union asset and the foreign investor or ***the foreign investor's subsidiary or*** as a result of the joint venture, the intellectual property rights should be owned jointly by the foreign investor ***or the foreign investor's subsidiary***, the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset, depending on the circumstances. The conditions accompanying the co-ownership of intellectual property rights should, to the extent possible, be defined and communicated to the Investment Authority, ahead of the approval of the foreign direct investment. These conditions should include clarifications as to the possibility for one co-owner to grant a licence and start infringement procedures as well as the financial agreements as regards the filing and registration of intellectual property rights and licensing agreements. In the case of a joint venture without a legal personality, clarifications should be provided to the Investment Authority regarding the ownership of intellectual property. ***All intellectual property rights or assets developed by the Union Target or the legal entity owning the Union asset prior to the foreign investment, or without the collaboration of the foreign investors or the foreign investor's subsidiary, as well as the intellectual property rights developed after the foreign investment should not be transferred outside the Union without authorisation by the Investment Authority or the Commission, as appropriate.***

Or. en

Amendment 703
Diana Iovanovici Şoşoacă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 43

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(43) Where the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset owns intellectual property rights in an invention, a work or any other asset subject to intellectual property protection prior to the foreign investment, those intellectual property rights should fully and exclusively remain under the control of the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. The foreign investor should not claim any intellectual property right nor undertake any activity that would affect the ability of the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset to own and exercise the intellectual property rights on their inventions, works, trademarks, designs or any other relevant asset obtained prior to the foreign investment. Where an invention, a work or any other asset subject to intellectual property protection is the result of a collaborative work between the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset and the foreign investor or as a result of the joint venture, the intellectual property rights should be owned jointly by the foreign investor, the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset, depending on the circumstances. The conditions accompanying the co-ownership of intellectual property rights should, to the extent possible, be defined and communicated to the Investment Authority, ahead of the approval of the foreign direct investment. These conditions should include clarifications as to the possibility for one co-owner to grant a licence and start infringement procedures as well as the financial agreements as regards the filing and registration of intellectual property rights and licensing agreements. In the case of a joint venture without a legal personality, clarifications should be provided to the Investment Authority regarding the ownership of intellectual	(43) Where the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset owns intellectual property rights in an invention, a work or any other asset subject to intellectual property protection prior to the foreign investment, those intellectual property rights should fully and exclusively remain under the control of the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. The foreign investor should not claim any intellectual property right nor undertake any activity that would affect the ability of the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset to own and exercise the intellectual property rights on their inventions, works, trademarks, designs or any other relevant asset obtained prior to the foreign investment. Where an invention, a work or any other asset subject to intellectual property protection is the result of a collaborative work between the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset and the foreign investor or as a result of the joint venture, the intellectual property rights should be owned jointly by the foreign investor, the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset, depending on the circumstances. The conditions accompanying the co-ownership of intellectual property rights should, to the extent possible, be defined and communicated to the Investment Authority, ahead of the approval of the foreign direct investment***, and they must comply with the applicable European legislation on intellectual property, competition, the protection of confidential information, data, and economic security***. These conditions should include clarifications as to the possibility for one co-owner to grant a licence and start infringement procedures as well as the financial agreements as regards the filing and registration of intellectual property rights and licensing

property.	agreements. In the case of a joint venture without a legal personality, clarifications should be provided to the Investment Authority regarding the ownership of intellectual property.

Or. ro

Amendment 704
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 43

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(43) Where the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset owns intellectual property rights in an invention, a work or any other asset subject to intellectual property protection prior to the foreign investment, those intellectual property rights should fully and exclusively remain under the control of the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. The foreign investor should not claim any intellectual property right nor undertake any activity that would affect the ability of the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset to own and exercise the intellectual property rights on their inventions, works, trademarks, designs or any other relevant asset obtained prior to the foreign investment. Where an invention, a work or any other asset subject to intellectual property protection is the result of a collaborative work between the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset and the foreign investor or as a result of the joint venture, the intellectual property rights should be owned jointly by the foreign investor, the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset, depending on	(43) Where the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset owns intellectual property rights in an invention, a work or any other asset subject to intellectual property protection prior to the foreign investment, those intellectual property rights should fully and exclusively remain under the control of the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. The foreign investor ***or their subsidiaries*** should not claim any intellectual property right nor undertake any activity that would affect the ability of the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset to own and exercise the intellectual property rights on their inventions, works, trademarks, designs or any other relevant asset obtained prior to the foreign investment. Where an invention, a work or any other asset subject to intellectual property protection is the result of a collaborative work between the Union Target or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset and the foreign investor ***or their subsidiaries*** or as a result of the joint venture, the intellectual property rights should be owned jointly by the foreign investor, the Union Target or

the circumstances. The conditions accompanying the co-ownership of intellectual property rights should, to the extent possible, be defined and communicated to the Investment Authority, ahead of the approval of the foreign direct investment. These conditions should include clarifications as to the possibility for one co-owner to grant a licence and start infringement procedures as well as the financial agreements as regards the filing and registration of intellectual property rights and licensing agreements. In the case of a joint venture without a legal personality, clarifications should be provided to the Investment Authority regarding the ownership of intellectual property.	the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset, depending on the circumstances. The conditions accompanying the co-ownership of intellectual property rights should, to the extent possible, be defined and communicated to the Investment Authority, ahead of the approval of the foreign direct investment. These conditions should include clarifications as to the possibility for one co-owner to grant a licence and start infringement procedures as well as the financial agreements as regards the filing and registration of intellectual property rights and licensing agreements. In the case of a joint venture without a legal personality, clarifications should be provided to the Investment Authority regarding the ownership of intellectual property.

Or. en

Amendment 705
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 43 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(43a) All intellectual property rights or assets developed by the Union Target or the legal entity owning the Union asset prior to the foreign investment or without the collaboration of the foreign investor or the foreign investor's subsidiary, as well as the intellectual property rights developed after the foreign investment, should not be transferable outside the Union without authorisation by the Investment Authority or the competent authority, as appropriate.

Or. fr

Amendment 706
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 44

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(44) It is necessary to ensure that the foreign investors' expertise of the large foreign direct investment under the scope of this Regulation should contribute to enhancing the Union's technological development both within and outside the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. To that end, foreign investors should invest in research and development projects to be executed within the Union ***while ensuring that the Union will benefit from the results produced***. It is therefore necessary to assess, as part of the conditions to be considered for having a foreign direct investment approved, whether the ***foreign investors'*** research and development investments are adequate to achieve ***that objective***. Such investments could ***be directed to the benefit of research institutions established in the Union, including in the context of joint projects with the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. Those investments could also*** be made within the Union target, the joint venture or the legal entity ***acquiring or owning the Union asset, for developing or executing specific*** research and ***development activities. These investments could also consist in the training of*** Union ***workers, or direct or indirect financial support to*** research ***and development projects within the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset***. Any assessment performed in relation to investments in research and development projects to be	(44) It is necessary to ensure that the ***foreign investors or the*** foreign investors' ***subsidiaries*** expertise of the large foreign direct investment under the scope of this Regulation should contribute to enhancing the Union's technological development both within and outside the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. To that end, foreign investors should invest in research and development projects to be executed within the Union ***in such a way as to leverage existing scientific and engineering capacities, strengthen innovation ecosystems and promote the long-term presence of research, technological development and engineering activities within its territory. Where relevant, these investments should promote a high level of integration between research and industry, in particular through cooperation with universities, research organisations, laboratories, technology infrastructures, industrial hubs and clusters and innovation hubs established in the Union, and help to build a continuous innovation pipeline between research, technological development, demonstration and industrialisation, encompassing both process and product innovations***. It is therefore necessary to assess, as part of the conditions to be considered for having a foreign direct investment approved, whether the research and development investments are adequate to achieve ***these objectives, especially regarding their capacity to develop research and***

executed within the Union should be without prejudice to Union competition law instruments, including Regulations (EU) 2022/2560 and (EC) No 139/2004.

engineering activities in the Union, to strengthen links between undertakings and European scientific infrastructures, to encourage the dissemination of knowledge and to ensure that researchers, engineers and highly skilled personnel stay in the Union. Such investments could be made within the Union target, the joint venture or the legal entity ***affected, or for the benefit of*** research ***institutions*** and ***joint projects established in the*** Union***, and could support in particular functions such as applied***research***, engineering, design, prototyping, testing, demonstration and initial industrialisation***. Any assessment performed in relation to investments in research and development projects to be executed within the Union should be without prejudice to Union competition law instruments, including Regulations (EU) 2022/2560 and (EC) No 139/2004.

Or. fr

Amendment 707
Dan Barna

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 44

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(44) It is necessary to ensure that the foreign investors' expertise of the large foreign direct investment under the scope of this Regulation should contribute to enhancing the Union's technological development both within and outside the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. To that end, foreign investors should invest in research and development projects to be executed within the Union while ensuring that the Union will benefit from the results produced. It is therefore necessary to assess, as part of the conditions to be	(44) It is necessary to ensure that the foreign investors' expertise of the large foreign direct investment under the scope of this Regulation should contribute to enhancing the Union's technological development both within and outside the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. To that end, foreign investors should invest in research and development projects to be executed within the Union while ensuring that the Union will benefit from the results produced. It is therefore necessary to assess, as part of the conditions to be

considered for having a foreign direct investment approved, whether the foreign investors' research and development investments are adequate to achieve that objective. Such investments could be directed to the benefit of research institutions established in the Union, including in the context of joint projects with the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. Those investments could also be made within the Union target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset, for developing or executing specific research and development activities. These investments could also consist in the training of Union workers, or direct or indirect financial support to research and development projects within the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. Any assessment performed in relation to investments in research and development projects to be executed within the Union should be without prejudice to Union competition law instruments, including Regulations (EU) 2022/2560 and (EC) No 139/2004.

considered for having a foreign direct investment approved, whether the foreign investors' research and development investments are adequate to achieve that objective. Such investments could be directed to the benefit of research institutions established in the Union, including in the context of joint projects with the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. ***Foreign direct investment in strategic emerging sectors should contribute to employment growth, through the creation of new jobs and education and training programmes, including by financing the skills needed to support the Union's technological and industrial development.*** Those investments could also be made within the Union target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset, for developing or executing specific research and development activities. These investments could also consist in the training of Union workers, or direct or indirect financial support to research and development projects within the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. Any assessment performed in relation to investments in research and development projects to be executed within the Union should be without prejudice to Union competition law instruments, including Regulations (EU) 2022/2560 and (EC) No 139/2004.

Or. en

Amendment 708
Diana Iovanovici Şoşoacă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 44

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(44) It is necessary to ensure that the	(44) It is necessary to ensure that the

foreign investors' expertise of the large foreign direct investment under the scope of this Regulation should contribute to enhancing the Union's technological development both within and outside the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. To that end, foreign investors should invest in research and development projects to be executed within the Union while ensuring that the Union will benefit from the results produced. It is therefore necessary to assess, as part of the conditions to be considered for having a foreign direct investment approved, whether the foreign investors' research and development investments are adequate to achieve that objective. Such investments could be directed to the benefit of research institutions established in the Union, including in the context of joint projects with the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. Those investments could also be made within the Union target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset, for developing or executing specific research and development activities. These investments could also consist in the training of Union workers, or direct or indirect financial support to research and development projects within the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. Any assessment performed in relation to investments in research and development projects to be executed within the Union should be without prejudice to Union competition law instruments, including Regulations (EU) 2022/2560 and (EC) No 139/2004.

foreign investors' expertise of the large foreign direct investment under the scope of this Regulation should contribute to enhancing the Union's technological development both within and outside the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset***, as well as to implementing new, innovative solutions that will contribute to the achievement of the Union's objectives***. To that end, foreign investors should invest in research and development projects to be executed within the Union while ensuring that the Union will benefit from the results produced. It is therefore necessary to assess, as part of the conditions to be considered for having a foreign direct investment approved, whether the foreign investors' research and development investments are adequate to achieve that objective. Such investments could be directed to the benefit of research institutions established in the Union, including in the context of joint projects with the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. Those investments could also be made within the Union target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset, for developing or executing specific research and development activities. These investments could also consist in the training of Union workers ***and specialists in the medium and long term, to ensure the necessary supply of specialised labour***, or direct or indirect financial support to research and development projects within the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. Any assessment performed in relation to investments in research and development projects to be executed within the Union should be without prejudice to Union competition law instruments, including Regulations (EU) 2022/2560 and (EC) No 139/2004.

Amendment 709
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 44

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(44) It is necessary to ensure that the foreign investors' expertise of the large foreign direct investment under the scope of this Regulation should contribute to enhancing the Union's technological development both within and outside the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. To that end, foreign investors should invest in research and development projects to be executed within the Union while ensuring that the Union will benefit from the results produced. It is therefore necessary to assess, as part of the conditions to be considered for having a foreign direct investment approved, whether the foreign investors' research and development investments are adequate to achieve that objective. Such investments could be directed to the benefit of research institutions established in the Union, including in the context of joint projects with the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. Those investments could also be made within the Union target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset, for developing or executing specific research and development activities. These investments could also consist in the training of Union workers, or direct or indirect financial support to research and development projects within the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or	(44) It is necessary to ensure that the foreign investors***' or their subsidiaries***' expertise of the large foreign direct investment under the scope of this Regulation should contribute to enhancing the Union's technological development both within and outside the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. To that end, foreign investors ***or their subsidiaries*** should invest in research and development projects to be executed within the Union while ensuring that the Union will benefit from the results produced. It is therefore necessary to assess, as part of the conditions to be considered for having a foreign direct investment approved, whether the foreign investors***' or their subsidiaries***' research and development investments are adequate to achieve that objective. Such investments could be directed to the benefit of research institutions established in the Union, including in the context of joint projects with the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. Those investments could also be made within the Union target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset, for developing or executing specific research and development activities. These investments could also consist in the training of Union workers, or direct or indirect financial support to research and development

owning the Union asset. Any assessment performed in relation to investments in research and development projects to be executed within the Union should be without prejudice to Union competition law instruments, including Regulations (EU) 2022/2560 and (EC) No 139/2004.	projects within the Union Target, the joint venture or the legal entity acquiring or owning the Union asset. Any assessment performed in relation to investments in research and development projects to be executed within the Union should be without prejudice to Union competition law instruments, including Regulations (EU) 2022/2560 and (EC) No 139/2004.

Or. en

Amendment 710
Regina Doherty

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(45) To promote sustainable integration of investments by foreign entities to the internal market and the development of skills in emerging strategic sectors, and to ensure meaningful social contribution at the place of the investment, such investments should employ a proportion of Union workers and should provide appropriate training and capacity-building measures, involving education and training providers, as well as social partners. The foreign investor should ensure that the thresholds established in this Regulation are fulfilled across all categories of workforce, including the operational, technical, supervisory, and managerial positions.	***deleted***

Or. en

Amendment 711
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(45) To promote sustainable integration of investments by foreign entities to the internal market and the development of skills in emerging strategic sectors, and to ensure meaningful social contribution at the place of the investment, such investments should employ a ***proportion*** of Union workers and should provide appropriate training and capacity-building measures, involving education and training providers, as well as social partners. The foreign investor should ensure that the thresholds established in this Regulation are fulfilled across all categories of workforce, including the operational, technical, supervisory, and managerial positions.	(45) To promote sustainable integration of investments by foreign entities to the internal market and the development of skills in emerging strategic sectors, ***as well as in strategic industrial sectors facing technological or productive transformations,*** and to ensure meaningful social contribution at the place of the investment, such investments should employ a ***majority*** of Union workers and should provide appropriate training and capacity-building measures, ***in particular as regards vocational training, skills development and retraining,*** involving education and training providers, as well as social partners. ***In particular, these measures should help workers to adapt their skills to new technologies and new production processes, at the same time as contributing to the transfer of industrial know-how and the development of sustainable career paths. Particular attention should be paid to industrial labour markets affected by restructuring, technological transitions or production capacity losses, with a view to ensuring that the investments contribute to the rebuilding and renewal of local skills and the regeneration of these regions. With this in mind, investors should, where relevant, cooperate with vocational education and training institutions, training providers, social partners and local stakeholders in order to adapt the skills supply to the current and future needs of the industrial ecosystem in question***. The foreign investor should ensure that the thresholds established in this Regulation are fulfilled across all categories of workforce, including the operational, technical, supervisory, and managerial positions***, and that Union workers actually benefit from opportunities for training, career***

development and access to skilled roles.

Or. fr

Amendment 712
Paolo Borchia, Isabella Tovaglieri, Raffaele Stancanelli

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(45) To promote sustainable integration of investments by foreign entities to the internal market and the development of skills in emerging strategic sectors, and to ensure meaningful social contribution at the place of the investment, such investments should employ a proportion of Union workers and should provide appropriate training and capacity-building measures, involving education and training providers, as well as social partners. The foreign investor should ensure that the thresholds established in this Regulation are fulfilled across all categories of workforce, including the operational, technical, supervisory, and managerial positions.	(45) To promote sustainable integration of investments by foreign entities to the internal market and the development of skills in emerging strategic sectors, and to ensure meaningful social contribution at the place of the investment, such investments should employ a proportion of Union workers and should provide appropriate training and capacity-building measures, involving education and training providers, as well as social partners. The foreign investor should ensure that the thresholds established in this Regulation are fulfilled across all categories of workforce, including the operational, technical, supervisory, and managerial positions. ***The 50% threshold should be calculated on an average annual full-time-equivalent basis across the workforce as a whole and should not apply separately to each category of the workforce, except in relation to research and development activities. Where the foreign direct investment includes research and development activities, the 50% threshold should apply separately to each of the following categories of the research and development workforce, where present: scientific and technical functions, supervisory functions and managerial functions. Workers employed in research and development activities should also be included in the overall workforce. Union workers should nevertheless be employed across all***

categories of the workforce, including operational, technical, supervisory and managerial positions. In order to avoid the risk of circumvention, workers whose recruitment or employment arrangement is non-genuine and has been put in place with the main purpose of artificially satisfying the applicable 50% threshold should not be counted towards that threshold.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment aligns the recital with the proposed measurement rule in Article 18(2), point (e). It retains the overall 50% threshold, specifies its application to the categories of research and development staff and confirms that those workers remain included in the overall calculation. This amendment also aligns the recital with the targeted anti-abuse rule, concerning non-genuine recruitment or employment arrangements.

Amendment 713
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, Marc Angel, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Estelle Ceulemans, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(45) To promote sustainable integration of investments by foreign entities to the internal market and the development of skills in emerging strategic sectors, and to ensure meaningful social contribution at the place of the investment, such investments should ***employ a proportion*** of Union workers and should provide appropriate training and capacity-building measures, involving education and training providers, as well as social partners. The foreign investor should ensure that the thresholds established in this Regulation are fulfilled across all categories of workforce, including the operational, technical, supervisory, and managerial	(45) To promote sustainable integration of investments by foreign entities ***or their subsidiaries*** to the internal market and the development of skills in emerging strategic sectors ***and net-zero technologies,***, and to ensure meaningful social contribution at the place of the investment, such investments should ***ensure that at least 75% of their workforce in each site of the Union target or Union asset is made up*** of Union workers***,*** and should provide appropriate training and capacity-building measures, involving education and training providers, as well as social partners. ***In order to prevent circumvention, all workers performing activities at the site***

positions.

concerned should be taken into account for that purpose, including workers made available by temporary work agencies, subcontractors or other intermediaries. Furthermore, such employment should ensure decent working conditions for all Union and non-Union workers lawfully working in the Union, fair wages and earnings, working hours, and compliance with all labour standards, social rights and collective agreements. The foreign investor ***or the foreign investor's subsidiaries*** should ensure that the thresholds established in this Regulation are fulfilled across all categories of workforce, including the operational, technical, supervisory, and managerial positions.

Or. en

Amendment 714
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(45) To promote sustainable integration of investments by foreign entities to the internal market and the development of skills in emerging strategic sectors, and to ensure meaningful social contribution at the place of the investment, such investments should employ ***a proportion*** of Union workers and should provide appropriate training and capacity-building measures, involving education and training providers, as well as social partners. The foreign investor should ensure that the thresholds established in this Regulation are fulfilled across all categories of workforce, including the operational, technical, supervisory, and managerial	(45) To promote sustainable integration of investments by foreign entities to the internal market and the development of skills in emerging strategic sectors ***and net-zero technologies***, and to ensure meaningful social contribution at the place of the investment, such investments should employ ***at least 60%*** of Union workers ***in each site of the Union target or Union asset*** and should provide appropriate training and capacity-building measures, involving education and training providers, as well as social partners. ***Furthermore, such employment should ensure decent working conditions for all Union and non-Union workers lawfully working in the Union, fair wages and earnings,***

positions.

working hours, and compliance with all labour standards, social rights and collective agreements. The foreign investor ***or the foreign investor's subsidiary*** should ensure that the thresholds established in this Regulation are fulfilled across all categories of workforce, including the operational, technical, supervisory, and managerial positions.

Or. en

Amendment 715
Andrea Wechsler, Christian Ehler, Angelika Niebler, Jens Gieseke, Andreas Schwab, Norbert Herhammer, Hildegard Bentele, Markus Ferber, Oliver Schenk, Christian Doleschal, Monika Hohlmeier, Verena Mertens, Ralf Seekatz, Marie-Sophie Christ, Alexandra Mehnert, Norbert Lins, Marion Walsmann, Jörgen Warborn, Tomas Tobé, Arba Kokalari

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(45) To promote sustainable integration of investments by foreign entities to the internal market and the development of skills in emerging strategic sectors, and to ensure meaningful social contribution at the place of the investment, such investments should employ a proportion of Union workers and should provide appropriate training and capacity-building measures, involving education and training providers, as well as social partners. ***The foreign investor should ensure that the thresholds established in this Regulation are fulfilled across all categories of workforce, including the operational, technical, supervisory, and managerial positions.***	(45) To promote sustainable integration of investments by foreign entities to the internal market and the development of skills in emerging strategic sectors, and to ensure meaningful social contribution at the place of the investment, such investments should employ a proportion of Union workers and should provide appropriate training and capacity-building measures, involving education and training providers, as well as social partners.

Or. en

Justification

The amendment allows for a proportionate workforce requirement and the temporary

deployment of specialised third-country personnel where necessary for installation, commissioning, training or knowledge transfer.

Amendment 716
Raúl de la Hoz Quintano, Adrián Vázquez Lázara, Esteban González Pons, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Dolors Montserrat, Javier Zarzalejos, Susana Solís Pérez, Borja Giménez Larraz, Carmen Crespo Díaz, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Esther Herranz García, Nicolás Pascual de la Parte, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez, Francisco José Millán Mon, Maravillas Abadía Jover, Isabel Benjumea Benjumea, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(45) To promote sustainable integration of ***investments by*** foreign ***entities to*** the internal market and the development of skills in emerging strategic sectors, ***and to ensure meaningful social contribution*** at ***the place*** of the investment***, such investments*** should ***employ a proportion of*** Union workers ***and should provide appropriate training and capacity-building measures, involving education and training providers, as well as social partners. The foreign investor should ensure that the thresholds established in this Regulation are fulfilled*** across all categories of workforce***, including the operational, technical, supervisory***, ***and managerial positions***.	(45) To promote ***the*** sustainable integration of foreign ***investment into*** the internal market and the development of skills in emerging strategic sectors, at ***least 50% of the workforce employed in the context*** of the investment should ***be*** Union workers across all categories of ***the*** workforce***. Where the investment receives Union or national public support, at least 66% of the relevant workforce should be Union workers once normal commercial operation is reached and***, ***in any event, no later than three years after the start of production. Limited flexibility should be possible during construction, installation and commissioning. For these purposes, Union workers should include Union citizens and third-country nationals legally residing and authorised to work in a Member State***.

Or. en

Amendment 717
Diana Iovanovici Şoşoacă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 46

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(46) To strengthen the industrial capacity of emerging strategic sectors and to integrate foreign direct investment into the Union's industrial ecosystem, a certain share of inputs manufactured in the Union should be included in products placed on the Union market by such investments.	(46) To strengthen the industrial capacity of emerging strategic sectors and to integrate foreign direct investment into the Union's industrial ecosystem, a certain share of inputs manufactured in the Union should be included in products placed on the Union market by such investments. ***This approach should also help to create added value within the Union, to develop European technological skills and capacities in the medium and long term, and to strengthen the resilience and diversification of strategic supply chains.***

Or. ro

Amendment 718
Kamila Gasiuk-Pihowicz, Krzysztof Hetman, Borys Budka, Bogdan Andrzej Zdrojewski, Dariusz Joński, Andrzej Buła, Adam Jarubas, Mirosława Nykiel

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 46

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(46) To strengthen the industrial capacity of emerging strategic sectors and to integrate foreign direct investment into the Union's industrial ecosystem, a certain share of inputs manufactured in the Union should be included in products placed on the Union market by such investments.	(46) To strengthen the industrial capacity of emerging strategic sectors and to integrate foreign direct investment into the Union's industrial ecosystem, a certain share of inputs manufactured in the Union should be included in products placed on the Union market by such investments**,** ***taking into account their actual availability in the Union, the technical and quality requirements for those raw materials or products, including foundry components, as well as the need to avoid disruptions to strategic supply chains***.

Or. en

Amendment 719
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, Marc Angel, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 46

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(46) To strengthen the industrial capacity of emerging strategic sectors ***and to*** integrate foreign direct investment into the Union's industrial ecosystem***, a certain share*** of inputs manufactured in the Union should be included in products placed on the Union market by such investments.	(46) To ***avoid 'screwdriver' factories and*** strengthen the industrial capacity of emerging strategic sectors***,*** integrate foreign direct investment into the Union's industrial ecosystem ***and ensure it brings sustainable added value to the Union's economy and employment, at least 30%*** of inputs manufactured in the Union should be included in products placed on the Union market by such investments.

Or. en

Amendment 720
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 46

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(46) To strengthen the industrial capacity of emerging strategic sectors and to integrate foreign direct investment into the Union's industrial ecosystem, a certain share of inputs manufactured in the Union should be included in products placed on the Union market by such investments.	(46) To strengthen the industrial capacity of ***net-zero technologies and*** emerging ***and/or established*** strategic sectors and to integrate foreign direct investment into the Union's industrial ecosystem, a certain ***substantial*** share of inputs manufactured in the Union***, as defined by this Regulation,*** should be included in products placed on the Union market by such investments.

Or. fr

Amendment 721
Niels Flemming Hansen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(47) In order to ensure that foreign direct investments fulfil at least 4 of the 6 conditions established by this Regulation, the competent Investment Authority should examine each notification and issue a reasoned decision on its approval or rejection. Investment Authorities should establish the fulfilment of the conditions, or as appropriate, the intent of the foreign investor to comply with the conditions. Such investments should not be implemented without the explicit approval of the Investment Authority. Accordingly, foreign investors should comply with a set of conditions before starting their economic activity regarding the relevant foreign direct investment. Investment Authorities should decide in a timeframe ensuring both procedural efficiency and legal certainty. Where justified by the complexity of the case or the need for additional information, that timeframe could be extended, for justified and duly substantiated reasons.	(47) In order to ensure that foreign direct investments fulfil at least 4 of the 6 conditions established by this Regulation, the competent Investment Authority should examine each notification and issue a reasoned decision on its approval or rejection. Investment Authorities should establish the fulfilment of the conditions, or as appropriate, the intent of the foreign investor to comply with the conditions. Such investments should not be implemented without the explicit approval of the Investment Authority. Accordingly, foreign investors should comply with a set of conditions before starting their economic activity regarding the relevant foreign direct investment. Investment Authorities should decide in a timeframe ensuring both procedural efficiency and legal certainty. Where justified by the complexity of the case or the need for additional information, that timeframe could be extended, for justified and duly substantiated reasons. ***The designated national authorities for screening and assessing investment by foreign entities should ensure that these processes can be conducted in parallel to ensure streamlining between this Regulation and Regulation (EU) 2019/452.***

Or. en

Amendment 722
Raúl de la Hoz Quintano, Adrián Vázquez Lázara, Esteban González Pons, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Dolors Montserrat, Javier Zarzalejos, Susana Solís Pérez, Borja Giménez Larraz, Carmen Crespo Díaz, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Esther Herranz García, Nicolás Pascual de la Parte, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez, Francisco José Millán Mon, Maravillas Abadía Jover, Isabel Benjumea Benjumea, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(47) In order to ensure ***that*** foreign direct investments fulfil at least ***4 of the 6 conditions established by this Regulation, the competent Investment Authority should examine each notification and issue a reasoned decision on its approval or rejection***. Investment Authorities should establish the fulfilment of the conditions, or as appropriate, the intent of the foreign investor to comply with the conditions. Such investments should not be implemented without the explicit approval of the Investment Authority. Accordingly, foreign investors should comply with a set of conditions before starting their economic activity regarding the relevant foreign direct investment. Investment Authorities should decide in a timeframe ensuring both procedural efficiency and legal certainty. Where justified by the complexity of the case or the need for additional information, that timeframe could be extended, for justified and duly substantiated reasons.	(47) In order to ensure ***genuine value creation in the Union, covered*** foreign direct investments ***should comply with the mandatory Union ownership, joint venture and employment conditions and*** fulfil at least ***one additional condition ensuring a technological contribution through intellectual property and know-how or research and development activities in the Union***. Investment Authorities should establish the fulfilment of the conditions, or as appropriate, the intent of the foreign investor to comply with the conditions. Such investments should not be implemented without the explicit approval of the Investment Authority. Accordingly, foreign investors should comply with a set of conditions before starting their economic activity regarding the relevant foreign direct investment. Investment Authorities should decide in a timeframe ensuring both procedural efficiency and legal certainty. Where justified by the complexity of the case or the need for additional information, that timeframe could be extended, for justified and duly substantiated reasons.

Or. en

Amendment 723
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(47) In order to ensure that foreign direct investments fulfil ***at least 4 of*** the ***6***	(47) In order to ensure that foreign direct investments fulfil the conditions

conditions established by this Regulation, the competent Investment Authority should examine each notification and issue a reasoned decision on its approval or rejection. Investment Authorities should establish the fulfilment of the conditions, or as appropriate, the intent of the foreign investor to comply with the conditions. Such investments should not be implemented without the explicit approval of the Investment Authority. Accordingly, foreign investors should comply with a set of conditions before starting their economic activity regarding the relevant foreign direct investment. Investment Authorities should decide in a timeframe ensuring both procedural efficiency and legal certainty. Where justified by the complexity of the case or the need for additional information, that timeframe could be extended, for justified and duly substantiated reasons.

established by this Regulation, the competent Investment Authority should examine each notification and issue a reasoned decision on its approval or rejection. Investment Authorities should establish the fulfilment of the conditions, or as appropriate, the intent of the foreign investor ***or the foreign investor's subsidiary*** to comply with the conditions. Such investments should not be implemented without the explicit approval of the Investment Authority. Accordingly, foreign investors ***or the foreign investor's subsidiaries*** should comply with a set of conditions before starting their economic activity regarding the relevant foreign direct investment. Investment Authorities should decide in a timeframe ensuring both procedural efficiency and legal certainty. Where justified by the complexity of the case or the need for additional information, that timeframe could be extended, for justified and duly substantiated reasons.

Or. fr

Amendment 724
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(47) In order to ensure that foreign direct investments fulfil ***at least 4 of*** the 6 conditions established by this Regulation, the competent Investment Authority should examine each notification and issue a reasoned decision on its approval or rejection. Investment Authorities should establish the fulfilment of the conditions, or as appropriate, the intent of the foreign investor to comply with the conditions. Such investments should not be implemented without the explicit approval	(47) In order to ensure that foreign direct investments fulfil the 6 conditions established by this Regulation, the competent Investment Authority should examine each notification and issue a reasoned decision on its approval or rejection. Investment Authorities should establish the fulfilment of the conditions, or as appropriate, the intent of the foreign investor ***or the foreign investor's subsidiary*** to comply with the conditions. Such investments should not be

of the Investment Authority. Accordingly, foreign investors should comply with ***a set of*** conditions before starting their economic activity regarding the relevant foreign direct investment. Investment Authorities should decide in a timeframe ensuring both procedural efficiency and legal certainty. Where justified by the complexity of the case or the need for additional information, that timeframe could be extended, for justified and duly substantiated reasons.	implemented without the explicit approval of the Investment Authority. Accordingly, foreign investors ***or foreign investors' subsidiaries*** should comply with ***the*** conditions before starting their economic activity regarding the relevant foreign direct investment. Investment Authorities should decide in a timeframe ensuring both procedural efficiency and legal certainty. Where justified by the complexity of the case or the need for additional information, that timeframe could be extended, for justified and duly substantiated reasons.

Or. en

Amendment 725
Mariateresa Vivaldini, Daniele Polato, Carlo Fidanza, Elena Donazzan, Nicola Procaccini, Sergio Berlato, Stefano Cavedagna, Carlo Ciccioli, Alessandro Ciriani, Pietro Fiocchi, Alberico Gambino, Chiara Gemma, Paolo Inselvini, Lara Magoni, Mario Mantovani, Giuseppe Milazzo, Denis Nesci, Michele Picaro, Ruggero Razza, Antonella Sberna, Marco Squarta, Francesco Torselli, Francesco Ventola, Giovanni Crosetto, Nicolas Bay, Marion Maréchal

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(47) In order to ensure that foreign direct investments fulfil at least 4 of the 6 conditions established by this Regulation, the competent Investment Authority should examine each notification and issue a reasoned decision on its approval or rejection. Investment Authorities should establish the fulfilment of the conditions, or as appropriate, the intent of the foreign investor to comply with the conditions. Such investments should not be implemented without the explicit approval of the Investment Authority. Accordingly, foreign investors should comply with a set of conditions before starting their economic activity regarding the relevant foreign direct investment. Investment Authorities should decide in a timeframe	(47) In order to ensure that foreign direct investments fulfil at least 4 of the 6 conditions established by this Regulation, the competent ***national*** Investment Authority should examine each notification and issue a reasoned decision on its approval or rejection. ***National*** Investment Authorities should establish the fulfilment of the conditions, or as appropriate, the intent of the foreign investor to comply with the conditions. Such investments should not be implemented without the explicit approval of the ***national*** Investment Authority. Accordingly, foreign investors should comply with a set of conditions before starting their economic activity regarding the relevant foreign direct investment. ***National*** Investment

ensuring both procedural efficiency and legal certainty. Where justified by the complexity of the case or the need for additional information, that timeframe could be extended, for justified and duly substantiated reasons.

Authorities should decide in a timeframe ensuring both procedural efficiency and legal certainty. Where justified by the complexity of the case or the need for additional information, that timeframe could be extended, for justified and duly substantiated reasons.

Or. en

Amendment 726
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(47) In order to ensure that foreign direct investments fulfil ***at least 4*** of the 6 conditions established by this Regulation, the competent Investment Authority should examine each notification and issue a reasoned decision on its approval or rejection. Investment Authorities should establish the fulfilment of the conditions, or as appropriate, the intent of the foreign investor to comply with the conditions. Such investments should not be implemented without the explicit approval of the Investment Authority. Accordingly, foreign investors should comply with a set of conditions before starting their economic activity regarding the relevant foreign direct investment. Investment Authorities should decide in a timeframe ensuring both procedural efficiency and legal certainty. Where justified by the complexity of the case or the need for additional information, that timeframe could be extended, for justified and duly substantiated reasons.	(47) In order to ensure that foreign direct investments fulfil ***6*** of the 6 conditions established by this Regulation, the competent Investment Authority should examine each notification and issue a reasoned decision on its approval or rejection. Investment Authorities should establish the fulfilment of the conditions, or as appropriate, the intent of the foreign investor ***or their subsidiaries*** to comply with the conditions. Such investments should not be implemented without the explicit approval of the Investment Authority. Accordingly, foreign investors ***or their subsidiaries*** should comply with a set of conditions before starting their economic activity regarding the relevant foreign direct investment. Investment Authorities should decide in a timeframe ensuring both procedural efficiency and legal certainty. Where justified by the complexity of the case or the need for additional information, that timeframe could be extended, for justified and duly substantiated reasons.

Or. en

Amendment 727
Regina Doherty, Peter Agius

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(47) In order to ensure that foreign direct investments fulfil at least ***4*** of the ***6*** conditions established by this Regulation, the competent Investment Authority should examine each notification and issue a reasoned decision on its approval or rejection. Investment Authorities should establish the fulfilment of the conditions, or as appropriate, the intent of the foreign investor to comply with the conditions. Such investments should not be implemented without the explicit approval of the Investment Authority. Accordingly, foreign investors should comply with a set of conditions before starting their economic activity regarding the relevant foreign direct investment. Investment Authorities should decide in a timeframe ensuring both procedural efficiency and legal certainty. Where justified by the complexity of the case or the need for additional information, that timeframe could be extended, for justified and duly substantiated reasons.	(47) In order to ensure that foreign direct investments fulfil at least ***2*** of the ***4*** conditions established by this Regulation, the competent Investment Authority should examine each notification and issue a reasoned decision on its approval or rejection. Investment Authorities should establish the fulfilment of the conditions, or as appropriate, the intent of the foreign investor to comply with the conditions. Such investments should not be implemented without the explicit approval of the Investment Authority. Accordingly, foreign investors should comply with a set of conditions before starting their economic activity regarding the relevant foreign direct investment. Investment Authorities should decide in a timeframe ensuring both procedural efficiency and legal certainty. Where justified by the complexity of the case or the need for additional information, that timeframe could be extended, for justified and duly substantiated reasons.

Or. en

Amendment 728
Nikola Minchev, Bart Groothuis, Christophe Grudler, Jeannette Baljeu, Sandro Gozi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(47) In order to ensure that foreign direct investments fulfil ***at least 4 of the*** 6 conditions established by this Regulation, the competent Investment Authority should examine each notification and issue a reasoned decision on its approval or rejection. Investment Authorities should establish the fulfilment of the conditions, or as appropriate, the intent of the foreign investor to comply with the conditions. Such investments should not be implemented without the explicit approval of the Investment Authority. Accordingly, foreign investors should comply with a set of conditions before starting their economic activity regarding the relevant foreign direct investment. Investment Authorities should decide in a timeframe ensuring both procedural efficiency and legal certainty. Where justified by the complexity of the case or the need for additional information, that timeframe could be extended, for justified and duly substantiated reasons.	(47) In order to ensure that foreign direct investments fulfil ***all*** 6 conditions established by this Regulation, the competent Investment Authority should examine each notification and issue a reasoned decision on its approval or rejection. Investment Authorities should establish the fulfilment of the conditions, or as appropriate, the intent of the foreign investor to comply with the conditions. Such investments should not be implemented without the explicit approval of the Investment Authority. Accordingly, foreign investors should comply with a set of conditions before starting their economic activity regarding the relevant foreign direct investment. Investment Authorities should decide in a timeframe ensuring both procedural efficiency and legal certainty. Where justified by the complexity of the case or the need for additional information, that timeframe could be extended, for justified and duly substantiated reasons.

Or. en

Amendment 729
Marina Mesure, Hanna Gedin, Rudi Kennes

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(47) In order to ensure that foreign direct investments fulfil ***at least 4 of the 6*** conditions established by this Regulation, the competent Investment Authority should examine each notification and issue a reasoned decision on its approval or rejection. Investment Authorities should establish the fulfilment of the conditions, or as appropriate, the intent of the foreign	(47) In order to ensure that foreign direct investments fulfil ***the*** conditions established by this Regulation, the competent Investment Authority should examine each notification and issue a reasoned decision on its approval or rejection. Investment Authorities should establish the fulfilment of the conditions, or as appropriate, the intent of the foreign

investor to comply with the conditions. Such investments should not be implemented without the explicit approval of the Investment Authority. Accordingly, foreign investors should comply with a set of conditions before starting their economic activity regarding the relevant foreign direct investment. Investment Authorities should decide in a timeframe ensuring both procedural efficiency and legal certainty. Where justified by the complexity of the case or the need for additional information, that timeframe could be extended, for justified and duly substantiated reasons.	investor to comply with the conditions. Such investments should not be implemented without the explicit approval of the Investment Authority. Accordingly, foreign investors should comply with a set of conditions before starting their economic activity regarding the relevant foreign direct investment. Investment Authorities should decide in a timeframe ensuring both procedural efficiency and legal certainty. Where justified by the complexity of the case or the need for additional information, that timeframe could be extended, for justified and duly substantiated reasons.

Or. en

Amendment 730
Paolo Borchia, Isabella Tovaglieri, Raffaele Stancanelli, Anna Bryłka, Klara Dostalova, Jana Nagyová, Ondřej Knotek, Jaroslav Bžoch, Tomáš Kubín

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 48

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(48) Member States should inform the Commission about notifications received ***to allow*** the Commission to ***effectively monitor*** the investment ***landscape and ensure a harmonised*** investment ***framework across the internal market***.	(48) ***Where relevant,*** Member States should inform the Commission about notifications received ***where they intend to request*** the Commission to ***assess whether the foreign direct investment falls within the scope of the Chapter, whether the conditions for the approval are fulfilled, and whether*** the Investment ***Authority should approve the*** investment.

Or. en

Amendment 731
Maria Grapini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 48

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(48) Member States should inform the Commission about notifications received to allow the Commission to effectively monitor the investment landscape and ensure a harmonised investment framework across the internal market.	(48) Member States should inform the Commission ***in due time*** about notifications received to allow the Commission to effectively monitor the investment landscape and ensure a harmonised investment framework across the internal market.

Or. ro

Amendment 732
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 48

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(48) Member States ***should*** inform the Commission about notifications received to allow the Commission to effectively monitor the investment landscape and ensure a harmonised investment framework across the internal market.	(48) Member States ***may*** inform the Commission about notifications received to allow the Commission to effectively monitor the investment landscape and ensure a harmonised investment framework across the internal market.

Or. fr

Amendment 733
Paolo Borchia, Isabella Tovaglieri, Raffaele Stancanelli, Ewa Zajączkowska-Hernik, Anna Bryłka, Enikő Győri, Klara Dostalova, Jana Nagyová, Ondřej Knotek, Jaroslav Bžoch, Tomáš Kubín

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(49) In order to ensure the horizontal application of this Regulation in the internal market, the Commission should be able to provide an opinion on whether	***deleted***

the investment fulfils the conditions set out in this Regulation. Such opinion should be made publicly available. If the Investment Authority intends to diverge from the Commission opinion in its decision, it should extend the approval process for two additional months in order to properly assess the Commission's arguments. When taking a decision, Member States should justify how they took the Commission's opinion into account.

Or. en

Amendment 734
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(49) In order to ensure the horizontal application of this Regulation in the internal market, the Commission should be able to provide ***an*** opinion on whether the investment fulfils the conditions set out in this Regulation. ***Such opinion*** should ***be made publicly available***. If the ***Investment Authority*** intends to diverge from the Commission opinion in its decision, it ***should*** extend the approval process for ***two*** additional ***months*** in order to properly assess the Commission's arguments. ***When taking a decision, Member States should justify how they took the Commission's opinion into account.***	(49) In order to ensure the horizontal application of this Regulation in the internal market, ***while preserving the competence of the Member States in the field of investment screening,*** the Commission should be able to provide ***a non-binding*** opinion on whether the investment fulfils the conditions set out in this Regulation. ***When reviewing these matters, the competent authorities*** should ***apply criteria designed to safeguard European industrial capacity, the Union's value chains, industrial SMEs and mid-cap companies, the jobs at stake, security of supply, and the reduction of imported emissions, resource efficiency and circularity***. If the ***competent authority in matters of investment*** intends to diverge from the Commission opinion in its decision, it ***may*** extend the approval process for ***one*** additional ***month*** in order to properly assess the Commission's

arguments.

Or. fr

Amendment 735
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(49) In order to ensure the horizontal application of this Regulation in the internal market, the Commission should ***be able to*** provide an opinion on whether the investment fulfils the conditions set out in this Regulation. Such opinion should be made publicly available. If the Investment Authority intends to diverge from the Commission opinion in its decision, it should extend the approval process for two additional months in order to properly assess the Commission's arguments. When taking a decision, Member States should ***justify*** how they took the Commission's opinion into account.	(49) In order to ensure the horizontal application of this Regulation in the internal market, the Commission should provide an opinion on whether the investment fulfils the conditions set out in this Regulation. Such opinion should be ***shared with the Investment Authorities of all the Member States or*** made publicly available. If the Investment Authority intends to diverge from the Commission opinion in its decision ***on how the six mandatory conditions should be applied***, it should extend the approval process for two additional months in order to properly assess the Commission's arguments. When taking a decision, Member States should ***provide explanations and justifications regarding*** how they took the Commission's opinion into account.

Or. en

Amendment 736
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(49) In order to ensure the horizontal application of this Regulation in the internal market, the Commission should ***be able to*** provide an opinion on whether the investment fulfils the conditions set out in this Regulation. Such opinion should be made publicly available. If the Investment Authority intends to diverge from the Commission opinion in its decision, it should extend the approval process for two additional months in order to properly assess the Commission's arguments. When taking a decision, Member States should justify how they took the Commission's opinion into account.	(49) In order to ensure the horizontal application of this Regulation in the internal market, the Commission should provide an opinion on whether the investment fulfils the conditions set out in this Regulation. Such opinion should be ***shared with the Investment Authority of the Member State concerned or*** made publicly available. If the Investment Authority intends to diverge from the Commission opinion in its decision, it should extend the approval process for two additional months in order to properly assess the Commission's arguments. When taking a decision, Member States should justify how they took the Commission's opinion into account.

Or. en

Amendment 737
Andrea Wechsler, Christian Ehler, Angelika Niebler, Jens Gieseke, Andreas Schwab, Norbert Herhammer, Hildegard Bentele, Markus Ferber, Oliver Schenk, Christian Doleschal, Monika Hohlmeier, Verena Mertens, Ralf Seekatz, Marie-Sophie Christ, Alexandra Mehnert, Norbert Lins, Marion Walsmann, Jörgen Warborn, Tomas Tobé, Arba Kokalari

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(50) In order to ensure the horizontal application of this Regulation on the Single Market, the Commission should be able to review foreign direct investments, based on its own initiative or on the initiative of a Member State affected by the foreign direct investment. That should be particularly the case for investments where several member states are impacted, as well as high value investments and investments with particular strategic importance for the	***deleted***

Union due to their effect on the Single Market.

Or. en

Justification

The recital is deleted to align with the deletion of the Commission's autonomous review power for foreign direct investments.

Amendment 738
Paolo Borchia, Isabella Tovaglieri, Raffaele Stancanelli, Ewa Zajączkowska-Hernik, Anna Bryłka, Enikő Győri, Klara Dostalova, Jana Nagyová, Ondřej Knotek, Jaroslav Bžoch, Tomáš Kubín

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(50) In order to ensure the horizontal application of this Regulation on the Single Market, the Commission should be able to review foreign direct investments, based on its own initiative or on the initiative of a Member State affected by the foreign direct investment. That should be particularly the case for investments where several member states are impacted, as well as high value investments and investments with particular strategic importance for the Union due to their effect on the Single Market.	***deleted***

Or. en

Amendment 739
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(50) In order to ensure the horizontal application of this Regulation on the Single Market, the Commission should ***be able to*** review foreign direct investments, based on its own initiative or on the initiative of a Member State affected by the foreign direct investment. That should be particularly the case for investments where several member states are impacted, as well as high value investments ***and*** investments with particular strategic importance for the Union due to their effect on the Single Market.	(50) In order to ensure the horizontal application of this Regulation on the Single Market, the Commission should review foreign direct investments, based on its own initiative or on the initiative of a Member State affected by the foreign direct investment. That should be particularly the case for investments where several member states are impacted, as well as high value investments**,** investments with particular strategic importance for the Union due to their effect on the Single Market ***and investments in critical raw materials***. ***The Commission may prescribe the application of the conditions to the Investment Authority.***

Or. en

Amendment 740
Mariateresa Vivaldini, Daniele Polato, Carlo Fidanza, Elena Donazzan, Nicola Procaccini, Sergio Berlato, Stefano Cavedagna, Carlo Ciccioli, Alessandro Ciriani, Pietro Fiocchi, Alberico Gambino, Chiara Gemma, Paolo Inselvini, Lara Magoni, Mario Mantovani, Giuseppe Milazzo, Denis Nesci, Michele Picaro, Ruggero Razza, Antonella Sberna, Marco Squarta, Francesco Torselli, Francesco Ventola, Giovanni Crosetto, Nicolas Bay, Marion Maréchal

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(50) In order to ensure the horizontal application of this Regulation on the Single Market, the Commission should be able to review foreign direct investments, based on its own initiative or on the initiative of a Member State affected by the foreign direct investment. That should be particularly the case for investments where several member states are impacted, as well as high value investments and investments with particular strategic importance for the Union ***due to their***	(50) In order to ensure the horizontal application of this Regulation on the Single Market, the Commission should be able to review foreign direct investments, based on its own initiative or on the initiative of a Member State affected by the foreign direct investment. That should be particularly the case for investments where several member states are impacted, as well as high value investments and investments with particular strategic importance for the Union ***where they are***

effect on the Single Market.	***likely to have a significant impact on the functioning of*** the Single Market***, the Union's security or its economic resilience***.

Or. en

Justification

Ensure that Commission reviews focus on foreign investments with a significant cross-border or Union-level impact, providing greater legal certainty and avoiding disproportionate scrutiny.

Amendment 741
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(50) In order to ensure the horizontal application of this Regulation on the Single Market, the Commission should be able to review foreign direct investments**,** based on ***its own initiative or on*** the initiative of a Member State affected by the foreign direct investment. That should be particularly the case for investments where several member states are impacted, as well as high value investments and investments with particular strategic importance for the Union due to their effect on the Single Market.	(50) In order to ensure the horizontal application of this Regulation on the Single Market, the Commission should be able to review foreign direct investments based on the initiative of a Member State affected by the foreign direct investment. That should be particularly the case for investments where several member states are impacted, as well as high value investments and investments with particular strategic importance for the Union due to their effect on the Single Market.

Or. fr

Amendment 742
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(50) In order to ensure the horizontal application of this Regulation on the Single Market, the Commission should ***be able to*** review foreign direct investments, based on its own initiative or on the initiative of a Member State affected by the foreign direct investment. That should be particularly the case for investments where several member states are impacted, as well as high value investments and investments with particular strategic importance for the Union due to their effect on the Single Market.	(50) In order to ensure the horizontal application of this Regulation on the Single Market, the Commission should review foreign direct investments, based on its own initiative or on the initiative of a Member State affected by the foreign direct investment. That should be particularly the case for investments where several member states are impacted, as well as high value investments and investments with particular strategic importance for the Union due to their effect on the Single Market.

Or. en

Amendment 743
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 50 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(50a) The Union holds technological leadership in several net zero technologies. However, factors such as excessive subsidisation, non-market economy conditions or other types of structural distortion, which have already led certain third countries to gain quasi-monopolistic positions on global markets, might produce similar effects in the case of technologies where the Union is currently still in leading position. For foreign direct investments in those technologies, the Investment Authorities of the Member States should be able to apply conditions conducive to preventing the future emergence of disruptive effects on these strategic value chains, including, where necessary and proportionate, by

turning down foreign investment.

Or. fr

Amendment 744
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu, Majdouline Sbai
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 50 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(50a) Exploration of raw materials is the first step of the critical raw materials value chain, and it determines where and by whom the resources of the Union will subsequently be extracted and processed. Leaving exploration open to foreign direct investment without conditions would create a vulnerability at the very start of the value chain, which could undermine the safeguards applicable to the later stages. Foreign direct investment in the exploration of critical raw materials should therefore be subject to the same conditions as foreign direct investment in their extraction, processing and recycling.

Or. en

Amendment 745
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 50 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(50b) The Union holds technological leadership in several net zero technologies. However, factors such as excessive subsidisation or non-market economy conditions and other kinds of

structural distortions, which have already led certain third countries to hold quasi-monopolistic positions on the global market, may reproduce similar situations also with regard to those technologies where the Union still leads. In the case of foreign direct investments in those technologies, the Investment Authorities of the Member States may apply conditions that are adequate to prevent disruptive effects on such important supply chains in the future, including the possibility to forbid a foreign investment.In case of divergent views, the Commission should request Investment Authorities to apply the conditions as provided for in its opinion when necessary to preserve the Union's economic security.

Or. en

Amendment 746
Diana Iovanovici Şoşoacă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(51) The Investment Authorities should not only ensure compliance with the conditions at the time of the foreign direct investment's notification, but also throughout its operation, as appropriate, to ensure that the benefits of the foreign direct investment are maximised on the internal market.	(51) The Investment Authorities should not only ensure compliance with the conditions at the time of the foreign direct investment's notification, but also throughout its operation, as appropriate, to ensure that the benefits of the foreign direct investment are maximised on the internal market ***in the medium and long term***.

Or. ro

Amendment 747
Mariateresa Vivaldini, Daniele Polato, Carlo Fidanza, Elena Donazzan, Nicola Procaccini, Sergio Berlato, Stefano Cavedagna, Carlo Ciccioli, Alessandro Ciriani, Pietro Fiocchi, Alberico Gambino, Chiara Gemma, Paolo Inselvini, Lara Magoni, Mario

Mantovani, Giuseppe Milazzo, Denis Nesci, Michele Picaro, Ruggero Razza, Antonella Sberna, Marco Squarta, Francesco Torselli, Francesco Ventola, Giovanni Crosetto, Nicolas Bay, Marion Maréchal

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(51) The Investment Authorities should not only ensure compliance with the conditions at the time of the foreign direct investment's notification, but also throughout its operation, as appropriate, to ensure that the benefits of the foreign direct investment are maximised on the internal market.	(51) The ***national*** Investment Authorities should not only ensure compliance with the conditions at the time of the foreign direct investment's notification, but also throughout its operation, as appropriate, to ensure that the benefits of the foreign direct investment are maximised on the internal market.

Or. en

Amendment 748
Maria Grapini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(51) The Investment Authorities should not only ensure compliance with the conditions at the time of the foreign direct investment's notification, but also throughout its operation, ***as appropriate,*** to ensure that the benefits of the foreign direct investment are maximised on the internal market.	(51) The Investment Authorities should not only ensure compliance with the conditions at the time of the foreign direct investment's notification, but also throughout its operation, to ensure that the benefits of the foreign direct investment are maximised on the internal market.

Or. ro

Amendment 749
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 52

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(52) To ensure that foreign direct investment criteria for the ***emerging*** strategic sectors remain appropriate even as market conditions, technological developments and the competitiveness policy objectives of the Union continue to evolve, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing trends ***of*** strategic sectors and be empowered to adopt implementing acts imposing foreign investment criteria to additional strategic sectors. The Commission should assess in particular the threshold value, as well as whether all of the investment criteria referred to in this regulation are appropriate and necessary to meet the objectives of this regulation.	(52) To ensure that foreign direct investment criteria for the strategic sectors remain appropriate even as ***global*** market conditions***, international trade and investment flows***, technological developments and the competitiveness policy objectives of the Union continue to evolve, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing ***and technological developments*** trends ***in*** strategic sectors***, in particular the risk of supply concentrations or critical chokepoints, market distortions, shortages or overcapacities*** and be empowered to adopt implementing acts imposing foreign investment criteria to additional strategic sectors. The Commission should assess in particular the threshold value, as well as whether all of the investment criteria referred to in this regulation are appropriate and necessary to meet the objectives of this regulation.

Or. en

Amendment 750
Andrea Wechsler, Christian Ehler, Angelika Niebler, Jens Gieseke, Andreas Schwab, Norbert Herhammer, Hildegard Bentele, Markus Ferber, Eszter Lakos, Oliver Schenk, Christian Doleschal, Monika Hohlmeier, Verena Mertens, Ralf Seekatz, Marie-Sophie Christ, Alexandra Mehnert, Norbert Lins, Marion Walsmann, Jörgen Warborn, Tomas Tobé, Arba Kokalari

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 52

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(52) To ensure that foreign direct investment criteria for ***the*** emerging strategic sectors remain appropriate ***even*** as market conditions, technological developments and the competitiveness	(52) To ensure that foreign direct investment criteria for emerging strategic sectors remain appropriate as market conditions, technological developments and the competitiveness policy objectives

policy objectives of the Union ***continue to*** evolve, the Commission should monitor ***the*** global manufacturing trends ***of strategic sectors and be empowered to adopt implementing acts imposing*** foreign investment criteria to additional ***strategic*** sectors***. The*** Commission ***should assess in particular the threshold value, as well as whether all of the investment criteria referred to in this regulation are appropriate and necessary to meet the objectives of this regulation***.

of the Union evolve, the Commission should monitor global manufacturing trends ***and assess the continued appropriateness and necessity of the applicable thresholds and conditions. Any extension of*** foreign ***direct*** investment criteria to additional sectors ***should be based on a*** Commission ***proposal accompanied by an impact assessment and adopted through the ordinary legislative procedure***.

Or. en

Justification

New FDI criteria for additional sectors should require a Commission proposal, an impact assessment and the ordinary legislative procedure. This prevents far-reaching new obligations through implementing acts.

Amendment 751
Mariateresa Vivaldini, Daniele Polato, Carlo Fidanza, Elena Donazzan, Nicola Procaccini, Sergio Berlato, Stefano Cavedagna, Carlo Ciccioli, Alessandro Ciriani, Pietro Fiocchi, Alberico Gambino, Chiara Gemma, Paolo Inselvini, Lara Magoni, Mario Mantovani, Giuseppe Milazzo, Denis Nesci, Michele Picaro, Ruggero Razza, Antonella Sberna, Marco Squarta, Francesco Torselli, Francesco Ventola, Jessika van Leeuwen, Giovanni Crosetto, Nicolas Bay, Marion Maréchal

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 52

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(52) To ensure that foreign direct investment criteria for the emerging strategic sectors remain appropriate even as market conditions, technological developments and the competitiveness policy objectives of the Union continue to evolve, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing trends of strategic sectors and be empowered to adopt implementing acts imposing foreign investment criteria to additional strategic sectors. The Commission should assess in particular the threshold value, as well as	(52) To ensure that foreign direct investment criteria for the emerging strategic sectors remain appropriate even as market conditions, technological developments and the competitiveness policy objectives of the Union continue to evolve, the Commission should monitor the global manufacturing trends of strategic sectors and be empowered to adopt implementing acts imposing foreign investment criteria to additional strategic sectors. The Commission should assess in particular the threshold value, as well as

whether all of the investment criteria referred to in this regulation are appropriate and necessary to meet the objectives of this regulation.	whether all of the investment criteria referred to in this regulation are appropriate***, proportionate*** and necessary to meet the objectives of this regulation.

Or. en

Amendment 752
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu, Benedetta Scuderi
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities ***where appropriate***, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.	(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional ***and local*** authorities***, industrial and social actors, as well as social economy actors***, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors)***, energy infrastructure and the resilience of the energy system, in order to ensure that the energy needs of the projects located within the areas can be met without compromising the other uses of the network*** and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition***. Such cooperation should enable Member States to draw on studies, mapping and other relevant evidence developed at regional and local level on existing industrial ecosystems and value chains, available skills and employment needs, research and innovation capacities,***

infrastructure and mobility needs, and opportunities for industrial symbiosis. The designation of such areas should, where appropriate, build on existing industrial ecosystems, know-how and value chains and support their transformation towards the strategic sectors listed in Annex I, while contributing to quality employment, skills development and lasting economic and social value for the local communities concerned. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.

Or. en

Amendment 753
Jens Geier, Pierre Jouvet, Kathleen Van Brempt, Matthias Ecke, Bruno Tobback, Niels Fuglsang, Marc Angel, Christophe Clergeau, René Repasi, Elisabeth Grossmann, Ştefan Muşoiu, Raphaël Glucksmann, Jean-Marc Germain, François Kalfon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the	(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities ***or neighbouring Member States*** where appropriate, ***prioritize existing national or cross-border industrial clusters that are strategically integrated, as their strong***

less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.

logistic, physical and economic interconnectivity holds the highest potential of accelerating industrial manufacturing projects. Member States should take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys. ***To avoid duplication or overlap with these Valleys or other types of acceleration areas or strategic projects already in place under existing regulations, the industrial manufacturing acceleration areas to be set up under this Regulation should form an overarching framework that brings together the relevant existing areas or strategic projects under European law in a coherent integrated regulatory structure.***

Or. en

Amendment 754
Diana Iovanovici Şoşoacă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster	(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster

industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.	industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. ***The development of these areas should facilitate access to road or rail infrastructure, or the development thereof to a level that meets demand, to appropriate industrial and energy infrastructure, to affordable and clean energy sources, and to necessary specialised human resources, shared services, and research and innovation infrastructures. They should facilitate cooperation between large businesses, SMEs, research organisations and public authorities, thereby contributing to the transfer of technology as quickly as possible, to the development of skills, and to the creation of integrated value chains within the Union.*** Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.
	Or. ro

Amendment 755
Brando Benifei

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in	(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in

the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.	the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys. ***Industrial Acceleration Areas should constitute strategic investment ecosystems in which regulatory, administrative and financial support measures are brought together. Projects located within such areas and contributing to the objectives of this Regulation should be given facilitated access to relevant Union financial instruments, in particular where they contribute to strategic value chains, industrial decarbonisation, technological innovation or the resilience of Union supply chains.***

Or. en

Amendment 756
Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the	(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the

objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.	objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys. ***Existing industrial clusters and industrial sites should be taken into account where they have potential for modernisation, expansion, repurposing or decarbonisation, including through the deployment of clean technology solutions, the integration of new technologies and processes, the development of related supply chains and the implementation of joint energy-intensive industry and clean technology projects.***

Or. en

Justification

The focus on developing industrial clusters risks overlooking the transformation potential of existing industrial sites. Explicit recognition is needed to ensure that acceleration areas also support their modernisation through joint energy-intensive and clean-technology projects.

Amendment 757
Bernd Lange

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.	(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys. ***Existing Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys designated pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2024/1735 provide a basis for the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Building on their existing information, assessments and plans would reduce administrative burdens and facilitate designation, while ensuring that any additional requirements arising from the scope of this regulation is addressed.***

Or. en

Amendment 758
Hanna Gedin, Rudi Kennes, Marina Mesure

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.	(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional ***and local*** authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition***, and the outermost regions, as well as energy infrastructure and the resilience of the energy system, in order to ensure that the private citizens do not bare the ultimate costs of prospective projects, and in the case where energy costs are affected the citizens should be accordingly compensated***. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.

Or. en

Amendment 759
Piotr Müller

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.	(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition***, including coal and carbon-intensive regions identified in territorial just transition plans under Regulation (EU) 2021/1056. Member States should be able to include existing industrial installations, as well as sites of closed or closing mines and power plants, in acceleration areas***. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.

Or. en

Justification

Coal regions face job losses as mines and power plants close. Acceleration areas are a natural tool to anchor new manufacturing there, reusing grid connections, land and a skilled workforce. Including existing installations supports modernisation where most industry is actually located and generates local tax revenue that funds public services.

Amendment 760
Raúl de la Hoz Quintano, Adrián Vázquez Lázara, Esteban González Pons, Pilar del

Castillo Vera, Dolors Montserrat, Javier Zarzalejos, Susana Solís Pérez, Borja Giménez Larraz, Carmen Crespo Díaz, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Esther Herranz García, Nicolás Pascual de la Parte, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez, Francisco José Millán Mon, Maravillas Abadía Jover, Isabel Benjumea Benjumea, Gabriel Mato

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. ***It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas,*** Member States should***, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of*** industrial manufacturing acceleration areas ***should align with strategic projects and*** other Union ***initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys***.	(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. Member States should ***therefore be able to designate one or more*** industrial manufacturing acceleration areas ***where a demonstrated industrial case exists, in accordance with their constitutional arrangements and, where applicable, in agreement with the competent regional authorities. Existing industrial clusters, brownfield sites and areas established under*** other Union***, national or regional frameworks should be recognised or upgraded where they meet the relevant criteria, avoiding unnecessary duplication***.

Or. en

Amendment 761
Matthias Ecke

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities ***where appropriate***, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development**,** with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.	(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional ***and local*** authorities, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors)***, energy infrastructure and the resilience of the energy system, in order to ensure that the energy needs of the projects located within the areas can be met without compromising the other uses of the network*** and their regions' general level of development with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.

Or. en

Amendment 762
Dario Tamburrano

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to	(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to

strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.

strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys. ***Member States should ensure that this provision does not restrict access to public funding.***

Or. en

Amendment 763
Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas***. Such areas should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster industrial symbiosis***. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities	(53) Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of ***voluntary*** industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. When designating the areas, Member States should, in ***close*** cooperation with ***local and*** regional authorities, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain

where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.

strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.

Or. en

Amendment 764
Andrea Wechsler, Christian Ehler, Angelika Niebler, Jens Gieseke, Andreas Schwab, Norbert Herhammer, Hildegard Bentele, Markus Ferber, Eszter Lakos, Oliver Schenk, Christian Doleschal, Monika Hohlmeier, Verena Mertens, Ralf Seekatz, Marie-Sophie Christ, Alexandra Mehnert, Norbert Lins, Marion Walsmann, Inese Vaidere

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(53) ***Clustering industrial activity can contribute substantially to achieving the objectives of this Regulation and to strengthening certain strategic sectors in the internal market. It is therefore appropriate to promote the development of*** industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Such areas ***should be limited in geographical scope in order to foster*** industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the	(53) ***Member States should be able to designate*** industrial manufacturing acceleration areas ***where this is compatible with their national industrial, energy and spatial-planning priorities***. Such areas ***can contribute to strengthening strategic sectors, accelerating investment and fostering*** industrial symbiosis. When designating the areas, Member States should, in cooperation with regional authorities where appropriate, take into account industrial production (in particular for certain strategic sectors) and their regions' general level of development, with a focus on the less developed regions and those in transition. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the resilience, strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas

Union's industrial base, the designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.	should align with strategic projects and other Union initiatives such as Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys.

Or. en

Justification

Member States should retain flexibility to designate acceleration areas in accordance with their national industrial, energy and spatial-planning priorities.

Amendment 765
Tomislav Sokol

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(53a) The geographical concentration of complementary industrial activities within Industrial Manufacturing Acceleration Areas can create significant opportunities for industrial symbiosis, improving resource and energy efficiency, reducing waste and emissions and strengthening the economic and environmental performance of industrial manufacturing projects. When identifying and developing such areas, account should therefore be taken of opportunities for the exchange, recovery and efficient use of energy and material flows between industrial installations and, where relevant, other energy producers and users located within or in proximity to the area. Such synergies may include the recovery and use of excess heat or cold, hydrogen, captured CO2, water, by-products, waste and secondary raw materials. For example, excess heat generated by an industrial process that would otherwise remain unused or be released into the environment could, where technically appropriate, be recovered and supplied to

a nearby hydrogen production facility to meet part of the thermal energy demand associated with hydrogen production, thereby improving the overall energy efficiency of the industrial cluster.

Or. en

Amendment 766
Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(53a) Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys designated pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1735 pursue objectives closely related to those of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas, namely the clustering of industrial activity and the creation of favourable conditions for manufacturing projects. In order to avoid the duplication of designation procedures, limit the administrative burden on Member States, and ensure continuity and legal certainty for project promoters and investors already established or planning to establish in those Valleys, Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys that have already been designated should be deemed to be industrial manufacturing acceleration areas for the purposes of this Regulation, for as long as they fulfil the criteria for designation laid down in this Regulation. This should be without prejudice to their status and to the obligations applicable to them under Regulation (EU) 2024/1735.

Or. en

Amendment 767
Christophe Clergeau

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(53a) Ports, including small and medium-sized ports, constitute strategic industrial hubs and should be considered for designation as industrial manufacturing acceleration areas. Beyond their role as commercial and transport hubs, ports contribute to the Union's energy security, defence and security capabilities, industrial resilience, economic competitiveness and green transition. Their available land and existing infrastructure can provide suitable locations for strategic industrial activities, including renewable and marine energy, shipbuilding, repair, maintenance and retrofit, defence and security-related activities and other specialised manufacturing. Small and medium-sized ports can in particular provide specialised industrial capacity, local employment, innovation opportunities and connections to the hinterland, thereby contributing to the Union's sovereignty.

Or. en

Amendment 768
Paolo Borchia, Isabella Tovaglieri, Raffaele Stancanelli, Jorge Martín Frías, Hermann Tertsch, Klara Dostalova, Jana Nagyová, Ondřej Knotek, Jaroslav Bžoch, Tomáš Kubín

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(53a) When consulting regional and local authorities for designating industrial acceleration areas, Member States should take into account their specific territorial, economic and industrial characteristics.

The industrial manufacturing acceleration area could comprise large undertakings, small and medium enterprises, small mid-caps, business networks, industrial clusters, universities, research and technology organisations, innovation hubs and other actors participating in a common industrial value chain. Such an area could also include non-contiguous production sites participating in a common industrial project or integrated value chain, provided that they are linked through coordinated industrial investment and cooperation arrangements.

Or. en

Amendment 769
Nicolás González Casares, Javier Moreno Sánchez, Leire Pajín, Idoia Mendia, José Cepeda, Elena Sancho Murillo, Sandra Gómez López, Lina Gálvez, Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Alicia Homs Ginel, Hana Jalloul Muro, Laura Ballarín Cereza, César Luena

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(53a) The designation of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas should be based on locations compatible with nature conservation and water protection. Natura 2000 sites, areas designated under national protection schemes for nature and biodiversity conservation and the other environmentally sensitive and protected areas identified in the operative provisions should be excluded from their geographic scope. Climate risks affecting installations, infrastructure and continuity of production should also be taken into account in the siting decision. That approach should prevent siting conflicts, provide predictability for projects and promote durable investments while preserving the environmental values

that justify protection.

Or. en

Amendment 770
Nikola Minchev, Bart Groothuis, Christophe Grudler, Jeannette Baljeu, Sandro Gozi, Morten Løkkegaard, Sigrid Friis, Barry Andrews, Dan Barna, Elisabetta Gualmini, Cynthia Ní Mhurchú

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(53a) In order to foster public acceptance of industrial manufacturing acceleration areas and the projects developed therein, Member States should ensure the involvement of regional and local authorities and relevant stakeholders in the identification, designation and governance of such areas. Such involvement should contribute to effective territorial planning, facilitate the integration of industrial activities into local and regional development strategies and strengthen public support for industrial transformation.

Or. en

Amendment 771
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(53a) When designating industrial manufacturing acceleration areas, Member States should give priority to projects that contribute to the

decarbonisation of energy-intensive industries and the deployment of production capacity of decarbonised and resource-efficient products, including circular business practices that scale up the repair, reuse, remanufacturing or recycling of products and materials, thereby improving the Union's circular material use rate and overall resource efficiency.

Or. en

Amendment 772
Hanna Gedin, Rudi Kennes, Marina Mesure

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(53a) The transformation of industry must take place without damaging vital ecosystems and whilst taking into account biodiversity and local communities. To ensure a fair transition Member States should, when designating industrial acceleration areas, aim to benefit needs of the local area, citizens and workers located in, or in close proximity to, the acceleration area and the possibility to support that local area, its citizens and workers.

Or. en

Amendment 773
Hanna Gedin, Rudi Kennes, Marina Mesure

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(53b) When operating in an industrial acceleration area, undertakings should not damage vital ecosystems or the local community. Undertakings should be obliged to contribute to the local or regional area with tax revenue, infrastructure, and restoring the area they have operated in. Furthermore, undertakings should always be obliged to prevent loss in tax revenue due to fly in-fly out workers, as well as destroyed lands and surroundings due to extract and dump-procedures in the communities they operate in.

Or. en

Amendment 774
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(53b) The benefits of such areas may be greater if their designation is coordinated with the renewables acceleration areas designated pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/2001, to facilitate access to renewable electricity for the electrification of industrial processes, and if it builds on existing circular economy infrastructure, including Trans-Regional Circularity Hubs and industrial symbiosis projects, to secure access to secondary raw materials and help close material loops regionally.

Or. en

Amendment 775
Paolo Borchia, Isabella Tovaglieri, Raffaele Stancanelli, Klara Dostalova, Jana Nagyová, Ondřej Knotek, Jaroslav Bžoch, Tomáš Kubín

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(53b) When designating an industrial acceleration area, infrastructure, transport and logistics needs of the area including, where relevant, road and multimodal accessibility, the availability and capacity of intermodal terminals, ports and inland ports, rail connections, first- and last-mile connections, parking and rest areas, and the energy infrastructure necessary for the transport of goods could be taken into account.

Or. en

Amendment 776
David Cormand, Anna Cavazzini, Sara Matthieu
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(53c) Member States having one or several outermost regions referred to in Article 349 TFEU should designate at least one industrial manufacturing acceleration area within one of those regions. The specific structural constraints of the outermost regions, in particular the higher costs and the administrative complexity that can further hinder industrial development, justify a dedicated designation, so that the acceleration measures set out in this Regulation contribute effectively to industrial development and to the strengthening of local value chains in

those regions.

Or. en

Amendment 777
Julie Rechagneux, Aleksandar Nikolic, Mathilde Androuët, Virginie Joron, Christophe Bay, Thierry Mariani, Mélanie Disdier

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(54) The industrial acceleration measures within the acceleration areas should seek appropriate synergies with other Union initiatives, including strategic projects recognised in Union legislation, Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys and Union funding opportunities, in order to align the strategic priorities in the internal market and benefit industrial installations vital for the strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union. Those benefits should also apply to undertakings awarded with the competitiveness seal under Regulation (EU) XXXX/[XX][28] (European Competitiveness Fund), unless specifically excluded by the Member State.	(54) The industrial acceleration measures within the acceleration areas should seek appropriate synergies with other Union initiatives, including strategic projects recognised in Union legislation, Net-Zero Acceleration Valleys and Union funding opportunities, in order to align the strategic priorities in the internal market and benefit industrial installations vital for the strategic autonomy and competitiveness of the Union. ***Those synergies should be sought in particular with the European Competitiveness Fund, Horizon Europe and its innovation support mechanisms, the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP), the Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA), the European Chips Act and the Net-Zero Industry Act, as well as with Important Projects of Common European Interest and other relevant European innovation funding and industrial deployment instruments. The coordination of these instruments with priority industrial zones should make it possible to close the gaps between research, technological development, demonstration, initial industrialisation, scaling and large-scale production, and to facilitate the concentration, within the regional ecosystems themselves, of research and testing infrastructures, innovative undertakings, production capacities and the investments necessary***

	for their development. Those benefits should also apply to undertakings awarded with the competitiveness seal under Regulation (EU) XXXX/[XX][28] (European Competitiveness Fund), unless specifically excluded by the Member State.
[28] Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on establishing the European Competitiveness Fund ('ECF'), including the specific programme for defence research and innovation activities, repealing Regulations (EU) 2021/522, (EU) 2021/694, (EU) 2021/697, (EU) 2021/783, repealing provisions of Regulations (EU) 2021/696, (EU) 2023/588, and amending Regulation (EU) (COM/2025/555 final, 16.7.2025).	[28] Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on establishing the European Competitiveness Fund ('ECF'), including the specific programme for defence research and innovation activities, repealing Regulations (EU) 2021/522, (EU) 2021/694, (EU) 2021/697, (EU) 2021/783, repealing provisions of Regulations (EU) 2021/696, (EU) 2023/588, and amending Regulation (EU) (COM/2025/555 final, 16.7.2025).
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