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**Interinstitutional File:
2023/0079(COD)**

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NOTE

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| From: | General Secretariat of the Council |
| To: | Delegations |
| Subject: | Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing a framework for ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials and amending Regulations (EU) 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, 2018/1724 and (EU) 2019/1020 4-column table |

Delegations will find attached the text of the four-column document for the above-mentioned proposal, containing the initial positions of the institutions.

**Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
establishing a framework for ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials and
amending Regulations (EU) 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, 2018/1724 and (EU) 2019/1020 (Text with EEA
relevance)**

2023/0079(COD)

[Version for Trilogue on 20 September, 2023]

19-09-2023 at 20h14

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|-----------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|
| Formula | | | | |
| 1 | 2023/0079 (COD) | 2023/0079 (COD) | 2023/0079 (COD) | |
| Proposal Title | | | | |
| 2 | Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing a framework for ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials and amending Regulations (EU) 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, 2018/1724 and (EU) 2019/1020 (Text with EEA relevance) | Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing a framework for ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials and amending Regulations (EU) 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, 2018/1724 and (EU) 2019/1020 (Text with EEA relevance) | Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing a framework for ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials and amending Regulations (EU) 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, 2018/1724 and (EU) 2019/1020 (Text with EEA relevance) | |

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| Formula | | | | |
| 3 | THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, | THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, | THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, | |
| Citation 1 | | | | |
| 4 | Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 thereof, | Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 thereof, | Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 thereof, | |
| Citation 2 | | | | |
| 5 | Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission, | Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission, | Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission, | |
| Citation 3 | | | | |
| 6 | After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments, | After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments, | After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments, | |
| Citation 4 | | | | |
| 7 | Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social | Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social | Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social | |

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| | Committee ¹ , <u>1. OJ C , , p. .</u> | Committee ¹ , <u>1. OJ C , , p. .</u> | Committee ¹ , <u>1. [1] OJ C , , p. .</u> | |
| Citation 5 | | | | |
| 8 | Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, | Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, | Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, | |
| Formula | | | | |
| 9 | Whereas: | Whereas: | Whereas: | |
| Recital 1 | | | | |
| 10 | (1) Access to raw materials is essential for the Union economy and the functioning of the internal market. There is a set of non-energy, non-agricultural raw materials that, due to their high economic importance and their exposure to high supply risk, often caused by a high concentration of supply from a few third countries, are considered critical. Given the key role of many such critical raw materials in realising the green and digital transitions, and in light of their use for defence and space applications, demand will increase | (1) Access to raw materials is essential for the Union economy, digital and green transition, security and defence and the functioning of the internal market. There is a set of non-energy, non-agricultural raw materials that, due to their high economic importance and their exposure to high supply risk, often caused by a high concentration of supply from a few third countries, are considered critical. Given the key role of many such critical raw materials in realising the green and digital transitions, in line with the | (1) Access to raw materials is essential for the Union economy and the functioning of the internal market. There is a set of non-energy, non-agricultural raw materials that, due to their high economic importance and their exposure to high supply risk, often caused by a high concentration of supply from a few third countries, are considered critical. Given the key role of many such critical raw materials in realising the green and digital transitions, and in light of their use for defence and space applications, demand will increase | |

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| | <p>exponentially in the coming decades. At the same time, the risk of supply disruptions is increasing against the background of rising geopolitical tensions and resource competition. Furthermore, if not managed properly, increased demand for critical raw materials could lead to negative environmental and social impacts. Considering these trends, it is necessary to take measures to ensure access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials to safeguard the Union's economic resilience and open strategic autonomy.</p> | <p>European Green Deal, and in light of their use for defence and spaceaerospace applications, demand will increase exponentially in the coming decades, and it is therefore necessary to implement measures to mitigate it and protect the Union from the rising gap between supply and demand at global level. Further raw materials used in other sectors such as agriculture, health or construction, might be exposed to high supply risks in the future. At the same time, the risk of supply disruptions is increasing against the background of rising geopolitical tensions and resource competition. Furthermore, if not managed properly, increased demand for critical raw materials could lead to negative environmental and social impacts. Considering these trends, it is necessary to take measures to ensure access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials through mitigating the increase in demand, fostering substitution and increases in efficiency to reduce the criticality of the expected exponential growth in demand in the Union, in order to safeguard the Union's</p> | <p>exponentially in the coming decades. At the same time, the risk of supply disruptions is increasing against the background of rising geopolitical tensions and resource competition. Furthermore, if not managed properly, increased demand for critical raw materials could lead to negative environmental and social impacts. Considering these trends, it is necessary to take measures to ensure access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials to safeguard the Union's economic resilience and open strategic autonomy.</p> | |

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| | | economic resilience and open strategic autonomy. | | |
| Recital 1a | | | | |
| 10a | | (1a) In addition to growing demand of primary and secondary raw materials, there is a growing demand for skilled workers. The shortage of skilled workers in the Union is already at a critical stage, also in the raw materials sector, which will require an additional 1,2 million skilled workers by 2030 in the e-mobility and renewables sector alone. The Union should therefore support Member States in providing training and skills and consider concrete actions at Union level, such as the establishment of a European raw materials academy to provide talents to the raw and advanced materials sectors, and to reskill and upskill the existing workforce. | | |
| Recital 1b | | | | |
| 10b | | (1b) The security situation in Europe and around the globe | | |

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| | | requires urgent reflection on how to strengthen supply chain resilience, including in the defence sector. | | |
| Recital 1a | | | | |
| 10c | | | (1a) Given the complexity and the transnational character of critical raw material value chains, uncoordinated national measures to ensure a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials risk undermining the functioning of the internal market. Critical raw materials are often extracted in specific countries or regions, depending on the geographical distribution of relevant reserves, transported for further processing elsewhere and then sold across the internal market for use in relevant products. At the processing stage in particular, critical raw materials are often imported and exported several times within the internal market before use in a final application. Similarly, recycling of relevant products at end of life with a view to the recovery of critical raw materials may take place in a different | |

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| | | | country or region than where relevant waste is collected, and the resulting secondary materials are likely to be further transported for further processing and use. In addition, critical raw materials are needed at the beginning of many industrial value chains and are often indispensable inputs for a wide set of strategic sectors including renewable energy, the digital industry, and the space and defence sectors. They therefore play an essential role in underpinning economic activities in the internal market and disruptions in their supply could have a significant cross-border impact between Member States. | |
| Recital 1b | | | | |
| 10d | | | (1b) Against this background, uncoordinated actions by Member States risks distorting competition and fragmenting the internal market, for example by imposing diverging regulation for market operators, providing different levels of access to supply risk monitoring, providing different levels of | |

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| | | | support to national projects, or by creating obstacles to cross-border trade between Member States in critical raw materials or related goods thus creating obstacles to the proper functioning of the internal market. In addition, individual actions of Member States may not be sufficient to effectively prevent supply disruptions of critical raw materials from taking place or may be less efficient in achieving that aim. | |
| Recital 2 | | | | |
| 11 | (2) Given the complexity and the transnational character of critical raw material value chains, uncoordinated national measures to ensure a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials have a high potential of distorting competition and fragmenting the internal market. Therefore, to safeguard the functioning of the internal market, a common Union framework should be created to collectively address this central challenge. | (2) Given the complexity and the transnational character of critical raw material value chains, uncoordinated national measures to ensure a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials have a high potential of distorting competition and fragmenting the internal market. Therefore, to safeguard the functioning of the internal market, a common Union framework should be created to collectively address this central challenge in a fair and equitable manner, in full compliance with applicable Union competition | (2) Given the complexity and the transnational character of critical raw material value chains, uncoordinated national measures Therefore, to safeguard the functioning of the internal market, a common Union framework should be created to ensure access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials have a high potential of distorting competition and fragmenting the internal market. Therefore, to safeguard the functioning of the internal market, a common Union framework | |

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| | | and State aid rules. | should be created to collectively address this central challenge's economic resilience and open strategic autonomy. | |
| Recital 3 | | | | |
| 12 | (3) Firstly, in order to effectively ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials, that framework should include measures to decrease the Union's growing supply risks by strengthening Union capacities along all stages of the strategic raw materials value chain, including extraction, processing and recycling, towards benchmarks defined for each strategic raw material. Secondly, as the Union will continue to rely on imports, the framework should include measures to increase the diversification of external supplies of strategic raw materials. Thirdly, is necessary to provide measures to reinforce the Union's ability to monitor and mitigate existing and future supply risks. Fourthly, the framework should contain measures to increase the circularity and sustainability of the critical | (3) Firstly, in order to effectively ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials, that framework should include measures to decrease the Union's growing supply risks by strengthening Union capacities along all stages of the strategic raw materials value chain, including extraction, processing and recycling, towards benchmarks defined for each strategic raw material. As regards recycling, the aim should be to improve the recycling capacity of each strategic raw material while taking into account technical and economic feasibility. Secondly, as the Union will continue to rely on imports, the framework should include measures to increase the diversification of externalthe Unions' supplies of strategic raw materials, in particular aiming to decrease direct and indirect | (3) Firstly, in order to effectively ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical that framework should define those raw materials, that framework should include measures to decrease that are considered strategic and critical in the Union's growing supply risks by strengthening Union capacities along all stages of the strategic raw materials value chain and strengthen the resilience of supply chains for those materials in the Union, including extraction, processing and recycling, towards benchmarks defined for eachby identifying and supporting Strategic raw materialProjects. Secondly, as the Union will continue to rely on imports, the framework should include measures to increase the diversification of external supplies of strategic raw materials. Thirdly, is necessary to provide measures to | |

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| | raw materials consumed in the Union. | dependencies on non-reliable partners while at the same time fostering use of alternatives and substitutions to these critical raw materials, aiming to achieve a lower environmental footprint, to reduce or mitigate the demand for them. Thirdly, it is necessary to provide measures to reinforce the Union's ability to identify , monitor and mitigate existing and future supply risks and rapidly act accordingly. Fourthly, the framework should contain measures to increase the optimised circularity and sustainability of the critical raw materials consumed in the Union and foster research and development of alternative innovative materials and production methods to substitute raw materials consumed in the Union. Lastly, measures should be taken to limit the increasing demand for critical raw materials by increasing efficiency and the uptake of materials substitution in the whole value chain. | reinforce the Union's ability to monitor and mitigate existing and future supply risks. Fourthly Thirdly , the framework should contain measures to increase the circularity and sustainability of the critical raw materials consumed in the Union, including measures to improve resource efficiency and substitution in order to mitigate the expected increased demand for critical raw materials in the Union. | |
| Recital 4 | | | | |
| 13 | (4) In order to ensure that the | (4) In order to ensure that the | (4) In order to ensure that the | |

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| | <p>measures set out in the Regulation focus on the most relevant materials, a list of strategic raw materials and a list of critical raw materials should be established. Those lists should also serve to guide and coordinate Member States' efforts to contribute to the realisation of the aims of this Regulation. The list of strategic raw materials should contain raw materials that are of high strategic importance, taking into account their use in strategic technologies underpinning the green and digital transitions or for defence or space applications, that are characterised by a potentially significant gap between global supply and projected demand, and for which an increase in production is relatively difficult, for instance due to long lead-times for new projects increasing supply capacity. To take account of possible technological and economic changes, the list of strategic materials should be periodically reviewed and, if necessary, updated. In order to ensure that efforts to increase the Union capacities along the value chain, reinforce the Union's capacity to monitor and mitigate</p> | <p>measures set out in the Regulation focus on the most relevant materials, a list of strategic raw materials and a list of critical raw materials should be established. Those lists should also serve to guide and coordinate Member States' efforts to contribute to the realisation of the aims of this Regulation. The list of strategic raw materials should contain raw materials that are of high strategic importance, taking into account their use in strategic technologies underpinning the green and digital transitions or for defence or spaceaerospace applications, that are characterised by a potentially significant gap between global supply and projected demand, and for which an increase in production is relatively difficult, for instance due to long lead-times for new projects increasing supply capacity. To take account of possible technological and economic changes as well as ad hoc risks, such as those resulting from geopolitical conflicts or natural catastrophes, the list of strategic materials should be periodically reviewed and, if necessary, updated. In order to ensure that</p> | <p>measures set out in the Regulation focus on the most relevant materials, a list of strategic raw materials and a list of critical raw materials should be established. Those lists should also serve to guide and coordinate Member States' efforts to contribute to the realisation of the aimsaim of this Regulation. The list of strategic raw materials should contain raw materials that are of high strategic importance for the functioning of the internal market, taking into account their use in strategic technologies underpinning the green and digital transitions or for defence or space applications, that are characterised by a potentially significant gap between global supply and projected demand, and for which an increase in production is relatively difficult, for instance due to long lead-times for new projects increasing supply capacity. To take account of possible technological and economic changes, the list of strategic raw materials should be periodically reviewed and, if necessary, updated. In order to ensure that efforts to increase the Union capacities along the value chain,</p> | |

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| | supply risks and increase diversification of supply are focused on the materials for which they are most needed, the relevant measures should only apply to the list of strategic raw materials. | efforts to increase the Union capacities along the value chain, reinforce the Union's capacity to monitor and mitigate supply risks and increase diversification of supply are focused on the materials for which they are most needed, the relevant measures should only apply to the list of strategic raw materials. | reinforce the Union's capacity to monitor and mitigate supply risks and increase diversification of supply are focused on the materials for which they are most needed, the certain relevant measures should only apply to the list of strategic raw materials. Member States should not be prevented to create additional lists based on specific national needs, and act on them accordingly on a national level. | |
| Recital 5 | | | | |
| 14 | (5) The list of critical raw materials should contain all strategic raw materials as well as any other raw materials of high importance for the overall Union economy and for which there is a high risk of supply disruption. To take account of possible technological and economic changes, the Commission should, in continuation of current practice, periodically perform an assessment based on data for production, trade, applications, recycling, and substitution for a wide range of raw materials to update the lists of critical and strategic raw materials | (5) The list of critical raw materials should contain all strategic raw materials as well as any other raw materials of high importance for the overall Union economy and for which there is a high risk of supply disruption. To take account of possible technological and economic changes, the Commission should, in continuation of current practice, periodically perform an assessment based on data for production, trade, applications, recycling, and substitution for a wide range of raw materials to update the lists of critical and strategic raw materials | (5) The list of critical raw materials should contain all strategic raw materials as well as any other raw materials of high importance for the overall Union economy and for which there is a high risk of supply disruption likely to distort competition and fragment the internal market. To take account of possible technological and economic changes, the Commission should, in continuation of current practice, periodically perform an assessment based on data for production, trade, applications, recycling, and substitution for a wide range of raw | |

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| | <p>reflecting the evolution in the economic importance and supply risk associated with those raw materials. The list of critical raw materials should include those raw materials which reach or exceed the thresholds for both economic importance and supply risk, without ranking the relevant raw materials in terms of criticality. This assessment should be based on an average of the latest available data over a 5-year-period. The measures set out in this Regulation related to one stop shop for permitting, planning, exploration, monitoring, circularity, and sustainability should apply to all critical raw materials.</p> | <p>reflecting the evolution in the economic importance and supply risk associated with those raw materials. The list of critical raw materials should include those raw materials which reach or exceed the thresholds for both economic importance and supply risk, without ranking the relevant raw materials in terms of criticality. This assessment should be based on an average of the latest available data over a 5-year-period. The measures set out in this Regulation related to one stop shop for permitting, planning, exploration, monitoring, circularity, and sustainability should apply to all critical raw materials. The global demand for critical raw materials is projected to soon exceed supply, making the creation of a level playing field for innovative and sustainable alternatives vital for the Union. This requires not only investments into research but also the creation of market conditions that allow renewable substitutes to compete with traditional fossil raw materials. Therefore, the Union should take anticipative measures to mitigate</p> | <p>materials to update the lists of critical and strategic raw materials reflecting the evolution in the economic importance and supply risk associated with those raw materials in the internal market. The list of critical raw materials should include those raw materials which reach or exceed the thresholds for both economic importance and supply risk, without ranking the relevant raw materials in terms of criticality. This assessment should be based on an average of the latest available data over a 5-year-period. The measures set out in this Regulation related to one stop shop for permitting, planning, exploration, monitoring, circularity, and sustainability should apply to all critical raw materials.</p> | |

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| | | the expected increase in the consumption of critical raw materials compared to projections, without compromising its industrial base. The list of critical raw materials and related priorities should be taken into account in all relevant Union and national law where those materials are directly or indirectly impacted. | | |
| Recital 5a | | | | |
| 14a | | | (5a) It is necessary to put in place appropriate measures to define a common approach to Strategic Projects in the Union active in the extraction, processing or recycling of strategic raw materials. These projects should, together with Member State efforts, contribute to increasing capacities to ensure the supply of strategic raw materials. Other measures, notably on exploration or circularity, should also contribute to the reinforcement of different stages of the value chain. | |

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| Recital 6 | | | | |
| 15 | <p>(6) To strengthen Union capacities along the strategic raw materials value chain, benchmarks should be set to guide efforts and track progress. The aim should be to increase capacities for each strategic raw material at each stage of the value chain, while aiming to achieve overall capacity benchmarks for extraction, processing and recycling of strategic raw materials. Firstly, the Union should increase the use of its own geological resources of strategic raw materials and build up capacity to allow it to extract the materials needed to produce at least 10 % of the Union's consumption of strategic raw materials. Keeping in mind that extraction capacity is highly dependent on the availability of Union geological resources, the achievement of this benchmark is dependent on such availability. Secondly, in order to build a full value chain and prevent any bottlenecks at intermediate stages, the Union should in addition increase its processing capacity along the value chain and be able</p> | <p>(6) To strengthen Union capacities along the strategic raw materials value chain, benchmarks should be set to guide efforts and track progress. The aim should be to increase capacities for each strategic raw material at each stage of the value chain, while aiming to achieve overall capacity benchmarks for extraction, processing and recycling of strategic raw materials. Firstly, the Union should increase the use of its own geological resources of strategic raw materials and build up capacity to allow it to extract the materials needed to produce at least 10 % of the Union's consumption of strategic raw materials. Keeping in mind that extraction capacity is highly dependent on the availability of Union geological resources, the achievement of this benchmark is dependent on such availability. Secondly, in order to build a full value chain and prevent any bottlenecks at intermediate stages, the Union should in addition increase its processing capacity along the value chain and be able</p> | <p>(6) To decrease the Union's growing risk of supply disruptions likely to distort competition and fragment the internal market, Strategic Projects should contribute to achieving benchmarks related to Union's capacities and diversification of supply. Such benchmarks should help to guide efforts to strengthen Union capacities along all stages of the strategic raw materials value chain, benchmarks should be set to guide efforts and track progressincluding extraction, processing and recycling, and increase the diversification of external supplies of strategic raw materials. The aim should be to increase capacities for each strategic raw material at each stage of the value chain, while aiming to achieve overall capacity benchmarks at Union level for extraction, processing and recycling of strategic raw materials. Firstly, the Union should increase the use of its own geological resources of strategic raw materials and build up capacity</p> | |

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| | <p>to produce at least 40 % of its annual consumption of strategic raw materials. Thirdly, it is expected that in the coming decades a growing share of the Union's consumption of strategic raw materials can be covered by secondary raw materials, which would improve both the security and the sustainability of the Union's raw materials supply. Therefore, Union recycling capacity should be able to produce at least 15 % of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials. These benchmarks refer to the 2030 time horizon, in alignment with the Union's climate and energy targets set under Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ and the digital targets under the Digital Decade², which they underpin. Furthermore, quality jobs, including skills development and job-to-job transitions, will address risks in the sectoral labour market and help ensure the EU's competitiveness.</p> <p><small>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and</small></p> | <p>to produce at least 40 % of its annual consumption of strategic raw materials. Furthermore, a part of the Union's new processing capacity might be developed under strategic partnerships in the Union lead strategic projects of mutual benefit in third countries, in particular in developing countries and emerging markets. Thirdly, it is expected that in the coming decades a growing share of the Union's consumption of strategic raw materials can be covered by secondary raw materials, which would improve both the security and the sustainability of the Union's raw materials supply. Therefore, Union recycling capacity should be able to produce at least 15 % of the Union's annual consumption of +10% volume of recycling capacity based on the 2020-2022 baseline for each strategic raw material to at least collect, sort and process 45% of each strategic raw material contained in the Union's waste taking into account technical and economic feasibility. These benchmarks refer to the 2030 time horizon, in</p> | <p>to allow it to extract the materials needed to produce at least 10 % of the Union's consumption of strategic raw materials. Keeping in mind that extraction capacity is highly dependent on the availability of Union geological resources, the achievement of this benchmark is dependent on such availability. Secondly, in order to build a full value chain and prevent any bottlenecks at intermediate stages, the Union should in addition increase its processing capacity along the value chain and be able to produce at least 40 %50% of its annual consumption of strategic raw materials. Thirdly, it is expected that in the coming decades a growing share of the Union's consumption of strategic raw materials can be covered by secondary raw materials, which would improve both the security and the sustainability of the Union's raw materials supply. Therefore, Union recycling capacity should be able to produce at least 15 %20% of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials. Accompanying efforts to improve resource efficiency through research and</p> | |

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| | <p>amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).</p> <p>2. Decision (EU) 2022/2481 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030 (OJL 323, 19.12.2022, p. 4–26)</p> | <p>alignment with the Union's climate and energy targets set under Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹– and the digital targets under the Digital Decade², which they underpin. Furthermore, quality jobs, including skills development and job-to-job transitions, will address risks in the sectoral labour market and help ensure the EU’s competitiveness. Within that assessment, flexibility is needed to consider the unique specifications of the raw material in question, including material properties and challenges along the value chain. It should also aim to support existing capacities.</p> <p>1. [1] Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).</p> <p>2. [2] Decision (EU) 2022/2481 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030 (OJ L 323, 19.12.2022, p. 4–26)</p> | <p>innovation, substitution, awareness-raising and other relevant measures will also facilitate the attainment of these benchmarks.</p> <p>These benchmarks refer to the 2030 time horizon, in alignment with the Union's climate and energy targets set under Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ and the digital targets under the Digital Decade², which they underpin. Furthermore, quality jobs, including skills development and job-to-job transitions, will address risks in the sectoral labour market and help ensure the EU’s competitiveness. Pursuant to [Article 5(4)(a)(i) of the Ecodesign For Sustainable Products Regulation] the Commission has to take into account inter alia Union climate, environmental and energy efficiency priorities and other related Union priorities when preparing ecodesign requirements. The latter may include the objectives and benchmarks set out in this Regulation for some of the product aspects.</p> | |

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| | | | <p>1. [1] Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).</p> <p>2. [2] Decision (EU) 2022/2481 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030 (OJL 323, 19.12.2022, p. 4–26–)</p> | |
| Recital 7 | | | | |
| 16 | <p>(7) For some raw materials, the Union is almost fully dependent on a single country for its supply. Such dependencies entail a high risk of supply disruptions. To limit such potential risk and increase the Union's economic resilience, efforts should be undertaken to ensure that, by 2030, it is not dependent on a single third country for more than 65% of its supply of any strategic raw material, unprocessed and at any stage of processing, giving however special consideration to countries with whom the Union has established a Strategic Partnership on raw materials giving rise to greater assurances regarding supply risks.</p> | <p>(7) For some raw materials, the Union is almost fully dependent on a single country for its supply. Such dependencies entailcreate a high risk of supply disruptions, and, in the case of the People's Republic of China, increases the Union's vulnerability and security risks. To limit such potential risk and increase the Union's economic resilience, efforts should be undertaken to ensure that, by 2030, it is not dependent on a single third country for more than 65% of its supply of any strategic raw material, unprocessed and at any stage of processing, giving however special consideration to countries with</p> | <p>(7) For some raw materials, the Union is almost fully dependent on a single country for its supply. Such dependencies entail a high risk of supply disruptions likely to distort competition and fragment the internal market. To limit such potential risk and increase the Union's economic resilience, efforts should be undertaken to ensure that, by 2030, it is not dependent on a single third country for more than 65% of its supply of any strategic raw material, unprocessed and at any stage of processing, giving however special consideration to countries with whom the Union has established a Strategic Partnership or has other</p> | |

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| | | whom the Union has established a Strategic Partnership on raw materials giving rise to greater assurances regarding supply risks. | forms of cooperation on raw materials or free trade agreements giving rise to greater assurances regarding supply risks. | |
| Recital 8 | | | | |
| 17 | (8) It is necessary to put in place appropriate measures to support Strategic Projects aimed at the extraction, processing or recycling of strategic raw materials in the Union that should, together with Member State efforts, contribute to increasing capacities towards the benchmarks. Other measures, notably on exploration or circularity, should also contribute to the reinforcement of different stages of the value chain and thereby contribute to the achievement of the benchmarks. To ensure that the benchmarks are met in time, the Commission, with the help of the European Critical Raw Materials Board ('the Board') should track and report progress towards the benchmarks. In case the reported progress towards the benchmarks is generally insufficient, the Commission should assess the feasibility and proportionality of additional | (8) It is necessary to put in place appropriate measures to support Strategic Projects aimed at the extraction, processing or recycling of strategic raw materials in the Union that should, together with Member State efforts, contribute to increasing capacities towards the benchmarks. Other measures, notably on exploration or circularity, should also contribute are equally important to the reinforcement of different stages of the value chain and thereby contribute to the achievement of the benchmarks. To ensure that the benchmarks are met in time, the Commission, with the help of the European Critical Raw Materials Board ('the Board') should track and report progress towards the benchmarks. In case the reported progress towards the benchmarks is generally insufficient, the Commission should assess the feasibility and | (8) It is necessary to put in place appropriate measures to support Strategic Projects aimed at the extraction, processing or recycling of strategic raw materials in the Union that should, together with Member State efforts, contribute to increasing capacities towards the benchmarks. Other measures, notably on exploration or circularity, should also contribute to the reinforcement of different stages of the value chain and thereby contribute to the achievement of the benchmarks. To ensure that the benchmarks are met in time, the Commission, with the help of the European Critical Raw Materials Board ('the Board') should track and report progress towards the benchmarks. In case the reported progress towards the benchmarks is generally insufficient, the Commission should assess the feasibility and proportionality of additional | |

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| | measures. A lack of progress only on a single or small set of strategic raw material should in principle not trigger the need for additional Union efforts. | proportionality of additional measures. A lack of progress only on a single or small set of strategic raw material should in principle not trigger the need for additional Union efforts. | measures. A lack of progress only on a single or small set of strategic raw material should in principle not trigger the need for additional Union efforts. | |
| Recital 9 | | | | |
| 18 | (9) In order to build capacities in the Union, the Commission should, with the support of the Board, identify Strategic Projects in the Union that intend to become active in the extraction, processing or recycling of strategic raw materials. Effective support to Strategic Projects has the potential to improve access to materials for downstream sectors as well as to create economic opportunities along the value chain, including for SMEs, and contribute to the creation of employment. Therefore, to ensure the development of Strategic Projects across the Union, such projects should benefit from streamlined and predictable permitting procedures and support in gaining access to finance. In order to focus support and ensure their added value, projects should, before receiving such support, be | (9) In order to build capacities in the Union, the Commission should, with the support of the Board, identify Strategic Projects in the Union that intend to become active in the extraction, processing or recycling of strategic raw materials, or in the development and scale-up of substitutes. Strategic Projects should be flagship projects in terms of technological innovation and sustainability. Effective support to Strategic Projects has the potential to improve access to materials for downstream sectors as well as to create economic opportunities along the value chain, including for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and local communities . SMEs, and contribute to the creation of employment. Therefore, to ensure the development of Strategic Projects | (9) In order to build capacities in the Union, The Commission should, with the support of the Board, identify Strategic Projects in the Union that intend to become active in the extraction, processing or recycling of strategic raw materials. Effective support to Strategic Projects has the potential to improve access to materials for downstream sectors as well as to create economic opportunities along the value chain, including for SMEs, and contribute to the creation of employment. Therefore, to ensure the development of Strategic Projects across the Union, such projects should benefit from streamlined and predictable permitting procedures and support in gaining access to finance.– In order to focus support and ensure their added value, projects should, before receiving such support, be | |

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| | <p>assessed against a set of criteria. Strategic Projects in the Union should strengthen the Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, show sufficient technical feasibility and be implemented in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner. They should also provide cross-border benefits beyond the Member State concerned. Where the Commission assesses these criteria to be fulfilled, it should publish the recognition as a Strategic Project in a decision. As a speedy recognition is key to effectively supporting the Union's security of supply, the assessment process should remain light and not overly burdensome.</p> | <p>across the Union, such projects should benefit from streamlined and predictable permitting procedures and support in gaining access to finance which could, if proven successful, be a role model for permitting procedures and access to finance for critical or other raw materials.– In order to focus support and ensure their added value, projects should, before receiving such support, be assessed against a set of criteria. Strategic Projects in the Union should strengthen the Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, show sufficient technical feasibility and be implemented in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner. They should also provide cross-border benefits beyond the Member State concerned. Where the Commission assesses these criteria to be fulfilled, it should publish the recognition as a Strategic Project in a decision. As a speedy recognition is key to effectively supporting the Union's security of supply, the assessment process should remain light and not overly burdensome.</p> <p>Mitigating the increase in demand for critical raw</p> | <p>assessed against a set of criteria. Raw material projects where strategic raw materials are a by-product, including for example from ferrous scrap, should also be eligible for such support, if they meet all relevant criteria. Strategic Projects in the Union should strengthen the Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, show sufficient technical feasibility and be implemented in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner. They should also provide cross-border benefits beyond the Member State concerned, including spill-over effects further down the value chain. Where the Commission assesses these criteria to be fulfilled, it should publish the recognition as a Strategic Project in a decision. As a speedy recognition is key to effectively supporting the Union's security of supply, the assessment process should remain light and not overly burdensome.</p> | |

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| | | materials is one of the levers by which to strengthen the strategic autonomy of the Union and reduce its global environmental footprint. Therefore, the Commission should develop an indicator to monitor the evolution of the level of criticality and material efficiency of intermediate and final products containing critical raw materials. | | |
| Recital 10 | | | | |
| 19 | (10) In order to diversify the Union's supply of strategic raw materials, the Commission should, with the support of the Board, identify Strategic Projects in third countries that intend to become active in the extraction, processing or recycling of strategic raw materials. To ensure that such Strategic Projects are effectively implemented, they should benefit from improved access to finance. In order to ensure their added value, projects should be assessed against a set of criteria. Like projects in the Union, Strategic Projects in third countries should strengthen the Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, | (10) In order to diversify the Union's supply of strategic raw materials, the Commission should, with the support of the Board, and in cooperation with like-minded partners , identify Strategic Projects in third countries and in the overseas countries and territories referred to in Annex II of the TFEU that intend to become active in the extraction, processing or recycling of strategic raw materials. Such projects should respect international standards and conventions related to environmental protection and human rights, and encourage the use of inclusive business models in | (10) In order to diversify the Union's supply of strategic raw materials , The Commission should, with the support of the Board, identify Strategic Projects in third countries that intend to become active in the extraction, processing or recycling of strategic raw materials. To ensure that such Strategic Projects are effectively implemented, they should benefit from improved access to finance, and investment conditions in line with Union investment policy . In order to ensure their added value, projects should be assessed against a set of criteria. Like projects in the Union, Strategic Projects in third countries should strengthen the | |

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| | <p>show sufficient technical feasibility and be implemented sustainably. For projects in emerging markets and developing economies, the project should be mutually beneficial for the Union and the third country involved and add value in that country, taking into account also its consistency with the Union's common commercial policy. Such value may be derived from the project's contribution to more than one stage of the value chain as well as from creating through the project wider economic and social benefits, including the creation of employment in compliance with international standards. Where the Commission assesses these criteria to be fulfilled, it should publish the recognition as a Strategic Project in a decision.</p> | <p>which local communities participate in decision-making. To ensure that such Strategic Projects are effectively implemented, they should benefit from improved access to finance and de-risking mechanisms for investment. In order to ensure their added value and mutual benefits for the Union and third countries concerned, including for third countries where they are located, projects should be assessed against a set of criteria. Like projects in the Union, Strategic Projects in third countries should strengthen contribute to the strengthening of the Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, show sufficient technical feasibility and be implemented sustainably. For projects in emerging markets and developing economies, using the framework of a sustainability certification scheme on raw materials recognised by the Commission. The project should be mutually beneficial for the Union and the third country involved. Where necessary, the Union will support third countries in reinforcing their legal framework, good</p> | <p>Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, show sufficient technical feasibility and be implemented sustainably. For projects in emerging markets and developing economies, the project should be mutually beneficial for the Union and the third country involved and add value in that country, taking into account also its consistency with the Union's common commercial policy. Such value may be derived from the project's contribution to more than one stage of the value chain as well as from creating through the project wider economic and social benefits, including the creation of employment in compliance with international standards. Where the Commission assesses these criteria to be fulfilled, it should publish the recognition as a Strategic Project in a decision.</p> | |

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| | | <p>governance capacity and transparency in the raw materials sector with the aim of making the raw material partnership a mutually beneficial situation, including for the local population. A project should and add value in that country and in the case of developing and emerging countries, enable it to move up the value chain while ; taking into account also its consistency with the principles enshrined in the Treaties, the Union's common commercial policy and strategic priorities as well as the principle of policy coherence for development laid down in Article 208 TFEU. Such value may be derived from the project's contribution to more than one stage of the raw materials value chain as well as from creating through the project wider economic and social benefits, including the creation of employment in compliance with international standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Where the Commission assesses these criteria to be fulfilled, it should publish the recognition as a Strategic Project in</p> | | |

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| | | a decision. | | |
| Recital 11 | | | | |
| 20 | <p>(11) In order to ensure the sustainability of increased raw material production, new raw materials projects should be implemented sustainably. To that end, the Strategic Projects receiving support under this Regulation should be assessed taking into account international instruments covering all aspects of sustainability highlighted in the EU principles for sustainable raw materials¹, including ensuring environmental protection, socially responsible practices, including respect for human rights such as the rights of women, and transparent business practices. Projects should also ensure engagement in good faith as well as comprehensive and meaningful consultations with local communities, including with indigenous peoples. To provide project promoters with a clear and efficient way of complying with this criterion, compliance with relevant Union legislation, international standards, guidelines</p> | <p>(11) In order to ensure the sustainability of increased raw material production, new raw materials projects should be implemented sustainably. To that end, the Strategic Projects receiving support under this Regulation should be assessed taking into account international instruments covering all aspects of sustainability highlighted in the EU principles for sustainable raw materials¹, including ensuring environmental protection including marine and coastal environment, socially responsible practices, including respect for human rights such as the rights of women and children, as well as, and transparent business practices. Projects should also ensure engagement in good faith as well as comprehensive and meaningful consultations with local communities, including with indigenous peoples. To provide project promoters with a clear and efficient way of complying with this criterion, compliance with</p> | <p>(11) In order to ensure the sustainability of increased raw material production, new raw materials projects should be planned and implemented sustainably. To that end, the Strategic Projects receiving support under this Regulation should be assessed taking into account international instruments covering all aspects of sustainability highlighted in the EU principles for sustainable raw materials¹, including ensuring environmental protection, socially responsible practices, including respect for human rights such as the rights of women, and transparent business practices. Projects should also ensure engagement in good faith as well as comprehensive and meaningfulequitable consultations with relevant stakeholders such as local communities, including with indigenous peoples. To provide project promoters with a clear and efficient way of complying with this criterion, compliance with relevant Union</p> | |

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| | <p>and principles or participation in a certification scheme recognised under this Regulation should be considered sufficient.</p> <p>1. European Commission, Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, EU principles for sustainable raw materials, Publications Office, 2021, https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2873/27875</p> | <p>relevant Union legislation, international standards, guidelines and principles or participation in an environmental certification scheme recognised under this Regulation should be considered sufficient. Furthermore, the Commission should further engage, in close dialogue with Member States, third countries, industry, standardisation bodies and other relevant stakeholders, in discussions about the development of European standards of critical raw materials extraction, processing and recycling. Sustainable and environmentally respectful mining projects, incorporating innovative processes and conducting mineral and metallurgical processing close to the extraction sites, could be regarded as important projects of common European interest. Such projects must significantly contribute to economic growth, job creation, the green and digital transition, and enhance competitiveness for the Union industry and economy. Furthermore, to align with Union values and objectives,</p> | <p>legislation, international standards, guidelines and principles or participation in a certification scheme recognised under this Regulation should be considered sufficient.</p> <p>1. [1] European Commission, Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, EU principles for sustainable raw materials, Publications Office, 2021, https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2873/27875</p> | |

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| | | <p>such projects should exhibit an unwavering commitment to transparency, education, and community engagement, avoiding the use of fossil fuels through the integration of renewable energy sources, reducing waste, and utilizing sustainable water usage practices. Strategic raw materials are, in most cases, extracted as by-products of a carrier mineral. For the Union to meet the objectives of this Regulation, the by-product nature of strategic raw materials does not impact the strategic nature of such extraction projects. Projects with the aim of extraction can therefore be deemed strategic, both where the strategic mineral is extracted as a main product and where it is extracted as a by-product.</p> <p>1. European Commission, Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, EU principles for sustainable raw materials, Publications Office, 2021, https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2873/27875</p> | | |
| | Recital 12 | | | |
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| | <p>(12) Any promoter of a strategic raw materials project should be able to apply to the Commission for the recognition of their project as a Strategic Project. The application should include several documents and evidence related to the criteria. To better assess the social, environmental and economic viability, the feasibility of the project as well as the level of confidence in the estimates, the project promoter should also provide a classification of the project according to the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources, and to allow for objective validation, they should support this classification with relevant evidence. A timetable for the project should also be attached to an application, in order to estimate when the project would be able to contribute towards the benchmarks for domestic capacity or for diversification. As public acceptance of mining projects is crucial for their effective implementation, the promoter should also provide a plan containing measures to facilitate public acceptance. Special attention should be paid to social</p> | <p>(12) Any promoter of a strategic raw materials project should be able to apply to the Commission for the recognition of their project as a Strategic Project. The application should include severalrelevant documents and evidence related to the criteria. To better assess the social, environmental and economic viability, the feasibility of the project as well as the level of confidence in the estimates, the project promoter should also provide a classification of the project according to the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources, and to allow for objective validation, they should support this classification with relevant evidence.– A timetable for the project should also be attached to an application, in order to estimate when the project would be able to contribute towards the benchmarks for domestic capacity or for diversification. As public acceptance of mining projects is crucial for their effective implementation, the promoter should also provide a plan containing measures to facilitate public acceptance. This is also</p> | <p>(12) Any promoter of a strategic raw materials project should be able to apply to the Commission for the recognition of their project as a Strategic Project. The application should include several documents and be based upon necessary evidence related to the criteria. To better assess the social, environmental and economic viability, the feasibility of the project as well as the level of confidence in the estimates, the project promoter should also provide a classification of the project according to the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources, and to allow for objective validation, they should support this classification with relevant evidence.– A timetable for the project should also be attached to an application, in order to estimate when the project would be able to contribute towards the benchmarks for domestic capacity or for diversification. As public acceptance of mining projects is crucial for their effective implementation, the promoter should also provide a plan containing measures to facilitate public acceptance. Special</p> | |

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| | partners, civil society and other oversight actors. The promoter should also provide a business plan providing information regarding the project's financial viability and giving an overview of funding and off-take agreements already secured as well as estimates for potential job creation and for the project's needs in terms of skilled workforce, including upskilling and reskilling. | valid for projects in third countries. Special attention should be paid to social partners, civil society and other oversight actors. The promoter should also provide a business plan providing information regarding the project's financial viability and giving an overview of funding, including the ownership structure in order to ensure that project funding does not contradict the aim of increasing the cooperation with like-minded partners, especially as regards projects in or financed by partners from third countries. Furthermore, information should be provided on-and off-take agreements already secured as well as estimates for potential job creation and for the project's needs in terms of skilled workforce, including upskilling and reskilling, and the initiatives envisaged to improve participation of women as well as the overall working conditions. | attention should be paid to social partners, civil society and other oversight actors. The promoter should also provide a business plan providing information regarding the project's financial viability and giving an overview of funding and off-take agreements already secured as well as estimates for potential job creation and for the project's needs in terms of skilled workforce, including upskilling and reskilling. | |
| Recital 13 | | | | |
| 22 | (13) To ensure the effective and efficient treatment of applications, the Commission should be able | (13) To ensure the effective and efficient treatment of applications, the Commission should be able | (13) To ensure the effective and efficient treatment of applications, the Commission should be able to | |

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| | prioritise the processing of applications for projects related to specific underrepresented value chain stages or strategic raw materials, in order to be able to ensure the Union's balanced progress towards all benchmark for Union capacity included in this Regulation. | prioritise the processing of applications for projects related to specific underrepresented value chain stages or strategic raw materials, in order to be able to ensure the Union's balanced progress towards all benchmark for Union capacity included in this Regulation. The Commission should be able to prioritise Strategic Projects that contribute to circularity of raw materials or submitted by SMEs provided that a balance of projects between the different stages of the value chain is maintained. The Commission should also proactively seek out partner countries to promote strategic collaborations. | prioritise the processing of applications for projects related to specific underrepresented value chain stages or strategic raw materials, in order to be able to ensure the Union's balanced progress towards all benchmark for Union capacity included in this Regulation. | |
| Recital 14 | | | | |
| 23 | (14) As the cooperation of the Member State on whose territory a Strategic Project will be implemented is necessary to ensure its effective implementation, that Member State should have the right to object to and thereby prevent that a project is granted the status of Strategic Project against its will. If it does so, the relevant | (14) As the cooperation of the Member State on whose territory a Strategic Project will be implemented is necessary to ensure its effective implementation, that Member State should have the right to object to and thereby prevent that a project is granted the status of Strategic Project against its will. If it does so, the relevant | (14) As the cooperation of the Member State on whose territory a Strategic Project will be implemented is necessary to ensure its effective implementation, that Member State should have the right to object to and thereby prevent that a project is granted the status of Strategic Project against its will. If it does so, the relevant | |

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| | Member State should provide a reasoned justification for its refusal referring to the applicable criteria. Similarly, the Union should not grant the status of Strategic Project to projects that will be implemented by a third country against the will of its government and should therefore refrain from doing so where a third country government objects. | Member State should provide a reasoned justification for its refusal referring to the applicable criteria. Similarly, the Union should not grant the status of Strategic Project to projects that will be implemented by a third country against the will of its government and should therefore refrain from doing so where a third country government objects. | Member State should provide a reasoned justification for its refusal referring to the applicable criteria. Similarly, the Union should not grant the status of Strategic Project to projects that will be implemented by a third country, including Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) , against the will of its government and should therefore refrain from doing so where a third country government objects. | |
| Recital 15 | | | | |
| 24 | (15) To prevent misuse of the recognition as Strategic Project, the Commission should be able to repeal its initial decision to recognise a project as strategic if it no longer fulfils the conditions or the recognition was based on an application containing incorrect information. Before it can do so, the Commission should consult the Board and hear the project promoter. | (15) To prevent misuse of the recognition as Strategic Project, the Commission should be able to repeal its initial decision to recognise a project as strategic if it no longer fulfils the conditions or the recognition was based on an application containing incorrect information. Before it can do so, the Commission should consult the Board and hear the project promoter. Project promoters should remain entirely liable for any deliberate deceit, and can be subject to potential corresponding judicial proceedings. | (15) To prevent misuse of, the recognition as of a Strategic Project should, where justified, the Commission should be able to repeal its initial decision to recognise a project as strategic be repealed by the Commission, after consulting with the Board and the responsible project promoter if it no longer fulfils the conditions or the recognition was based on an application containing incomplete or incorrect information. Before it can do so, the Commission should consult the Board and hear the In order to attract long-term investments | |

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| | | | and ensure legal predictability, even in case of updates of the strategic raw materials list in Annex I, a Strategic Project promoter should still maintain its status for a reasonable period. | |
| Recital 16 | | | | |
| 25 | (16) In light of their importance for ensuring the security of supply of strategic raw materials, Strategic Projects should be considered to be in the public interest. Ensuring the security of supply of strategic raw materials is of crucial importance for the success of the green and digital transitions as well as the resilience of the defence and space sectors. To contribute towards security of supply of strategic raw materials in the Union, Member States may provide for support in national permit granting procedures to speed up the realisation of Strategic Projects in accordance with Union law. | (16) In light of their importance for ensuring the security of supply of strategic raw materials, Strategic Projects should be considered to be in the public interest or of public security concern . Ensuring the security of supply of strategic raw materials is of crucial importance for the success of the green and digital transitions as well as the resilience of the defence and space aerospace sectors. To contribute towards security of supply of strategic raw materials in the Union, Member States may provide for support in national permit granting procedures to speed up the realisation of Strategic Projects in accordance with Union law. | (16) In light of their importance for ensuring the security of supply of strategic raw materials and safeguard the functioning of the internal market , Strategic Projects should be considered to be in the public interest. Ensuring the security of supply of strategic raw materials is of crucial importance for the success of the green and digital transitions as well as the resilience of the defence and space sectors. To contribute towards security of supply of strategic raw materials in the Union, Member States may– provide for support in national permit granting procedures to speed up the realisation of Strategic Projects in accordance with Union law. | |
| Recital 17 | | | | |
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| | <p>(17) National permit-granting processes ensure that raw materials projects are safe, secure and comply with environmental, social and safety requirements. Union environmental legislation sets common conditions for the process and content of national permit-granting processes, thereby ensuring a high level of environmental protection and allowing for the sustainable exploitation of the Union's potential along the raw materials value chain. Being granted the status of Strategic Project should therefore be without prejudice to any applicable permitting conditions for the relevant projects, including those set out in Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, Council Directive 92/43/EEC², Directive 2000/60/EC³ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2010/75/EU⁴ of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 2004/35/CE⁵ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2009/147/EC⁶ of the European Parliament and of the Council, and Directive</p> | <p>(17) National permit-granting processes ensure that raw materials projects are safe, secure and comply with environmental, social and safety requirements. Union environmental legislation sets common conditions for the process and content of national permit-granting processes, thereby ensuring a high level of environmental protection and allowing for the sustainable exploitation of the Union's potential along the raw materials value chain. Being granted the status of Strategic Project should therefore be without prejudice to any applicable permitting conditions for the relevant projects, including those set out in Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, Council Directive 92/43/EEC², Directive 2000/60/EC³ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2010/75/EU⁴ of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 2004/35/CE⁵ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2009/147/EC⁶ of the European Parliament and of the Council, and Directive</p> | <p>(17) National permit-granting processes ensure that raw materials projects are safe, secure and comply with environmental, social and safety requirements. Union environmental legislation sets common conditions for the process and content of national permit-granting processes, thereby ensuring a high level of environmental protection and allowing for the sustainable exploitation of the Union's potential along the raw materials value chain. Being granted the status of Strategic Project should therefore be without prejudice to any applicable permitting conditions for the relevant projects, including those set out in Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, Council Directive 92/43/EEC², Directive 2000/60/EC³ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2010/75/EU⁴ of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 2004/35/CE⁵ of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2009/147/EC⁶ of the European Parliament and of the Council, and Directive</p> | |

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| | <p>2006/21/EC⁷ of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p> <p>1. Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (OJ L 26, 28.1.2012, p. 1-21).</p> <p>2. Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206 22.7.1992, p. 7-50).</p> <p>3. Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p.1-73).</p> <p>4. Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17-119).</p> <p>5. ^[1] Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage (OJ L 143, 30.4.2004, p. 56-75).</p> <p>6. Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7-25).</p> <p>7. Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 on the management of waste from extractive industries and amending Directive 2004/35/EC - Statement by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission (OJ L 102, 11.4.2006, p. 15-</p> | <p>2006/21/EC⁷ of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p> <p>1. Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (OJ L 26, 28.1.2012, p. 1-21).</p> <p>2. Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206 22.7.1992, p. 7-50).</p> <p>3. Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p.1-73).</p> <p>4. Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17-119).</p> <p>5. ^[1] Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage (OJ L 143, 30.4.2004, p. 56-75).</p> <p>6. Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7-25).</p> <p>7. Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 on the management of waste from extractive industries and amending Directive 2004/35/EC - Statement by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission (OJ L 102, 11.4.2006, p. 15-</p> | <p>2006/21/EC⁷ of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p> <p>1. [1] Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (OJ L 26, 28.1.2012, p. 1-21).</p> <p>2. [2] Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206 22.7.1992, p. 7-50).</p> <p>3. [3] Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p.1-73).</p> <p>4. [4] Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17-119).</p> <p>5. ^[1][5] Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage (OJ L 143, 30.4.2004, p. 56-75).</p> <p>6. [6] Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7-25).</p> <p>7. [7] Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 on the management of waste from extractive industries and amending Directive 2004/35/EC - Statement by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission (OJ L 102,</p> | |

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| | 34). | 34). | 11.4.2006, p. 15-34). | |
| Recital 18 | | | | |
| 27 | <p>(18) At the same time, the unpredictability, complexity and, at times, excessive length of national permit-granting processes undermines the investment security needed for the effective development of strategic raw material projects. Therefore, in order to ensure and speed up their effective implementation, Member States should apply streamlined and predictable permitting procedure to Strategic Projects. To that end, Strategic Projects should be given priority status at national level to ensure rapid administrative treatment and urgent treatment in all judicial and dispute resolution procedures relating to them. This Regulation should not prevent competent authorities from streamlining permitting for other projects on the critical raw materials value chain that are not Strategic Projects.</p> | <p>(18) At the same time, the unpredictability, complexity and, at times, excessive length of national permit-granting processes undermines the investment security needed for the effective development of strategic raw material projects. Therefore, in order to ensure and speed up their effective implementation, Member States should apply streamlined and predictable permitting procedure to Strategic Projects. To that end, Strategic Projects should be given priority status at national level to ensure rapid administrative treatment and urgent treatment in all judicial and dispute resolution procedures relating to them. This Regulation should not prevent competent authorities from streamlining permitting for other projects on the critical raw materials value chain that are not Strategic Projects.</p> | <p>(18) At the same time, the unpredictability, complexity and, at times, excessive length of national permit-granting processes undermines the investment security needed for the effective development of strategic raw material projects. The structure and length of a permit granting process for relevant projects can also differ greatly between Member States. Therefore, in order to ensure and speed up their effective implementation, Member States should apply streamlined and predictable permitting procedureprocedures to Strategic Projects. To that end, Strategic Projects should, where they exist, be given priority status at national level to ensure rapid administrative treatment and urgent treatment in all judicial and dispute resolution procedures relating to them. This Regulation should not prevent competent authorities from streamlining permitting for other projects on the critical raw materials value chain that are not</p> | |

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| | | | Strategic Projects. | |
| Recital 19 | | | | |
| 28 | <p>(19) Given their role in ensuring the Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, and their contribution to the Union's open strategic autonomy and the green and digital transition, Strategic Projects should be considered by the responsible permitting authority as being in the public interest. Strategic Projects which have an adverse impact on the environment, to the extent it falls under the scope of Directive 2000/60/EC, Council Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC¹ may be authorised where the responsible permitting authority concludes, based on its case-by-case assessment, that the public interest served by the project overrides those impacts, provided that all relevant conditions set out in those Directives are met. Where relevant, the case-by-case assessment should take into account the geological specificity of extraction sites, which constrains decisions on location.</p> | <p>(19) Given their role in ensuring the Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, and their contribution to the Union's open strategic autonomy and the green and digital transition, Strategic Projects should be considered by the responsible permitting authority as being in the public interest and public security concern. Strategic Projects which have an adverse impact on the environment, to the extent it falls under the scope of Directive 2000/60/EC,– Council Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC¹ may be authorised where the responsible permitting authority concludes, based on its case-by-case assessment, that the public interest served by the project overrides those impacts, provided that all relevant conditions set out in those Directives are met. Where relevant, The case-by-case assessment should duly take into account the geological specificity of extraction sites, which constrains decisions on</p> | <p>(19) Given their role in ensuring the Union's security of supply for strategic raw materials, and their contribution to the Union's open strategic autonomy and the green and digital transition, Strategic Projects should be considered by the responsible permitting authority as being in the public interest. Strategic Projects which have an adverse impact on the environment, to the extent it falls under the scope of Directive 2000/60/EC,– Council Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC¹, or in the [Nature Restoration Regulation] may be authorised where the responsible permitting authority concludes, based on its case-by-case assessment, that the public interest served by the project overrides those impacts, provided that all relevant conditions set out in those Directivesacts are met. Where relevant, the case-by-case assessment should take into account the geological specificity of extraction sites, which</p> | |

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| | <p>1. Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7–25).</p> | <p>location due to the absence of alternative solutions to extraction sites.</p> <p>1. [1] Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7–25 7).</p> | <p>constrains decisions on location.</p> <p>1. [1] Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7–25).</p> | |
| Recital 20 | | | | |
| 29 | <p>(20) In order to reduce complexity and increase efficiency and transparency in permitting process, project promoters of critical raw materials projects should be able to interact with a single national authority, which is responsible for facilitating and coordinating the entire permit granting process and in the case of Strategic Projects shall issue a comprehensive decision within the applicable time limit. To that end, Member States should designate a single national competent authority. Where needed in light of a Member State's internal organisation, the tasks of the national competent authority should be able to be delegated to a different authority, subject to the same conditions. To ensure the</p> | <p>(20) In order to reduce complexity and increase efficiency and transparency in permitting process, project promoters of critical raw materials projects should be able to interact with a single national authority, which is responsible for facilitating, coordinating and streamlining and coordinating the entire permit granting process and in the case of Strategic Projects shall issue a comprehensive decision within the applicable time limit. To that end, Member States should designate a single national competent authority. A case officer providing an easy point of contact should be assigned. That appointed case officer could also be part of another authority with respect to the different national</p> | <p>(20) In order to reduce complexity and increase efficiency and transparency in permitting process, project promoters of critical raw materials projects should be able to interact with a single national authority designated contact point, which is responsible for facilitating and coordinating the entire permit granting process and in the case of Strategic Projects shall issue facilitate the issuance of a comprehensive decision within the applicable time limit. To that end, Member States should designate a one or more single national competent authority one or more single national competent authority. Where needed in light of a Member State's internal organisation, the tasks of the national competent authority points of contact. If a</p> | |

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| | effective implementation of its responsibilities, Member States should provide their national competent authority, or any authority acting on its behalf, with sufficient personnel and resources. | structures of the one stop shop. Where needed in light of a Member State's internal organisation, the tasks of the national competent authority should be able to be delegated to a different authority, subject to the same conditions. Without affecting the speed of the proceedings, the designated competent authority should be able to request the opinion and involvement of other competent ministries. To ensure the effective implementation of its responsibilities, Member States should provide their national competent authority, or any authority acting on its behalf, with sufficient personnel and resources. | Member State decides to designate more than one contact point it should provide clear information to the project promoters on which contact point is responsible for their project. It should be able to be delegated to a different authority, subject to the same conditions. To ensure the effective implementation of its responsibilities, Member States for the Member State to decide whether the contact point should also be an authority taking permitting decisions or not. The contact point should at least notify project promoters of the comprehensive decision. Where needed in light of a Member State's internal organisation, the tasks of the designated contact point should provide their national competent be able to be delegated to a different authority, or any authority acting on its behalf, with sufficient personnel and resources either at local, regional or national level, subject to the same conditions. | |
| Recital 21 | | | | |
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| | (21) In order to ensure clarity about the permitting status of Strategic Projects and to limit the effectiveness of potential abusive litigation, while not undermining effective judicial review, Member States should ensure that any dispute concerning the permit granting process for Strategic Projects is resolved in a timely manner. To that end, national competent authorities should ensure that applicants and project promoters have access to simple dispute settlement procedure and that Strategic Projects are granted urgent treatment in all judicial and dispute resolution procedures relating to the projects. | (21) In order to ensure clarity about the permitting status of Strategic Projects and to limit the effectiveness of potential abusive litigation, while not undermining effective judicial review, Member States should ensure that any dispute concerning the permit granting process for Strategic Projects is resolved in a timely manner. To that end, national competent authorities should ensure that applicants and project promoters have access to simple dispute settlement procedure and that Strategic Projects are granted urgent treatment in all judicial and dispute resolution procedures relating to the projects. In addition, this Regulation should facilitate the exchange of best practices to resolve disputes, such as ad hoc working groups under neutral arbiters to solve open issues. | (21) In order to ensure clarity about the permitting status of Strategic Projects and to limit the effectiveness of potential abusive litigation, while not undermining effective judicial review, Member States should ensure that any dispute concerning the permit granting process for Strategic Projects is resolved in a timely manner. To that end, national competent authorities the Member States should ensure that applicants and project promoters have access to simple dispute settlement procedure and that Strategic Projects are granted urgent treatment in all judicial and dispute resolution procedures relating to the projects, if and to the extent, national law provides for such urgency procedures. | |
| Recital 22 | | | | |
| 31 | (22) In order to allow citizens and businesses to directly enjoy the benefits of the internal market without incurring an unnecessary additional administrative burden, | (22) In order to allow citizens and businesses to directly enjoy the benefits of the internal market without incurring an unnecessary additional administrative burden, | (22) In order to allow citizens and businesses to directly enjoy the benefits of the internal market without incurring an unnecessary additional administrative burden, | |

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| | <p>Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and the Council¹, which established the Single Digital Gateway, provides for general rules for the online provision of information, procedures and assistance services relevant for the functioning of the internal market. The information requirements and procedures covered by this Regulation should comply with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2018/1724. In particular, it should be ensured that project promoters of Strategic Project can access and complete any procedure related to the permit granting process fully online, in line with Article 6(1) of and Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/1724.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 October 2018 establishing a single digital gateway to provide access to information, to procedures and to assistance and problem-solving services and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 1-38).</p> | <p>Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and the Council¹, which established the Single Digital Gateway, provides for general rules for the online provision of information, procedures and assistance services relevant for the functioning of the internal market. The information requirements and procedures covered by this Regulation should comply with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2018/1724. In particular, it should be ensured that project promoters of Strategic Project can access and complete any procedure related to the permit granting process fully online, in line with Article 6(1) of and Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/1724.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 October 2018 establishing a single digital gateway to provide access to information, to procedures and to assistance and problem-solving services and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 1-38).</p> | <p>Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and the Council¹, which established the Single Digital Gateway, provides for general rules for the online provision of information, procedures and assistance services relevant for the functioning of the internal market. The information requirements and procedures covered by this Regulation should comply with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2018/1724. In particular, it should be ensured that project promoters of Strategic Project can access and complete any procedure related to the permit granting process fully online, in line with Article 6(1) of and Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/1724.</p> <p>1. [1] Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 October 2018 establishing a single digital gateway to provide access to information, to procedures and to assistance and problem-solving services and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 1-38).</p> | |
| Recital 23 | | | | |
| 32 | (23) In order to provide project | (23) In order to provide project | (23) In order to provide project | |

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| | <p>promoters and other investors with the security and clarity needed to increase development of Strategic Project, Member States should ensure that the permit granting process related to such projects does not exceed pre-set time limit. For Strategic Projects involving only processing or recycling, the length of the permit granting process should not exceed 1 year. However, for Strategic Projects that involve extraction the length of the permit granting process should, considering the complexity and extent of the potential impacts involved, not exceed 2 years. To effectively achieve those time limits, Member States should ensure that the responsible authorities have sufficient resources and personnel. Through the Technical Support Instrument, the Commission supports Member States, upon their request, in designing, developing and implementing reforms including the strengthening the administrative capacity related to national permitting.</p> | <p>promoters and other investors with the security and clarity needed to increase development of Strategic Project, Member States should ensure that the permit granting process related to such projects does not exceed pre-set time limit. For Strategic Projects involving only processing or recycling, the length of the permit granting process should not exceed 1 year. However, for Strategic Projects that involve extraction the length of the permit granting process should, considering the complexity and extent of the potential impacts involved, not exceed 2 years. To effectively achieve those time limits, Member States should ensure that the responsible authorities have sufficient resources and personnel. Through the Technical Support Instrument, the Commission supports Member States, upon their request, in designing, developing and implementing reforms including the strengthening the administrative capacity related to national permitting.</p> | <p>promoters and other investors with the security and clarity needed to increase development of Strategic ProjectProjects, Member States should ensure that the permit granting process related to such projects does not exceed pre-set time limit. For Strategic Projects involving only processing or recycling, the length of the permit granting process should not exceed 1 year. However, For Strategic Projects that involve extraction the length of the permit granting process should, considering the complexity and extent of the potential impacts involved, not exceed 2 years. However, the first two steps of the environmental impact assessment within the Environmental Impact assessment Directive (2011/92/EU) are often predominantly performed by the project promoter. As these steps also includes consultation with the public, which is directly linked to public acceptance, it is important that sufficient time is given. These steps should therefore not be integrated in the timelines which the Member States are bound upon as</p> | |

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| | | | <p>referred to in the permit granting process. In addition, in exceptional cases related to the nature, complexity, location or size of the proposed project, Member States should be able to extend the timelines. Such exceptional cases could include unforeseen circumstances triggering the need to add to or complete environmental assessments related to the project. To effectively achieve those time limits, Member States should ensure that the responsible authorities have sufficient resources and personnel. Through the Technical Support Instrument, set up under Regulation (EU) 2021/240, the Commission supports should support Member States, upon their request, in designing, developing and implementing reforms including the strengthening the administrative capacity related to national permitting, such as the designated contact point.</p> | |
| Recital 24 | | | | |
| 33 | (24) The environmental assessments and authorisations | (24) The environmental assessments and authorisations | (24) The environmental assessments and authorisations | |

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| | <p>required under Union law, including in relation to water, habitats and birds, are an integral part of the permit granting process for a raw material project and an essential safeguard to ensure that negative environmental impacts are prevented or minimised. However, in order to ensure that the permit granting processes for Strategic Projects are predictable and timely, any potential to streamline the required assessments and authorisations while not lowering the level of environmental protection should be realised. In that regard, it should be ensured that the necessary assessment are bundled to prevent unnecessary overlap and it should be ensured that project promoters and responsible authorities explicitly agree on the scope of the bundled assessment before it is implemented to prevent unnecessary follow-up.</p> | <p>required under Union law, including in relation to water, habitats and birds, are an integral part of the permit granting process for a raw material project and an essential safeguard to ensure that negative environmental impacts are prevented or minimised. However, in order to ensure that the permit granting processes for Strategic Projects are predictable and timely, any potential to streamline and do not exceed the pre-set time limit for a particular stage in the permit granting process, streamlining the required assessments and authorisations while not lowering the level of environmental protection should be realised. In that regard, it should be ensured that the necessary assessment are bundled to prevent unnecessary overlap and it should be ensured that project promoters and responsible authorities explicitly agree on the scope of the bundled assessment before it is implemented to prevent unnecessary follow-up, without prejudice to the quality of those assessments.</p> | <p>required under Union law, including in relation to water, soil, habitats and birds, are an integral part of the permit granting process for a raw material project and an essential safeguard to ensure that negative environmental impacts are prevented or minimised. However, in order to ensure that the permit granting processes for Strategic Projects are predictable and timely, any potential to streamline the required assessments and authorisations while not lowering the level of environmental protection should be realised. In that regard, it should be ensured that the necessary assessmentassessments are bundled to prevent unnecessary overlap and it should be ensured that project promoters and responsible authorities explicitly agree on the scope of the bundled assessment before it is implemented to prevent unnecessary follow-up.</p> | |
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| 34 | (25) Land use conflicts can create barriers to the deployment of critical raw material projects. Well-designed plans, including spatial plans and zoning, that take into account the potential for implementing critical raw material projects and whose potential environmental impacts are assessed, have the potential to help balance public goods and interests, decreasing the risk of conflict and accelerating the sustainable deployment of raw materials projects in the Union. Responsible national, regional and local authorities should therefore consider including provisions for raw materials projects when developing relevant plans. | (25) Land use conflicts can create barriers to the deployment of critical raw material projects notably in developing countries, where forced eviction is a common feature of mining operations. Well-designed plans, which are based on close and justified cooperation of the relevant competent authorities on national, regional and local level, including spatial plans and zoning, that take into account the potential for implementing critical raw material projects and whose potential environmental impacts are assessed, have the potential to help balance public goods and interests, decreasing the risk of conflict and accelerating the sustainable deployment of raw materials projects in the Union and in third countries. Responsible national, regional and local authorities should therefore consider including– provisions for raw materials projects when developing relevant plans. | (25) Land use conflicts can create barriers to the deployment of critical raw material projects. Well-designed plans, including spatial plans and zoning, that take into account the potential for implementing critical raw material projects and whose potential environmental impacts are assessed, have the potential to help balance public goods and interests, decreasing the risk of conflict and accelerating the sustainable deployment of raw materials projects in the Union. Responsible national, regional and local authorities should therefore be encouraged to consider including provisions for raw materials projects when developing relevant plans. | |
| Recital 26 | | | | |
| 35 | (26) Within the Union, critical raw | (26) Within the Union, critical raw | (26) Within the Union, critical raw | |

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| | <p>materials projects often face difficulties with access to finance. Critical raw materials markets are often characterised by high volatility of prices, long lead times, high concentration and opacity. Additionally, financing for the sector requires a high level of expert knowledge that is often lacking among financial institutions. To overcome these factors and contribute towards ensuring a stable and reliable supply of strategic raw materials, Member States and the Commission should assist in access to finance and administrative support.</p> | <p>materials projects often face difficulties with access to finance. Critical raw materials markets are often characterised by high volatility of prices, long lead times, high concentration and opacity. Additionally, financing for the sector requires a high level of expert knowledge and financial instruments aiming to de-risk investments, such as raw materials funds, tax breaks, financial guarantees, grants or other risk-mitigation financial measures that are that is often lacking among financial institutions. To overcome these factors and contribute towards ensuring a stable and reliable supply of strategic raw materials, Member States and the Commission should tackle hurdles in terms of policies and assist in access to finance and administrative support. Member States should take into account environmental, social and labour commitments taken by the relevant project promoters when deciding on financial support. In order to be competitive, innovative and resilient, as well as to be able to ramp up its</p> | <p>materials projects often face difficulties with access to finance. Critical raw materials markets are often characterised by high volatility of prices, long lead times, high concentration and opacity. Additionally, financing for the sector requires a high level of expert knowledge that is often lacking among financial institutions. To overcome these factors and contribute towards ensuring a stable and reliable supply of strategic raw materials, Member States and the Commission should assist in access to finance and administrative support.</p> | |

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| | | production, processing and recycling as well as substitution capacities, the critical raw materials sector needs to access both public and private financing. In its urgency to act and in order to achieve the benchmarks set out in this Regulation, it is equally important to ensure that other horizontal policies, such as initiatives on sustainable finance, remain consistent with the Union's efforts to facilitate the Union's critical raw materials industry's sufficient access to finance and investment. | | |
| Recital 27 | | | | |
| 36 | (27) A strong value chain in Europe can be built only with adequate financial means. The Commission will work with InvestEU implementing partners to seek ways to scale up support to investment in line with the common objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2021/523 ¹ and in this Regulation. The InvestEU Advisory Hub can contribute to the build-up of pipeline of viable projects. | (27) A strong value chain in Europe can be built only with adequate financial means. The Commission will work with InvestEU implementing partners to seek ways to scale up support to investment in line with the common objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2021/523 ¹ and in this Regulation. The InvestEU Advisory Hub can contribute to the build-up of pipeline of viable projects. | (27) A strong European value chain in Europe can be built only is necessary to ensure security of supply to safeguard the functioning of the internal market and increasing capacities can only be achieved with adequate financial means, part of which can come from existing Union funds. Critical raw materials projects, including Strategic Projects, could be eligible for support from such | |

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| | <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 (OJ 64, 26.3.2021, p. 30-89)</p> | <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 (OJ 64, 26.3.2021, p. 30-89)</p> | <p>funds if the requirements of the respective programmes are met, for example related to geographical location, the environment or their contribution to innovation. The relevant funds comprise cohesion policy programmes, such as the European Regional Development fund, whose allocation of grant to promote regional cohesion may enable SMEs to develop innovative projects, for instance linked to the reduction of energy consumption in the processing of raw materials. The Just Transition Fund can also be used to support such type of projects to the extent that they contribute to reducing the social and economic costs brought by the green transition. In addition, the Recovery and Resilience Facility, particularly its RePowerEU chapter which focuses on energy security and diversification of energy supply, can be mobilised to support projects involved, for instance, in the recycling or recovery of raw materials. The Innovation Fund, whose objective is notably to drive clean and innovative technologies</p> | |

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| | | | <p>towards the market, may provide grants, for instance, to enable the development of recycling capacity of raw materials related to low carbon technologies.</p> <p>Furthermore, InvestEU is the Union's flagship programme for boosting investment, especially in the green and digital transition, by providing financing and technical assistance. Through the use of blending mechanisms, InvestEU contributes to the crowding-in of additional public and private capital. The Commission will work with InvestEU implementing partners to seek ways to scale up support to and investment in relevant projects, in line with the common objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2021/523¹ and in this Regulation. The InvestEU Advisory Hub can contribute</p> <p>Lastly, projects in third countries contributing to the build-up of pipeline of viable projects diversification of Union's supply may be supported through relevant funds, such as the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument, and the</p> | |

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| | | | <p>European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 (OJ 64, 26.3.2021, p. 30-89)</p> | |
| Recital 27a | | | | |
| 36a | | <p>(27a) This Regulation should enhance synergies with actions currently supported by the Union and Member States through programmes and actions in research and innovation (R&I) in relation to critical raw materials and in developments of part of the supply chain, in particular the Horizon Europe Framework Programme established by Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ (Horizon Europe) and Council Decision (EU) 2021/764².</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, laying down its rules for participation and dissemination, and repealing</p> | | |

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| | | <p>Regulations (EU) No 1290/2013 and (EU) No 1291/2013 (OJL 170, 12.5.2021, p. 1).</p> <p>2. Council Decision (EU) 2021/764 of 10 May 2021 establishing the Specific Programme implementing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, and repealing Decision 2013/743/EU (OJ L 167I, 12.5.2021, p. 1).</p> | | |
| Recital 28 | | | | |
| 37 | <p>(28) In order to overcome the limitations of the currently often fragmented public and private investments efforts, facilitate integration and return on investment, the Commission, Member States and promotional banks should better coordinate and create synergies between the existing funding programmes at Union and national level as well as ensure better coordination and collaboration with industry and key private sector stakeholders. To that end, a dedicated sub-group of the Board bringing together experts from the Member States and the Commission as well as relevant public financial institutions should be set up. This sub-group should discuss the individual financing</p> | <p>(28) In order to overcome the limitations of the currently often fragmented public and private investments efforts, facilitate integration and return on investment, the Commission, Member States and promotional banks should better coordinate and create synergies between the existing funding programmes at Union and national level as well as ensure better coordination and collaboration with industry and key private sector stakeholders. To that end, a dedicated sub-group of the Board bringing together experts from the Member States and the Commission as well as relevant public financial institutions should be set up. This sub-group should discuss the individual financing</p> | <p>(28) In order to overcome the limitations of the currently often fragmented public and private investments efforts, facilitate integration and return on investment, the Commission, Member States and promotional banks should better coordinate and create synergies between the existing funding programmes at Union and national level as well as ensure better coordination and collaboration with industry and key private sector stakeholders. To that end, a dedicated sub-group of the Board bringing together experts from the Member States and the Commission as well as relevant public financial institutions should be set up. This sub-group should discuss the individual financing</p> | |

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| | <p>needs of Strategic Projects and their existing funding possibilities in order to provide project promoters with a suggestion on how to best access existing financing possibilities. When discussing and making recommendations for the financing of Strategic Projects in third countries, the Board should in particular take into account the Global Gateway strategy¹.</p> <p>1. Joint Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank The Global Gateway (JOIN/2021/30 final).</p> | <p>needs of Strategic Projects and their existing funding possibilities in order to provide project promoters with a suggestion on how to best access existing financing possibilities. When discussing and making recommendations for the financing of Strategic Projects in third countries including emerging markets and developing countries, the Commission and, the Board, in cooperation with the potential partner countries should in particular take into account make Strategic Projects a priority under the Global Gateway strategy, and coordinate with national and international development finance institutions^{1, +}.</p> <p>1. [1] Joint Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank The Global Gateway (JOIN/2021/30 final).</p> | <p>needs of Strategic Projects and their existing funding possibilities in order to provide project promoters with a suggestion on how to best access existing financing possibilities. When discussing and making recommendations for the financing of Strategic Projects in third countries, the Board should in particular take into account the Global Gateway strategy⁺.</p> <p>1. Joint Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank The Global Gateway (JOIN/2021/30 final).</p> | |
| Recital 28a | | | | |
| 37a | | (28a) Continuous efforts at Union and national level are needed to foster and support | | |

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| | | R&I regarding critical raw materials, as fundamental research will be key to discover new materials and substitute materials. | | |
| Recital 28b | | | | |
| 37b | | (28b) Specific financial and support instruments and targeted R&I funds to improve efficiency, substitution, recycling processes and closed material cycles are needed at Union and national level via R&I programmes and other instruments to boost innovation, particularly on waste processing, advanced materials and substitution, and for the development of new and innovative technologies in the field of sustainable mining of critical raw materials in the Union. | | |
| Recital 29 | | | | |
| 38 | (29) Private investment by companies, financial investors and off takers is essential. Where private investment alone is not | (29) Private investment by companies, financial investors and off takers is essential. Where private investment alone is not | (29) Private investment by companies, financial investors and off takers is essential. Where private investment alone is not | |

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| | <p>sufficient, the effective roll-out of projects along the critical raw material value chain may require public support, for example in the form of guarantees, loans or equity and quasi-equity investments. This public support may constitute State aid. Such aid must have an incentive effect and be necessary, appropriate and proportionate. The existing State aid guidelines, which have recently undergone an in-depth revision in line with twin transition objectives, provide ample possibilities to support investments along the critical raw materials value chain subject to certain conditions.</p> | <p>sufficient, the effective roll-out of projects along the critical raw material value chain may require public support, for example in the form of guarantees, loans or equity and quasi-equity investments. This public support may constitute State aid. Such aid must have an incentive effect and be necessary, appropriate and proportionate. The existing State aid guidelines, which have recently undergone an in-depth revision in line with twin transition objectives, provide ample possibilities to support investments along the critical raw materials value chain and other objectives under the European Green Deal subject to certain conditions. The Commission should further consider the possibility of setting up a dedicated fund at Union level, for example in the form of a European Fund for Strategic Raw Materials including considering revolving instruments, or of earmarking of financial support through reprioritisation of funds under the Multiannual Financial Framework. Already existing knowledge, investment platforms</p> | <p>sufficient, the effective roll-out of projects along the critical raw material value chain may require public support, for example in the form of guarantees, loans or equity and quasi-equity investments. This public support may constitute State aid. Such aid mustshould have an incentive effect and be necessary, appropriate and proportionate. The existing State aid guidelines, which have recently undergone an in-depth revision in line with twin transition objectives, provide ample possibilities to support investments along the critical raw materials value chain subject to certain conditions.</p> | |

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| | | and pipelines regarding critical raw materials projects should be used in that context. | | |
| Recital 30 | | | | |
| 39 | (30) Public support is used to address specific identified market failures or sub-optimal investment situations in a proportionate manner, and actions should not duplicate or crowd out private financing or distort competition in the internal market. Actions should have a clear added value for the Union. | (30) Public support is used to address specific identified market failures or sub-optimal investment situations in a proportionate manner, and actions should not duplicate or crowd out private financing, impede cooperation between companies from different Member States , or distort competition in the internal market. Actions should be targeted and efficient and have a clear added value for the Union. | (30) Public support is used to address specific identified market failures or sub-optimal investment situations in a proportionate manner, and actions should not duplicate or crowd out private financing or distort competition in the internal market. Actions should have a clear added value for the Union. | |
| Recital 31 | | | | |
| 40 | (31) The volatile prices of several strategic raw materials, exacerbated by limited means to hedge them on forward markets, create an obstacle both for project promoters to secure financing for strategic raw material projects as well as for downstream consumers looking to secure stable and predictable prices for key inputs. In | (31) The volatile prices of several strategic raw materials, exacerbated by limited means to hedge them on forward markets, create an obstacle both for project promoters to secure financing for strategic raw material projects as well as for downstream consumers looking to secure stable and predictable prices for key inputs. In | (31) The volatile prices of several strategic raw materials, exacerbated by limited means to hedge them on forward markets, create an obstacle both for project promoters to secure financing for strategic raw material projects as well as for downstream consumers looking to secure stable and predictable prices for key inputs. In | |

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| | an effort to reduce uncertainty over future prices for strategic raw materials, it is necessary to provide for the setting up of a system that enables both interested off-takers and promoters of Strategic Projects to indicate their buying or selling bids and to bring them in contact if the respective bids are potentially compatible. | an effort to reduce uncertainty over future prices for strategic raw materials, it is necessary to provide for the setting up of a system that enables both interested off-takers and promoters of Strategic Projects to indicate their buying or selling bids and to bring them in contact if the respective bids are potentially compatible. Such a system is essential to foster the participation of SMEs in the value chains of strategic raw materials. Support should be provided to enable business consortia to access markets that are not yet covered by a Strategic Partnership or a free trade agreement. | an effort to reduce uncertainty over future prices for strategic raw materials and thereby limit supply risk to safeguard the functioning of the internal market , it is necessary to— provide for the setting up of a system that enables both interested off-takers and promoters of Strategic Projects to indicate their buying or selling bids and to bring them in contact if the respective bids are potentially compatible. | |
| Recital 31a | | | | |
| 40a | | (31a) The European Investment Bank should, in agreement with the Board, the Commission and the Member States, explore setting up an EU Export Credit Facility that enables Union undertakings to invest in projects that contribute to achieving the targets set in this Regulation. | | |

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| Recital 32 | | | | |
| 41 | <p>(32) The existing knowledge and mapping of the Union's raw materials occurrences were developed at a time when ensuring the supply of critical raw materials for the development of strategic technologies was not a priority. To acquire and update information on the critical raw material occurrences, Member States should draw up national programmes for the general exploration of critical raw materials, which should include measure such as mineral mapping, geochemical campaigns, geoscientific surveys as well as the reprocessing of existing geoscientific datasets. The identification of mineral occurrences and the assessment of the technical and economic viability to extract them involves high financial. To lower that risk and facilitate the development of extraction projects, Member States should make publicly available the information acquired during their respective national exploration programme, where appropriate using the framework of the Infrastructure for Spatial</p> | <p>(32) The existing knowledge and mapping of the Union's raw materials occurrences were developed at a time when ensuring the supply of critical raw materials for the development of strategic technologies was not a priority. To acquire and update information on the critical raw material occurrences including the potential of geothermal extraction, Member States should draw up national programmes for the general exploration of critical raw materials and carrier metals which may contain critical raw materials, which should include measure such as mineral mapping, geochemical campaigns, geoscientific surveys as well as the reprocessing of existing geoscientific datasets. The identification of mineral occurrences and the assessment of the technical and economic viability to extract them involves high financial risk. To lower that risk and facilitate the development of extraction projects, Member States should make publicly available the information acquired</p> | <p>(32) The existing knowledge and mapping of the Union's raw materials occurrences were developed at a time when ensuring the supply of critical raw materials for the development of strategic technologies was not a priority. A lack of up-to-date geological information on critical raw materials in the Union can undermine the development of extraction projects, thereby weakening efforts to decrease supply risk and safeguard the functioning of the internal market. To acquire and update information on the critical raw material occurrences, Member States should, where relevant given the geological conditions, draw up national mapping programmes for the general exploration of critical raw materials, which and the main minerals that they are extracted together with. This should include measure measures such as mineral geological mapping, geochemical campaigns, geoscientific surveys as well as the reprocessing of existing</p> | |

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| | <p>Information established by Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and the Council¹.</p> <p>1. Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) (OJ L 108, 25.4.2007, p. 1-14).</p> | <p>during their respective national exploration programme, where appropriate using the framework of the Infrastructure for Spatial Information established by Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and the Council¹.</p> <p>1. [1] Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) (OJ L 108, 25.4.2007, p. 1-14).</p> | <p>geoscientific datasets. The identification of mineral occurrences and the assessment of the technical and economic viability to extract them involves high financial. To lower that risk and This increases the probability of locating new deposits which in turn should stimulate investments in exploration. To facilitate the development of extraction projects, Member States should, upon request, make publicly available the information acquired during their respective national exploration programme, where appropriate using the framework of the Infrastructure for Spatial Information established by Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and the Council¹.</p> <p>1. [1] Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) (OJ L 108, 25.4.2007, p. 1-14).</p> | |
| Recital 32a | | | | |
| 41a | | (32a) In order to enable the | | |

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| | | extraction, processing, and recycling goals, Member States should promote actions to face the Union shortage of geoscientist students and graduates. | | |
| Recital 33 | | | | |
| 42 | (33) Space data and services derived from earth observation can support the efforts towards sustainable critical raw materials value chains by providing a continuous flow of information, which could be useful for activities such as monitoring and management of mining areas, the environmental and socio-economic impact assessment, or mineral resource exploration. As earth observation is also able to provide data about remote and inaccessible areas, it should be considered by Member States when drawing up and implementing their national exploration programmes to the extent possible. | (33) Space data and services derived from earth observation and GNSS systems, in particular the ones derived from EU Space Programme, Copernicus, Galileo and EGNOS, should be used to the extent possible to support the efforts towards sustainable critical raw materials value chains by providing a continuous flow of information, which could be useful for activities such as monitoring and management of mining areas, the environmental and socio-economic impact assessment, or mineral resource exploration. As earth observation space data and services is also able to provide data about remote and inaccessible areas, it should be considered by Member States when drawing up and implementing their national exploration programmes to the | (33) Space data and services derived from earth observation can support the efforts towards sustainable critical raw materials value chains by providing a continuous flow of information, which could be useful for activities such as monitoring and management of mining areas, the environmental and socio-economic impact assessment, or mineral resource exploration. As earth observation is also able to provide data about remote and inaccessible areas, it should be considered by Member States when drawing up and implementing their national exploration programmes to the extent possible. | |

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| | | extent possible. | | |
| Recital 34 | | | | |
| 43 | <p>(34) Although the reinforcement of the Union's critical raw materials value chain is necessary to ensure increased security of supply, the supply chains of critical raw materials will remain global and exposed to external factors. Recent or ongoing events ranging from the COVID-19 crisis to the unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine underlined the vulnerability of some of the Union's supply chains to disruptions. In order to ensure that Member States and European industries are able to anticipate supply disruption and prepared to withstand their consequences, measures should be developed to increase monitoring capacity, coordinate strategic stocks and reinforce the preparedness of companies.</p> | <p>(34) Although the reinforcement of the Union's critical raw materials value chain is necessary to ensure increased security of supply, the supply chains of critical raw materials will remain global and exposed to external factors. Recent or ongoing events ranging from the COVID-19 crisis to the unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine as well as the impact of the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative on third countries underlined the vulnerability of some of the Union's supply chains to disruptions and the urgency to identify levers to mitigate the demand, in particular of strategic raw materials. In order to ensure that Member States and European industries are able to anticipate supply disruption and prepared to withstand their consequences, measures should be developed to increase monitoring capacity, including the exchange of information to coordinate strategic stocks where necessary,</p> | <p>(34) Although the reinforcement of the Union's critical raw materials value chain is necessary to ensure increased security of supply, the supply chains of critical raw materials will remain global and exposed to external factors. Recent or ongoing events ranging from the COVID-19 crisis to the unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine underlined the vulnerability of some of the Union's supply chains to disruptions. In order to ensure that Member States and European industries are able to anticipate supply disruption and prepared to withstand their consequences, measures should be developed to increasestrengthen monitoring capacity, coordinate strategic stocks and reinforce the preparedness of companies.</p> | |

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| | | and reinforce the preparedness of companies. | | |
| Recital 35 | | | | |
| 44 | <p>(35) Member States do not have the same capacity when it comes to risk-awareness and anticipation, and not all Member States have developed dedicated structures that monitor the supply chains of critical raw materials and can inform companies about potential risks of supply disruptions. Similarly, although some companies have invested in the monitoring of their supply chains, others lack the capacity to do so. Therefore, in light of the global dimension of critical raw materials supply chains as well as their complexity, the Commission should develop a dedicated monitoring dashboard assessing critical raw materials' supply risks and ensure the availability of the information gathered for public authorities and private actors, thereby increasing synergies amongst Member States. In order to ensure that Union value chains are sufficiently prepared against potential supply disruptions, the</p> | <p>(35) Member States do not have the same capacity when it comes to risk-awareness and anticipation, and not all Member States have developed dedicated structures that monitor the supply chains of critical raw materials and can inform companies about potential risks of supply disruptions. Similarly, although some companies have invested in the monitoring of their supply chains, others lack the capacity to do so. Therefore, in light of the global dimension of critical raw materials supply chains as well as their complexity, the Commission should develop a dedicated monitoring dashboard assessing critical raw materials' supply risks and ensure the availability of the information gathered for public authorities and private actors, thereby increasing synergies amongst Member States. In order to ensure that Union value chains are sufficiently prepared against potential supply disruptions, the</p> | <p>(35) Member States do not have the same capacity when it comes to risk-awareness and anticipation, and not all Member States have developed dedicated structures that monitor the supply chains of critical raw materials and can inform companies about potential risks of supply disruptions. Similarly, although some companies have invested in the monitoring of their supply chains, others lack the capacity to do so. Therefore, in light of the global dimension of critical raw materials supply chains as well as their complexity, the Commission should develop a dedicated monitoring dashboard assessing critical raw materials' supply risks and ensure the availability of the information gathered for public authorities and private actors, thereby increasing synergies amongst Member States. In order to ensure that Union value chains are sufficiently prepared against potential supply disruptions likely</p> | |

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| | <p>Commission should conduct stress tests assessing the vulnerability of the strategic raw materials supply chains and their exposure to supply risks. Member States should contribute to this exercise by, when possible conducting such stress tests through their national supply and information agencies covering critical raw materials. The Board should ensure the coordination of the implementation of the stress tests by the Commission and Member States. When no Member State has the capacity to perform a required stress test on a given strategic raw material, the Commission should conduct it itself. When making the results of such stress tests publicly available, the Commission should also suggest potential strategies that can be adopted by the public authorities and private actors to mitigate supply risks, such as building strategic stocks or further diversifying their supply. For the purpose of gathering the information necessary to conduct the monitoring and stress tests measures, the Commission should coordinate with the relevant standing subgroup of the Board</p> | <p>Commission should conduct stress tests assessing the vulnerability of the strategic raw materials supply chains and their exposure to supply risks. Member States should contribute to this exercise by, when possible conducting such stress tests through their national supply and information agencies covering critical raw materials. The Board should ensure the coordination of the implementation of the stress tests by the Commission and Member States. When no Member State has the capacity to perform a required stress test on a given strategic raw material, the Commission should conduct it itself. When making the results of such stress tests publicly available, The Commission should also suggest potential strategies that can be adopted by the public authorities and private actors to mitigate supply risks in the short and medium term, such as implementing additional policy measures to reduce the need of strategic raw materials building strategic stocks or further diversifying their supply. For the purpose of gathering the information necessary to conduct</p> | <p>to distort competition and fragment the internal market, such as those caused by geopolitical conflicts, the Commission should conduct stress tests assessing the vulnerability of the strategic raw materials supply chains and their exposure to supply risks. Member States should contribute to this exercise by, when possible, conducting such stress tests through their national supply and information agencies covering critical raw materials. The Board should ensure the coordination of the implementation of the stress tests by the Commission and Member States. When no Member State has the capacity to perform a required stress test on a given strategic raw material, the Commission should conduct it itself. When making the results of such stress tests publicly available, The Commission should also suggest potential strategies that can be adopted by the public authorities and private actors to mitigate supply risks, such as building strategic stocks or further diversifying their supply. For the purpose of gathering the information necessary to conduct</p> | |

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| | and Member States should identify and monitor key market operators that are important to the functioning of the value chain. When no member of the standing sub-group has the capacity to perform a required stress test on a given strategic raw material, the Commission should conduct it itself. | the monitoring and stress tests measures, the Commission should coordinate with the relevant standing subgroup of the Board and Member States should identify and monitor key market operators large companies that are important to the functioning of the value chain. When no member of the standing sub-group has the capacity to perform a required stress test on a given strategic raw material, the Commission should conduct it itself. | the monitoring and stress tests measures, the Commission should coordinate with the relevant standing subgroup of the Board and Member States should identify and monitor key market operators that are important to the functioning of the value chain. When no member of the standing sub-group has the capacity to perform a required stress test on a given strategic raw material, the Commission should conduct it itself. | |
| Recital 36 | | | | |
| 45 | (36) Strategic stocks are an important tool to mitigate supply disruptions, notably for raw materials. Although the proposed Single Market Emergency Instrument allows for the possible development of such stocks in the event of the activation of the Single Market vigilance mode, Member States and companies do not have obligations to build up or coordinate their strategic stocks ahead of a supply disruption. In addition, there is no coordination mechanism across the European Union that allows for the | (36) Strategic stocks are an important tool to mitigate supply disruptions, notably for raw materials. Although the proposed Single Market Emergency Instrument allows for the possible development of such strategic stocks in the event of the activation of the Single Market vigilance mode, Member States and companies do not have obligations to build up or coordinate their strategic stocks ahead of a supply disruption. In addition, there is no coordination mechanism across the European Union that allows for the | (36) Strategic stocks are an important tool to mitigate supply disruptions, notably for raw materials. Although the proposed Single Market Emergency Instrument allows for the possible development of such stocks in the event of the activation of the Single Market vigilance mode, Member States and companies do not have obligations to build up or coordinate their strategic stocks ahead of a supply disruption. In addition, there is no coordination mechanism across the European Union that allows for the | |

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| | development of a common assessment and of an analysis of potential overlaps and synergies. Therefore, as a first step, and taking account of the present lack of relevant information, Member States should provide to the Commission information about their strategic stocks, whether they are operated by public authorities or by economic operators on the behalf of the Member States. Such information should include the level of stock available per strategic raw material, the outlook of stock levels, and the rules and procedures applicable to these stocks. Any request should be proportionate, have regard for the cost and effort required to make the data available as well as for its impact on national security, and set out appropriate time limits for providing the requested information. Information on the stocks of economic operators may be added to the analysis, albeit this does not constitute a request for information on them. The Commission should handle the data in a secure manner, and only publish information on an aggregate level. As a second step, | development of a common assessment and of an analysis of potential overlaps and synergies. Therefore, as a first step, and taking account of the present lack of relevant information, Member States should provide to the Commission information about their strategic stocks, whether they are operated by public authorities or by economic operators on the behalf of the Member States. Such information should include the level of stock available per strategic raw material, the outlook of stock levels, and the rules and procedures applicable to these stocks. Any request should be proportionate, have regard for the cost and effort required to make the data available as well as for its impact on national security, and set out appropriate time limits for providing the requested information. Information on the stocks of economic operators may be added to the analysis, albeit this does not constitute a request for information on them. The Commission should handle the data in a secure manner, and only publish information on an aggregate level. As a second step, | development of a common assessment and of an analysis of potential overlaps and synergies. Therefore, as a first step, and taking account of the present lack of relevant information, Member States should provide to the Commission– information about their on potential strategic stocks, and if any , whether they are operated by public authorities or by economic operators on the behalf of the Member States. Such information should include the level of stock available per strategic raw material on an aggregated level , the outlook of stock levels, and the rules and procedures applicable to these stocks. Any request should be proportionate, have regard for the cost and effort required to make the data available as well as for its impact on national security, and set out appropriate time limits for providing the requested information. Information on the stocks of economic operators may be added to the analysis, albeit this does not constitute a request for information on them. The Commission should handle the data in a secure manner, and only | |

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| | based on the information acquired, the Commission should develop a draft benchmark for what should be considered a safe level of Union stocks, taking into account the total annual Union consumption of the concerned strategic raw materials. Based on a comparison between existing stocks and the overall levels of strategic stocks for strategic raw materials across the Union, the Board, acting in agreement with the Commission, should then be able to issue non-binding opinions to Member States on how to increase convergences and to encourage them in building up their strategies stocks. In doing so, the Board should consider the need to maintain incentives for the development of strategic stocks by private operators using strategic raw materials. | based on the information acquired, the Commission should develop a draft benchmark for what Board should be considered indicate a safe level of Union stocks, taking into account the total annual Union consumption of the concerned strategic raw materials. Based on a comparison between existing stocks and the overall levels of strategic stocks for strategic raw materials across the Union, the Board, acting in agreement with the Commission, should then be able to issue non-binding opinions to Member States on how to increase convergences and to encourage them in building up their strategies stocks, while avoiding distortion of the market including at the expense of emerging markets and developing countries. In doing so, the Board should consider the need to maintain incentives for the development of strategic stocks by private operators using strategic raw materials. | publish information on an aggregate level. As a second step, based on the information acquired, the Commission should develop a draft benchmark for what should be considered a safe level of Union stocks, taking into account the total annual Union consumption of the concerned strategic raw materials. Based on a comparison between existing stocks and the overall levels of strategic stocks for strategic raw materials across the Union, the Board, acting in agreement with the Commission, should then be able to issue non-binding opinions to Member States on how to increase convergences, and to encourage them in building up their strategies strategic stocks. In doing so, the Board should consider the need to maintain incentives for the development of strategic stocks by private or public operators using strategic raw materials. | |
| Recital 37 | | | | |
| 46 | (37) So as to ensure further coordination, the Commission | (37) So as to ensure further coordination, the Commission | (37) So as to ensure further coordination, The Commission | |

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| | should ensure necessary consultation ahead of Member States' participation in international fora where such strategic stocks may be discussed, notably via the dedicated standing sub-group of the Board. Similarly, in order to increase complementarity between the present proposal and other horizontal or subject-specific instruments, the Commission should ensure that the gathered and aggregated information are passed to vigilance or crisis governance mechanisms, such as the proposed Single Market Emergency Instrument's advisory group, the proposed Chips Act's European Semiconductor Board, the HERA Board or the Health Crisis Board. | should ensure necessary consultation ahead of Member States' participation in international fora where such strategic stocks may be discussed, notably via the dedicated standing sub-group of the Board. Similarly, in order to increase complementarity between the present proposal and other horizontal or subject-specific instruments, the Commission should ensure that the gathered and aggregated information are passed to vigilance or crisis governance mechanisms, such as the proposed Single Market Emergency Instrument's advisory group, the proposed Chips Act's European Semiconductor Board, the HERA Board or the Health Crisis Board. | should ensure necessary consultation ahead of Member States' participation in international fora where such strategic stocks may be discussed, notably via the dedicated standing sub-group of the Board. Similarly, in order to increase complementarity between the present proposal and other horizontal or subject-specific instruments, the Commission should ensure that the gathered and aggregated information are passed to vigilance or crisis governance mechanisms, such as the proposed Single Market Emergency Instrument's advisory group, the proposed Chips Act's European Semiconductor Board, the HERA Board or the Health Crisis Board. | |
| Recital 38 | | | | |
| 47 | (38) In order to ensure that they are sufficiently prepared to face supply disruptions, large companies manufacturing strategic technologies in the Union using strategic raw materials should audit their supply chains and report accordingly to their board of directors. This will ensure that they | (38) In order to ensure that they are sufficiently prepared to face supply disruptions, large companies manufacturing strategic technologies in the Union using strategic raw materials— should audit their supply chains and report accordingly to their board of directors should ensure an | (38) In order to ensure that they are sufficiently prepared to face supply disruptions, large companies manufacturing strategic technologies in the Union using strategic raw materials— should take into account the need to protect trade and business secrets and to | |

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| | take into account the supply risks of strategic raw materials and develop appropriate mitigation strategies to be better prepared in the event of a supply disruption. Similarly, the large companies falling within this scope should run regular stress tests of their strategic raw materials supply chains to ensure that they consider all different scenarios that may affect their supply in the event of a disruption. These measures will lead to additional considerations being given to the costs of potential supply risks. | appropriate internal risk management. This will ensure that they take into account the supply risks of strategic raw materials and develop appropriate mitigation strategies to be better prepared in the event of a supply disruption. Similarly, the large companies falling within this scope should run regular stress tests of their strategic raw materials supply chains to ensure that they consider all different scenarios that may affect their supply in the event of a disruption. These measures will lead to additional considerations being given to the costs of potential supply risks. | limit the exposure of companies' vulnerabilities, the voluntary reporting to the and report accordingly to their board of directors should not be public. This will ensure that they take into account the supply risks of strategic raw materials and, where necessary, develop appropriate mitigation strategies to be better prepared in the event of a supply disruption. Similarly, the Such large companies falling within this scope should should, as part of that audit, map their dependencies and run regular stress tests of their strategic raw materials supply chains to ensure that they consider all different scenarios that may affect their supply in the event of a disruption. These measures will should lead to additional considerations consideration being given to the costs of potential supply risks disruptions, without prescribing defined mitigation strategies. | |
| Recital 39 | | | | |
| 48 | (39) Many markets for strategic raw materials are not fully | (39) Many markets for strategic raw materials are not fully | (39) Many markets for strategic raw materials are not fully | |

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| | <p>transparent and are concentrated on the supply side, which increases the negotiating power of sellers and increases prices for buyers. To help lower prices for undertaking established in the Union, the Commission should set up a system that is able to aggregate the demand of interested buyers. In developing such a system, the Commission should take into account experience gained in similar endeavours, in particular regarding the joint purchasing of gas as established under Council Regulation 2022/2576¹. Member State authorities should also be able to participate in this system in order to build up their strategic stocks. All measures under this mechanism should be compatible with Union competition law.</p> <p>¹. Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2576 of 19 December 2022 enhancing solidarity through better coordination of gas purchases, reliable price benchmarks and exchanges of gas across borders (OJ 335, 29.12.2022, p. 1-35)</p> | <p>transparent and are concentrated on the supply side, which increases the negotiating power of sellers and increases prices for buyers, posing a challenge to the market. To help lower prices ensure the availability of raw materials for undertaking established in the Union, the Commission should set up a system that is able to aggregate the demand of interested buyers. In developing such a system, the Commission should take into account experience gained in similar endeavours, in particular regarding the joint purchasing of gas as previously established in response to the gas crisis under Council Regulation 2022/2576¹. Member State authorities should also be able to participate in this system in order to build up their strategic stocks. All measures adopted as part of that under this mechanism should be compatible with Union competition and national law. law.</p> <p>¹. [1] Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2576 of 19 December 2022 enhancing solidarity through better coordination of gas purchases, reliable price benchmarks and exchanges of gas across borders (OJ 335, 29.12.2022, p. 1-</p> | <p>transparent and are concentrated on the supply side, which increases the negotiating power of sellers and increases prices for buyers. To help lower prices for undertaking established in the Union, the Commission should set up a system that is able to aggregate the demand of interested buyers. In order to avoid a disproportionate impact on competition in the internal market, the Commission, in consultation with the European Critical Raw Materials Board, should carry out an assessment on the impact of the system on the market for each strategic raw material added to the system. In developing such a system, the Commission should take into account experience gained in similar endeavours, in particular regarding the joint purchasing of gas as established under Council Regulation 2022/2576¹. Member State authorities should also be able to participate in this system in order to build up their strategic stocks. All measures under this mechanism should be compatible with Union competition law.</p> <p>¹. [1] Council Regulation (EU)</p> | |

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| | | 35) | 2022/2576 of 19 December 2022 enhancing solidarity through better coordination of gas purchases, reliable price benchmarks and exchanges of gas across borders (OJ 335, 29.12.2022, p. 1-35) | |
| Recital 39a | | | | |
| 48a | | (39a) A resilient and competitive raw material sector is of great economic and strategic importance for the Union. Given the objectives of this Regulation, namely to strengthen the Union's capacity in extraction, processing, and recycling of strategic raw materials, it is important to ensure a fair and predictable market environment for undertakings across the full raw materials value chain. Any system intended to aggregate demand in order to strengthen the market position of Union undertakings on the demand side must therefore also carefully consider the market effects on Union undertakings on the supply side. | | |
| Recital 40 | | | | |
| 49 | | | | |

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| | <p>(40) The provisions on monitoring and strategic stocks included in this Regulation do not entail the harmonisation of national laws and regulations and do not replace existing mechanisms. Monitoring and risk preparedness incentives should be in line with European instruments. Therefore, instruments such as the Single Market Emergency Instrument proposal aiming to anticipate, mitigate and respond to crisis affecting the functioning of the Single Market or the Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2372¹ on a framework of measures for ensuring the supply of crisis-relevant medical countermeasures in the event of a public health emergency at Union level, could still apply to critical and strategic raw materials in the event of a crisis or a threat to the extent that those materials fall within the scope of such instruments. Complementarity and coherence between this Regulation and crisis instruments should be ensured through exchange of information.</p> <p><small>1. Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2372 of 24 October 2022 on a framework of measures for ensuring the supply of crisis-</small></p> | <p>(40) The provisions on monitoring and strategic stocks included in this Regulation do not entail the harmonisation of national laws and regulations and do not replace existing mechanisms. Monitoring and risk preparedness incentives should be in line with European instruments. Therefore, instruments such as the Single Market Emergency Instrument proposal aiming to anticipate, mitigate and respond to crisis affecting the functioning of the Single Market or the Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2372¹ on a framework of measures for ensuring the supply of crisis-relevant medical countermeasures in the event of a public health emergency at Union level, could still apply to critical and strategic raw materials in the event of a crisis or a threat to the extent that those materials fall within the scope of such instruments. Complementarity and coherence between this Regulation and crisis instruments should be ensured by the Commission through attentive exchange of information between the respective advisory and governance bodies established by</p> | <p>(40) The provisions on monitoring and strategic stocks included in this Regulation do not entail the harmonisation of national laws and regulations and do not replace existing mechanisms. Monitoring and risk preparedness incentives should be in line with European instruments. Therefore, instruments such as the Single Market Emergency Instrument proposal aiming to anticipate, mitigate and respond to crisis affecting the functioning of the Single Market or the Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2372¹ on a framework of measures for ensuring the supply of crisis-relevant medical countermeasures in the event of a public health emergency at Union level, could still apply to critical and strategic raw materials in the event of a crisis or a threat to the extent that those materials fall within the scope of such instruments. Complementarity and coherence between this Regulation and crisis instruments should be ensured through exchange of information.</p> <p><small>1. [1] Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2372 of 24 October 2022 on a framework of measures for ensuring the</small></p> | |

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| | relevant medical countermeasures in the event of a public health emergency at Union level (OJ 314, 6.12.2022, p.64-78) | <p>these crisis instruments.</p> <p>1. [1] Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2372 of 24 October 2022 on a framework of measures for ensuring the supply of crisis-relevant medical countermeasures in the event of a public health emergency at Union level (OJ 314, 6.12.2022, p.64-78)</p> | supply of crisis-relevant medical countermeasures in the event of a public health emergency at Union level (OJ 314, 6.12.2022, p.64-78) | |
| Recital 41 | | | | |
| 50 | (41) Most critical raw materials are metals, which can be in principle endlessly recycled, albeit with sometimes deteriorating qualities. This offers the potential to move to a truly circular economy in the context of the green transition. After an initial phase of rapid growth of demand for critical raw material for new technologies, where primary extraction and processing will still constitute the predominant source, recycling should become increasingly important and reduce the need for primary extraction and its associated impacts. Today, however, recycling rates of most critical raw materials are low, and recycling systems and technologies are often not adapted to the specificities of these raw materials. | (41) Most critical raw materials are metals, which can be in principle endlessly recycled, albeit with sometimes deteriorating qualities. This offers the potential to move to a truly circular economy in the context of the green transition. After an initial phase of rapid growth of demand for critical raw material for new technologies, where primary extraction and processing will still constitute the predominant source, recycling and re-use , should become increasingly important and reduce the need for primary extraction and its associated impacts. Today, however, recycling and re-use rates of most critical raw materials are low, including due to a lack of consideration of recyclability at | (41) Most critical raw materials are metals, which can be in principle endlessly recycled, albeit with sometimes deteriorating qualities. This offers the potential to move to a truly circular economy in the context of the green transition while increasing the availability of critical raw materials and thereby contributing to ensure security of supply . After an initial phase of rapid growth of demand for critical raw material for new technologies, where primary extraction and processing will still constitute the predominant source, countered with measures to reduce the need for critical raw materials by promoting resource efficiency , recycling should become increasingly important and reduce | |

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| | Action addressing the different factors holding back the circularity potential is thus required. | <p>the design phase of products, and recycling systems and technologies are often not adapted to the specificities of these raw materials. Action addressing the different factors holding back the circularity potential is thus required.</p> <p>Regardless of the amount of strategic raw materials consumed in 2030, the Union should aim at the circularity of those raw materials.</p> | <p>the need for primary extraction and its associated impacts. This should be done while maintaining a high level of recycling capacity in the Union via a strong market for secondary critical raw materials. Today, however, recycling rates of most critical raw materials are low, with end-of-life products such as batteries, electrical and electronic equipment, vehicles and semi-conductors being shipped outside of the Union for recycling. and Recycling systems and technologies are often not adapted to the specificities of these raw materials, and a number of products that contain critical raw material can therefore not be recycled. Innovation plays an important role in reducing the need for critical raw materials, reducing the risks of shortage of supply and for the development of recycling technologies to properly and safely extract materials from end-of-life products. Prompt action addressing the different factors holding back the circularity potential is thus required.</p> | |
| Recital 41a | | | | |

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| 50a | | (41a) Europe needs to enhance its open strategic sovereignty and increase its resilience in preparation for potential disruptions in supply due to health or other crises. Enhancing circularity and resource efficiency with increased recycling and recovery of critical raw materials, will contribute to reaching that goal. | | |
| Recital 42 | | | | |
| 51 | (42) Member States retain important competences in the field of circularity, for example in the area of waste collection and treatment systems. These should be used to increase collection and recycling rates for waste streams with a high potential for recovery of critical raw materials, making use for example of financial incentives such as discounts, monetary rewards or deposit-refund systems. Member State authorities should also make a difference as buyers of critical raw materials and of products containing them, and national research and innovation | (42) Member States retain important competences in the field of circularity, for example in the area of waste collection and treatment systems. These should be used to increase collection and recycling rates for waste streams with a high potential for recovery of critical raw materials, making use for example of financial incentives such as discounts, monetary rewards or deposit-refund systems while preserving the integrity of the internal market . Member State authorities should also make a difference as buyers of critical raw materials and of products containing them, and | (42) Member States retain important competences in the field of circularity, for example in the area of waste collection and treatment systems. These should be used to increase collection and recycling rates for waste streams with a high potential for recovery of critical raw materials, making use for example of financial incentives such as discounts, monetary rewards or deposit-refund systems. With a view to increasing the use of secondary critical raw materials, this could also include differentiated producer responsibility fees, provided such fees exist in | |

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| | <p>programmes provide significant resources to increase the state of knowledge and technology for critical raw materials circularity as well as material efficiency. Finally, Member States should promote the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste by improving the availability of information and by addressing legal, economic and technical barriers. One possible solution that Member States should look into are risk-sharing mechanisms between operators and the Member State to promote recovery from closed waste facilities.</p> | <p>national research and innovation programmes provide significant resources to increase the state of knowledge and technology for critical raw materials circularity as well as material efficiency and substitution strategies. Finally, Member States should promote the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste by improving the availability of information and by addressing legal, economic and technical barriers. One possible solution that Member States should look into are risk-sharing mechanisms between operators and the Member State to promote recovery from closed waste facilities. The Commission should monitor the actions of Member States, benchmark and disseminate best practices and give recommendations to Members States for further actions, where appropriate.</p> | <p>national law, to benefit products containing a larger share of secondary critical raw materials recovered from waste recycled in line with environmental standards established in Union law. Such secondary critical raw materials recovered from waste should include recovery carried out according to third countries standards that offer an equivalent protection to Union standards. Member State authorities should also make a difference as buyers of critical raw materials and of products containing them, and national research and innovation programmes provide significant resources to increase the state of knowledge and technology for critical raw materials circularity as well as material efficiency. Finally, Member States should promote the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste by improving the availability of information and by addressing legal, economic and technical barriers. One possible solution that Member States should look into are risk-sharing mechanisms between operators and the Member State to</p> | |

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| | | | promote recovery from closed waste facilities. The Board should also facilitate the exchange of best practices between Member States, on the design and implementation of their national programmes. | |
| Recital 42a | | | | |
| 51a | | (42a) Electronic waste contains concentrations of critical raw materials that are orders of magnitude higher than those found in the best ore grades worldwide. This presents a significant economic opportunity for urban mining, with a high potential for development. | | |
| Recital 43 | | | | |
| 52 | (43) The Union has, in many of its regions, a legacy of raw materials extraction and thus substantial amounts of extractive waste on closed facilities which, due to their only recent rise in economic importance, have generally not been analysed for critical raw materials potential. The recovery of critical raw materials from | (43) The Union has, in many of its regions, a legacy of raw materials extraction and thus substantial amounts of extractive waste on closed facilities which, due to their only recent rise in economic importance, have generally not been analysed for critical raw materials potential. The recovery of critical raw materials from | (43) The Union has, in many of its regions, a legacy of raw materials extraction and thus substantial amounts of extractive waste on closed facilities which, due to their only recent rise in economic importance, have generally not been analysed for critical raw materials potential. The recovery of critical raw materials from | |

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| | extractive waste facilities has the potential to create economic value and employment in historical mining regions, which are often affected by deindustrialisation and decline. The lack of attention to, and information on critical raw materials content, especially on closed waste facilities, constitutes a key barrier to greater use of the critical raw materials potential of extractive waste. | extractive waste facilities has the potential to avoid and mitigate negative social and environmental effects of new extractive activities , create economic value and employment in historical mining regions, which are often affected by deindustrialisation and decline, although those regions could play a significant role in improving resilience of the Union and reducing the negative environmental and social impacts of access to raw materials . The lack of attention to, and information on critical raw materials content, especially on closed waste facilities, constitutes a key barrier to greater use of the critical raw materials potential of extractive waste. | extractive waste facilities has the potential to create increase Union capacity while creating economic value and employment in historical mining regions, which are often affected by deindustrialisation and decline. The lack of attention to, and information on critical raw materials content, especially on closed waste facilities, constitutes a key barrier to greater use of the critical raw materials potential of extractive waste. | |
| Recital 44 | | | | |
| 53 | (44) The recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste facilities should be part of the valorisation of relevant waste facilities. Directive 2006/21/EC sets out high requirements of environmental and human health protection for the waste | (44) The recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste facilities should be part of the valorisation of relevant waste facilities. Directive 2006/21/EC sets out high requirements of environmental and human health protection for the waste | (44) The recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste facilities should be part of the valorisation of relevant waste facilities. Directive 2006/21/EC sets out high requirements of environmental and human health protection for the waste | |

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| | management of the extractive industry. While these high requirements should be maintained, it is appropriate to establish additional measures to maximise the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste. | management of the extractive industry. While these high requirements should be maintained, it is appropriate to establish additional measures to maximise the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste. | management of the extractive industry. While these high requirements should be maintained, it is appropriate to establish additional measures to maximise the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste. | |
| Recital 45 | | | | |
| 54 | (45) Operators of extractive waste facilities, both existing and new, should perform a preliminary economic assessment study regarding the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste present on the site and from such waste being generated. In line with the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ , priority should be given to preventing the generation of waste containing critical raw materials, by extracting critical raw materials from the extracted volume prior to it becoming waste. In elaborating this study, operators should gather the necessary information, including concentrations and quantities of critical raw materials in the extractive waste, and | (45) Operators of extractive waste facilities, both existing and new, should perform a preliminary economic assessment study regarding the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste present on the site and their deposits and from such waste being generated. In line with the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ , priority should be given to preventing the generation of waste containing critical raw materials, by extracting critical raw materials from the extracted volume prior to it becoming waste. In elaborating this study, operators should gather the necessary information, including concentrations and quantities of critical raw materials in the | (45) Operators of extractive waste facilities, both existing and new, should perform a preliminary economic assessment study regarding the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste present on the site and from such waste being generated. In line with the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ , priority should be given to preventing the generation of waste containing critical raw materials, by extracting critical raw materials from the extracted volume prior to it becoming waste. In elaborating this study, operators should gather the necessary information, including concentrations and quantities of critical raw materials in the extractive waste, and | |

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| | <p>perform an assessment of multiple options regarding processes, operations or business arrangements that could enable an economically viable recovery of critical raw materials. This obligation comes in addition to obligations laid down in Directive 2006/21/EC and the national laws transposing it and is directly applicable. In its implementation, operators and competent authorities should seek to minimise administrative burden and integrate procedures to the extent possible.</p> <p>1. Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3-30).</p> | <p>extractive waste, and perform an assessment of multiple options regarding processes, operations or business arrangements that could enable an technically feasible and economically viable recovery of critical raw materials. This obligation comes in addition to obligations laid down in Directive 2006/21/EC and the national laws transposing it and is directly applicable. In its implementation, operators and competent authorities should seek to minimise administrative burden and integrate procedures to the extent possible.</p> <p>1. [1] Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3-30).</p> | <p>perform an assessment of multiple options regarding processes, operations or business arrangements that could enable an economically viable recovery of critical raw materials. This obligation to perform an assessment does not regulate management of waste as such and comes in addition to obligations laid down in Directive 2006/21/EC and the national laws transposing it and is directly applicable. In its implementation, operators and competent authorities should seek to minimise administrative burden and integrate procedures to the extent possible.</p> <p>1. [1] Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3-30).</p> | |
| Recital 46 | | | | |
| 55 | <p>(46) To address the current lack of information on the critical raw materials potential of closed extractive waste facilities, Member States should draw up a database containing all information relevant</p> | <p>(46) To address the current lack of information on the critical raw materials potential of closed extractive waste facilities, Member States should draw up a database containing all information relevant</p> | <p>(46) To address the current lack of information on the critical raw materials potential of closed extractive waste facilities, Member States should draw up a database containing all information relevant</p> | |

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

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| | gaining the best possible indication of the critical raw materials recovery potential. | extractive waste facilities and gaining the best possible indication of the critical raw materials recovery potential. | gaining the best possible indication of the critical raw materials recovery potential. | |
| Recital 47 | | | | |
| 56 | (47) Permanent magnets are incorporated in a wide variety of products, with wind turbines and electric vehicles being the most important and fastest-growing applications but also other products, including magnet resonance imaging devices, industrial robots, light means of transport, cooling generators, heat pumps, electric motors, industrial electric pumps, automatic washing machines, tumble driers, microwaves, vacuum cleaners and dishwashers containing significant amounts worth recovering. Most permanent magnets, especially the most performant types, contain critical raw materials, such as neodymium, praseodymium, dysprosium and terbium, boron, samarium, nickel or cobalt. Their recycling is possible but today only performed in the Union at a small scale or in the context of research projects. Permanent magnets | (47) Permanent magnets are incorporated in a wide variety of products, with wind turbines and electric vehicles being the most important and fastest-growing applications but also other products, including magnet resonance imaging devices, industrial robots, light means of transport, cooling generators, heat pumps, electric motors, industrial electric pumps, automatic washing machines, tumble driers, microwaves, vacuum cleaners and dishwashers containing significant amounts worth recovering. Most permanent magnets, especially the most performant types, contain critical raw materials, such as neodymium, praseodymium, dysprosium and terbium, boron, samarium, nickel or cobalt. Their recycling is possible but today only performed in the Union at a small scale or in the context of research projects. Permanent magnets | (47) Permanent magnets are incorporated in a wide variety of products, with wind turbines and electric vehicles being the most important and fastest-growing applications but also other products, including magnet magnetic resonance imaging devices, industrial robots, light means of transport, cooling generators, heat pumps, electric motors, industrial electric pumps, automatic washing machines, tumble driers, microwaves, vacuum cleaners and dishwashers containing significant amounts worth recovering. Most permanent magnets, especially the most performant types, contain critical raw materials, such as neodymium, praseodymium, dysprosium and terbium, boron, samarium, nickel or cobalt. Their recycling is possible but today only performed in the Union at a small scale or in the context of research projects. | |

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| | should therefore be a priority product for increasing circularity. | should therefore be a priority product for increasing circularity. | Permanent magnets should therefore be a priority product for increasing circularity, thereby maintaining a secondary market for permanent magnets and ensuring security of supply of critical raw materials. | |
| Recital 48 | | | | |
| 57 | (48) A precondition for effective magnet recycling is for recyclers to have access to the necessary information on the amount, type and chemical composition of magnets in a product, their location and the coating, glues and additives used, as well as information on how to remove the permanent magnets from the product. In addition, to ensure a business case for magnet recycling, permanent magnets incorporated in products placed on the Union market should, over time, contain an increasing amount of recycled materials. While providing transparency on the recycled content in a first stage, a minimum content of recycled content should be set after a dedicated assessment of the appropriate level and likely impacts. | (48) A precondition for effective magnet recycling increasing the circularity of magnets is for recyclers, refurbishers and repairers to have access to the necessary information on the amount, type and chemical composition of magnets in a product, their location and the coating, glues and additives used, as well as information on how to remove the permanent magnets from the product. In addition, to ensure a business case for magnet recycling, permanent magnets incorporated in products placed on the Union market should, over time, contain an increasing amount of recycled materials. While providing transparency on the recycled content in a first stage, a minimum content of recycled content should be set after a | (48) A precondition for effective magnet recycling is for recyclers to have access to the necessary information on the amount, type and chemical composition of magnets in a product, their location and the coating, glues and additives used, as well as information on how to safely remove the permanent magnets from the product. In addition, to ensure a business case for magnet recycling, permanent magnets incorporated in products placed on the Union market should, over time, contain an increasing amount of recycled materials. Further promotion to increase the recyclability of permanent magnets should be encouraged. While providing transparency on the recycled content in a first stage, a minimum content of recycled content should | |

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| | | dedicated assessment of the appropriate level and likely impacts. | be set after a dedicated assessment of the appropriate level and likely impacts. These measures should complement measures as referred to in Directive 2012/19/EU. | |
| Recital 49 | | | | |
| 58 | (49) Critical raw materials sold on the Union market are often certified regarding the sustainability of their production and supply chain. Certification can be obtained in the context of a broad range of public and private certification schemes available with varying scopes and stringency, creating the potential for confusion regarding the nature and veracity of claims made about the relative sustainability of critical raw materials placed on the Union market based on such certification. The Commission should be empowered to adopt implementing acts recognising certification schemes that should be considered comprehensive and trustworthy, providing a common basis for authorities and market participants for assessing the sustainability of critical raw materials. Recognition | (49) Critical raw materials sold on the Union market are often certified regarding the sustainability of their production and supply chain. Certification can be obtained in the context of a broad range of public and private certification schemes available with varying scopes and stringency, creating the potential for confusion regarding the nature and veracity of claims made about the relative sustainability of critical raw materials placed on the Union market based on such certification. The Commission should be empowered to adopt implementing acts recognising certification schemes that should be considered comprehensive and trustworthy, providing a common basis for authorities and market participants for assessing the sustainability of critical raw materials. Recognition | (49) Critical raw materials sold on the Union market are often certified regarding the sustainability of their production and supply chain. Certification can be obtained in the context of a broad range of public and private certification schemes available with varying scopes and stringency, creating the potential for confusion regarding the nature and veracity of claims made about the relative sustainability of critical raw materials placed on the Union market based on such certification. The Commission should be empowered to adopt implementing acts recognising certification schemes that should be considered comprehensive and trustworthy, providing a common basis for authorities and market participants for assessing the sustainability of critical raw materials. Recognition | |

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| | <p>should be given only to certification schemes that cover a broad range of sustainability aspects, including environmental protection, human rights including labour rights and business transparency, and which contain provisions for independent third party verification and monitoring of compliance. To ensure efficient procedures, promoters of projects applying to be recognised as Strategic Projects should be allowed to rely on participation in a recognised scheme to show that their project is implemented sustainably.</p> | <p>should be given only to certification schemes that cover a broad range of sustainability aspects, including environmental protection related to air, soil, water and biodiversity, human rights including labour rights and governance considerations including business transparency and participation of local communities, which guarantee high sustainability standards, and which contain provisions for independent third party verification and monitoring of compliance. To ensure efficient procedures, promoters of projects applying to be recognised as Strategic Projects should be allowed to rely on participation in a recognised scheme to show that their project is implemented sustainably.</p> | <p>should be given only to certification schemes that cover a broad range of sustainability aspects, including environmental protection, human rights including labour rights and business transparency, and which contain provisions for independent third party third-party verification and monitoring of compliance. As regards environmental protection, certifications schemes should cover risks related to, for example, air, water, soil, biodiversity, and waste management. To ensure efficient procedures, promoters of projects applying to be recognised as Strategic Projects should be allowed to rely on participation in a recognised scheme as relevant evidence to show that their project is implemented sustainably, thereby contributing to a safe and sustainable supply of critical raw materials. In recognising such certification schemes, the Commission should take into account experience gained in assessing certification schemes in the context of other Union legislation, in particular regarding the assessment of</p> | |

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| | | | similar schemes in the context of Regulation (EU) 2017/821 and [OP please insert reference to Battery Regulation]. | |
| Recital 50 | | | | |
| 59 | (50) The production of critical raw materials at different stages of the value chain causes environmental impacts, whether on climate, water, fauna or flora. In order to limit such damage and incentivise the production of more sustainable critical raw materials, the Commission should be empowered to develop a system for the calculation of the environmental footprint of critical raw materials, including a verification process, to ensure that critical raw materials placed on the Union market publicly display information on such footprint. The system should be based on taking into account scientifically sound assessment methods and relevant international standards in the area of life cycle assessment. The requirement to declare the environmental footprint of a material should only apply where it has been concluded, based on a dedicated assessment, that it | (50) The production of critical raw materials at different stages of the value chain causes climate and environmental impacts, whether on climate, water, fauna or flora , notably on water, fauna or flora and biodiversity . In order to limit such damage and incentivise the production of more sustainable critical raw materials, the Commission should be empowered to develop a system for the calculation of the environmental footprint of critical raw materials, including a verification process, to ensure that critical raw materials placed on the Union market publicly display information on such footprint. The system should be based on taking into account scientifically sound assessment methods and relevant international standards in the area of life cycle assessment. The requirement to declare the environmental footprint of a material should only apply where it has been concluded, based | (50) The production of critical raw materials at different stages of the value chain causes environmental impacts, whether on climate, water, soil , fauna or flora. In order to limit such damage and incentivise the production of more sustainable critical raw materials, the Commission should be empowered to develop a system for the calculation of the environmental footprint of critical raw materials, including a verification process, to ensure that critical raw materials placed on the Union market publicly display information on such footprint and facilitating circularity of critical raw materials . The system should be based on taking into account scientifically sound assessment methods and relevant international standards in the area of life cycle assessment. The requirement to declare the environmental footprint of a material should only apply | |

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| | would contribute to the Union's climate and environmental objectives by facilitating the procurement of critical raw materials with lower environmental footprint and would not disproportionately affect trade flows. When the relevant calculation methods have been adopted, the Commission should develop performance classes for critical raw materials, thereby allowing potential buyers to easily compare the relative environmental footprint of available materials and driving the market towards more sustainable materials. Sellers of critical raw materials should ensure that the environmental footprint declaration is available to their customers. Transparency on the relative footprint of critical raw materials placed on the Union market may also enable other policies at Union and national level, such as incentives or green public procurement criteria, fostering the production of critical raw materials with lower environmental impacts. | on a dedicated assessment, that it would contribute to the Union's climate and environmental objectives and be proportionate to the economic costs by facilitating the procurement of critical raw materials with lower environmental footprint and would not disproportionately affect trade flows. When the relevant calculation methods have been adopted, the Commission should develop performance classes for critical raw materials, thereby allowing potential buyers to easily compare the relative environmental footprint of available materials and driving the market towards more sustainable materials. Sellers of critical raw materials should ensure that the environmental footprint declaration is available to their customers. Transparency on the relative footprint of critical raw materials placed on the Union market may also enable other policies at Union and national level, such as incentives or green public procurement criteria, fostering the production of critical raw materials with lower environmental impacts. The deep sea is believed to have the highest | where it has been concluded, based on a dedicated assessment, that it would contribute to the Union's climate and environmental objectives by facilitating the procurement of critical raw materials with lower environmental footprint and would not disproportionately affect trade flows. When the relevant calculation methods have been adopted, the Commission should develop performance classes for critical raw materials, thereby allowing potential buyers to easily compare the relative environmental footprint of available materials and driving the market towards more sustainable materials. Sellers of critical raw materials should ensure that the environmental footprint declaration is available to their customers. Transparency on the relative footprint of critical raw materials placed on the Union market may also enable other policies at Union and national level, such as incentives or green public procurement criteria, fostering the production of critical raw materials with lower environmental impacts. | |

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| | | <p>biodiversity on Earth and provides critical environmental services, including long-term carbon sequestration. Deep-seabed mining is highly likely to cause permanent biodiversity loss and ecosystem damage. In line with the precautionary principle, no deep sea mining should take place as long as its effects on the marine environment and biodiversity have not been researched sufficiently, and as long as there is no scientific consensus that deep sea mining can be managed in a way that ensures no marine biodiversity loss and ecosystem damage.</p> | | |
| Recital 51 | | | | |
| 60 | <p>(51) The Environmental Footprint methods constitute a relevant basis for the development of the calculation rules. They rely on scientifically sound assessment methods which take into account developments on international level and cover environmental impacts, including climate change and impacts related to water, air, soil, resources, land use and</p> | <p>(51) The Environmental Footprint methods constitute a relevant basis for the development of the calculation rules. They rely on scientifically sound assessment methods which take into account similar obligations established by other Union legislation and developments on international level and cover environmental impacts, including climate change</p> | <p>(51) The Environmental Footprint methods constitute a relevant basis for the development of the calculation rules. They rely on scientifically sound assessment methods which take into account developments on international level and cover environmental impacts, including climate change and impacts related to water, air, soil, resources, land use and</p> | |

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| | toxicity. | and impacts related to water, air, soil, resources, land use and toxicity. | toxicity. | |
| Recital 52 | | | | |
| 61 | <p>(52) It should be ensured that responsible operators assess the conformity of their products or materials with requirements to improve the circularity of permanent magnets and on the declaration of the environmental footprint of critical raw materials before placing them on the market and that those requirements are effectively enforced by competent national authorities. The conformity and market surveillance provisions established under Regulation 2019/1020 and Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], are designed to address this challenge and should therefore apply also to those requirements. To further ensure that optimal use is made of existing frameworks, it should be ensured that for products that are subject to type approval under Regulation 2018/858 or Regulation 168/2013, compliance is enforced through the existing</p> | <p>(52) It should be ensured that responsible operators assess the conformity of their products or materials with requirements to improve the circularity of permanent magnets and on the declaration of the environmental footprint of critical raw materials before placing them on the market and that those requirements are effectively enforced by competent national authorities. The conformity and market surveillance provisions established under Regulation 2019/1020 and Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], are designed to address this challenge and should therefore apply also to those requirements. To further ensure that optimal use is made of existing frameworks, it should be ensured that for products that are subject to type approval under Regulation 2018/858 or Regulation 168/2013, compliance is enforced through the existing</p> | <p>(52) It should be ensured that responsible operators assess the conformity of their products or materials with requirements to improve the circularity of permanent magnets and on the declaration of the environmental footprint of critical raw materials is assessed by the responsible manufacturer before placing them they are placed on the market and that those requirements are effectively enforced by competent national authorities. The conformity and market surveillance provisions established under Regulation 2019/1020 and Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], are designed to address this challenge and should therefore apply also to those requirements. To further ensure that optimal use is made of existing frameworks, it should be ensured that for products that are subject to type approval under Regulation 2018/858 or</p> | |

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| | type approval system. | type approval system. | Regulation 168/2013, compliance is enforced through the existing type approval system. | |
| Recital 53 | | | | |
| 62 | (53) The Commission should, as provided in Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012, request one or more European standardisation organisations to draft European standards in support of the objectives of this Regulation. | (53) The Commission should, as provided in Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012, request one or more European standardisation organisations to draft European standards in support of the objectives of this Regulation. | (53) The Commission should, as provided in Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012, request one or more European standardisation organisations to draft European standards in support of the objectives of this Regulation. | |
| Recital 54 | | | | |
| 63 | (54) The Union has concluded Strategic Partnerships covering raw materials with third countries in order to implement the 2020 Action Plan on Critical Raw Materials. In order to diversify supply, these efforts should continue. To develop and ensure a coherent framework for the conclusion of future partnerships, the Member States and the Commission should, as part of their interaction on the Board, discuss and ensure coordination on, inter alia, whether existing partnerships achieve the intended aims, the | (54) The Union has concluded Strategic Partnerships covering raw materials with third countries in order to implement the 2020 Action Plan on Critical Raw Materials. In order to diversify supply, these efforts should continue intensify and lead to the establishment of Strategic Projects . To develop and ensure a coherent framework for the conclusion of future partnerships, and to develop a European raw materials diplomacy in line with the Union's energy and climate diplomacy . The Member States | (54) The Union has concluded Strategic Partnerships covering raw materials with third countries in order to implement the 2020 Action Plan on Critical Raw Materials. In order to diversify supply, these efforts should continue. To develop and ensure a coherent framework for the conclusion of future partnerships, the Member States and the Commission should, as part of their interaction on the Board, discuss and ensure coordination on , inter alia, whether existing partnerships achieve the intended aims, the | |

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| | <p>prioritisation of third countries for new partnerships, the content of such partnerships and their coherence and potential synergies between Member States' bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries. The Union should seek mutually beneficial partnerships with emerging market and developing economies, in coherence with its Global Gateway strategy, which contribute to the diversification of its raw materials supply chain as well as add value in the production in these countries.</p> | <p>and the Commission should, as part of their interaction on the Board, discuss, analyse and ensure coordination on, inter alia, whether existing partnerships achieve the intended aims, the prioritisation of third countries for new partnerships, the content of such partnerships and their coherence and potential synergies between Member States' bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries and the availability of sufficient access to finance. The Union should seek mutually beneficial and sustainable partnerships with such third countries, including with emerging market and developing economies (EMDE), in coherence with its Global Gateway strategy, Team Europe approach, common commercial policy and its development and foreign policy, which contribute to the diversification of its raw materials supply chain as well as add value in the production in these the production in these these countries. Further efforts should also be made to invest in cooperation with international like-minded partners participating in the internal</p> | <p>prioritisation of third countries for new partnerships, the content of such partnerships and their coherence and potential synergies between Member States' bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries. This should be done without prejudice to the prerogatives of the Council in accordance with the Treaties. The Union should seek mutually beneficial partnerships with emerging market and developing economies, in coherence with its Global Gateway strategy, which contribute to the diversification of its raw materials supply chain as well as add value in the production in these countries.</p> | |

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| | | market, candidate countries or like-minded third countries that are covered neither by a Strategic Partnership nor by a free trade agreement. Those mutual interests should include the promotion and protection of environmental standards, social and human rights protection in accordance with international and national legislation, in full respect of multilateral cooperation rules. | | |
| Recital 54a | | | | |
| 63a | | (54a) The Union's strategic priority to diversify its critical raw materials supply needs to become a priority of the Union's external action and diplomacy in the framework of the Team Europe approach and in line with its energy and climate external policy. The Union's raw materials external policy should aim at explaining the Union's approach to resource-efficiency, sustainability, circularity and substitution as well as aim at cooperating and, if necessary, creating international fora for better coordination and | | |

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| | | transparency in the global raw materials markets as well as for platforms for joint purchase. | | |
| Recital 55 | | | | |
| 64 | (55) In order to support the implementation of tasks pertaining to the development of Strategic Projects and their financing, exploration programmes, monitoring capacities or strategic stocks and to advise the Commission appropriately, a European Critical Raw Materials Board should be established. The Board should be composed of Member States and of the Commission, while being able to ensure participation of other parties as observers. To develop the necessary expertise for the implementation of certain tasks, the Board should establish standing sub-groups on financing, exploration, monitoring and strategic stocks, that should act as a network by gathering the different relevant national authorities and, when necessary, consult industry, academia, civil society and other relevant stakeholders. The Board's advice and opinions should be non- | (55) In order to support the implementation of tasks pertaining to the development of Strategic Projects and their financing, exploration programmes, monitoring capacities or strategic stocks and to advise the Commission appropriately, a European Critical Raw Materials Board should be established.– The Board should be composed of Member States, a representative of and – and of the Commission, while being able to ensure participation of civil society and other parties as observers such as academics, civil society organisations, other Union institutions and Union agencies. To develop the necessary expertise for the implementation of certain tasks, the Board should establish standing sub-groups on financing, exploration, monitoring and strategic stocks as well as sustainability, that should act as a network by gathering the different | (55) In order to support the implementation of tasks pertaining to the development of Strategic Projects and their financing, exploration programmes, monitoring capacities or strategic stocks and to advise the Commission appropriately, a European Critical Raw Materials Board should be established.– The Board should be composed of Member States and of the Commission, while being able to ensure participation of other parties as observers, such as industry and stakeholder organisations. To develop the necessary expertise for the implementation of certain tasks, the Board should establish standing sub-groups on financing, public acceptance, exploration, monitoring and strategic stocks, that should act as a network by gathering the different relevant national authorities and, when necessary, consult industry, academia, civil society and other | |

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| | binding and the absence of such an advice or opinion should not prevent the Commission from performing its tasks under this Regulation. | relevant national authorities and, when necessary, consult industry, academia, civil society and other relevant stakeholders. The Board's advice and opinions should be non-binding and the absence of such an advice or opinion should not prevent the Commission from performing its tasks under this Regulation. | relevant stakeholders. The Board's advice and opinions should be non-binding and the absence of such an advice or opinion should not prevent the Commission from performing its tasks under this Regulation. | |
| Recital 56 | | | | |
| 65 | (56) The absence of progress towards the objectives, including the capacity and diversification benchmarks, may indicate the need for adopting additional measures. The Commission should therefore monitor the progress towards those objectives. | (56) The absence of progress towards the objectives, including the capacity and diversification benchmarks, may indicate the need for adopting additional measures. The Commission should therefore monitor the progress towards those objectives. | (56) The absence of progress towards the objectives, including the capacity and diversification benchmarks, may indicate the need for adopting additional measures. The Commission should therefore monitor the progress towards those objectives. | |
| Recital 57 | | | | |
| 66 | (57) To keep administrative burden put on Member States to a minimum, the different reporting obligations should be streamlined and the Commission should develop a template allowing Member States to fulfil their reporting obligations on projects, | (57) To keep administrative burden put on Member States and undertakings, especially SMEs , to a minimum, the different reporting obligations should be streamlined and the Commission should develop a template allowing Member States to fulfil their | (57) To keep administrative burden put on Member States to a minimum, the different reporting obligations should be streamlined, and the Commission should develop a template allowing Member States to fulfil their reporting obligations on projects, | |

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| | exploration, monitoring or strategic stocks within a regularly published single document, that may be confidential or restricted. | reporting obligations on projects, exploration, and monitoring of strategic stocks within a regularly published single document, that may be confidential or restricted. | exploration, monitoring or strategic stocks within a regularly published single document, that may be confidential or restricted. | |
| Recital 58 | | | | |
| 67 | (58) In order to ensure trustful and constructive cooperation of competent authorities at Union and national levels, all parties involved in the application of this Regulation should respect the confidentiality of information and data obtained in carrying out their tasks. The Commission and the national competent authorities, their officials, civil servants and other persons working under the supervision of these authorities as well as officials and civil servants of other authorities of the Member States should not disclose information acquired or exchanged by them pursuant to this Regulation and of the kind covered by the obligation of professional secrecy. This should also apply to the European Critical Raw Materials Board. The data should be handled and stored in a secure environment. | (58) In order to ensure trustful and constructive cooperation of competent authorities at Union and national levels, all parties involved in the application of this Regulation should respect the confidentiality of information and data obtained in carrying out their tasks. The Commission and the national competent authorities, their officials, civil servants and other persons working under the supervision of these authorities as well as officials and civil servants of other authorities of the Member States should not disclose information acquired or exchanged by them pursuant to this Regulation and of the kind covered by the obligation of professional secrecy. This should also apply to the European Critical Raw Materials Board. The data should be handled and stored in a secure environment. | (58) In order to ensure trustful and constructive cooperation of competent authorities at Union and national levels, all parties involved in the application of this Regulation should respect the confidentiality of information and data obtained in carrying out their tasks. The Commission and the national competent authorities, their officials, civil servants and other persons working under the supervision of these authorities as well as officials and civil servants of other authorities of the Member States should not disclose information acquired or exchanged by them pursuant to this Regulation and of the kind covered by the obligation of professional secrecy. This should also apply to the European Critical Raw Materials Board. The data should be handled and stored in a secure environment. | |

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| Recital 59 | | | | |
| 68 | <p>(59) When adopting delegated acts pursuant to Article 290 TFEU, it is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making¹. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.</p> <p>¹. OJ L123, 12.5. 2016, p. 1.</p> | <p>(59) When adopting delegated acts pursuant to Article 290 TFEU, it is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making¹. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.</p> <p>¹. OJ L123, 12.5. 2016, p. 1.</p> | <p>(59) When adopting delegated acts pursuant to Article 290 TFEU, it is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making¹. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.</p> <p>¹. [1] OJ L123, 12.5. 2016, p. 1.</p> | |
| Recital 60 | | | | |
| 69 | <p>(60) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation</p> | <p>(60) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation</p> | <p>(60) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation</p> | |

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| | <p>of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards: (a) specifying the templates to be used for applications for recognition of Strategic Projects, progress reports related to Strategic Projects, the national exploration programmes, and the reporting of Member States pertaining to exploration, monitoring, strategic stocks and circularity; (b) specifying which products, components and waste streams shall be considered to have a high critical raw materials recovery potential; and (c) determining the criteria and their application for the recognition of schemes related to the sustainability of critical raw materials. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13-18).</p> | <p>of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards: (a) specifying the templates to be used for applications for recognition of Strategic Projects, progress reports related to Strategic Projects, the national exploration programmes, and the reporting of Member States pertaining to exploration, monitoring, strategic stocks and circularity; (b) specifying which products, components and waste streams shall be considered to have a high critical raw materials recovery potential; and (c) determining the criteria and their application for the recognition of schemes related to the sustainability of critical raw materials. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13-18).</p> | <p>of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission as regards: (a) specifying the templates to be used for applications for recognition of Strategic Projects, progress reports related to Strategic Projects, the national exploration programmes, and the reporting of Member States pertaining to exploration, monitoring, strategic stocks and circularity; (b)– specifying which products, components and waste streams shall be considered to have a high critical raw materials recovery potential; (b1) establishing the calculation and verification of strategic raw materials recovered from waste related to permanent magnets; and (c) determining the criteria and their application for the recognition of schemes related to the sustainability of critical raw materials. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.</p> <p>1. [1] Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning</p> | |

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| | | | mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13-18). | |
| Recital 61 | | | | |
| 70 | (61) To ensure that the obligations imposed under this Regulation are complied with, in particular as regards the fact that they comply with ecodesign requirements, companies that do not comply with their obligation, including on risk preparedness, project reporting and recyclability information, should be subject to penalties. It is therefore necessary that Member States lay down effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties in national law for failure to comply with this Regulation. | (61) To ensure that the obligations imposed under this Regulation are complied with, in particular as regards the fact that they comply with ecodesign requirements, companies that do not comply with their obligation, including on risk preparedness, project reporting and recyclability information, should be subject to penalties. It is therefore necessary that Member States lay down effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties in national law for failure to comply with this Regulation. | (61) To ensure that the obligations imposed under this Regulation are complied with, in particular as regards the fact that they comply with ecodesign requirements, companies that do not comply with their obligation, including on risk preparedness, project reporting and recyclability information, should be subject to penalties. It is therefore necessary that Member States lay down effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties in national law for failure to comply with this Regulation. | |
| Recital 62 | | | | |
| 71 | (62) The Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation. Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the five criteria of efficiency, | (62) The Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation. Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the five criteria of efficiency, | (62) The Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation. Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the five criteria of efficiency, | |

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| | effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures. The Commission should submit to the European Parliament, to the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, a report on the implementation of this Regulation and progress towards achieving its objectives, including the capacity and diversification benchmarks. The report should also, based on the implementation of the measures related the transparency of the environmental footprint of critical raw materials, assess the appropriateness of establishing maximum thresholds related to the environmental footprint. | effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures. The Commission should submit to the European Parliament, to the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, a report on the implementation of this Regulation and progress towards achieving its objectives, including the capacity and diversification benchmarks. The report should also, based on the implementation of the measures related the transparency of the environmental footprint of critical raw materials, assess the appropriateness of establishing maximum thresholds related to the environmental footprint. | effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures. The Commission should submit to the European Parliament, to the Council, and the European Economic and Social Committee, a report on the implementation of this Regulation and progress towards achieving its objectives, including the capacity and diversification benchmarks. The report should also, based on the implementation of the measures related the transparency of the environmental footprint of critical raw materials, assess the appropriateness of establishing maximum thresholds related to the environmental footprint. The Commission should also evaluate the need for benchmarks targeting 2040 and 2050 and for individual strategic raw materials. | |
| Recital 63 | | | | |
| 72 | (63) To the extent that any of the measures envisaged by the present Regulation constitute State aid, the provisions concerning such | (63) To the extent that any of the measures envisaged by the present Regulation constitute State aid, the provisions concerning such | (63) To the extent that any of the measures envisaged by the present Regulation constitute State aid, the provisions concerning such | |

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| | measures are without prejudice to the application of Articles 107 and 108 the Treaty. | measures are without prejudice to the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty. | measures are without prejudice to the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty. | |
| Recital 64 | | | | |
| 73 | (64) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely to improve the functioning of internal market establishing a framework to ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can rather, by reason of its scale and effects, only be achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU). In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective, | (64) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely to improve the functioning of internal market establishing a framework to ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can rather, by reason of its scale and effects, only be achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU). In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective, | (64) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely to improve the functioning of internal market establishing a framework to ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can rather, by reason of its scale and effects, only be achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU). In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective, | |
| Formula | | | | |
| 74 | HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION: | HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION: | HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION: | |

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| Chapter 1 | | | | |
| 75 | Chapter 1 General provisions | Chapter 1 General provisions | Chapter 1 General provisions | |
| Article 1 | | | | |
| 76 | Article 1 Subject matter and objectives | Article 1 Subject matter and objectives | Article 1 Subject matter and objectives | |
| Article 1(1) | | | | |
| 77 | 1. The general objective of this Regulation is to improve the functioning of the internal market by establishing a framework to ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials. | 1. The general objective of this Regulation is to improve the functioning of the internal market by establishing a framework to ensure the Union's access to internationally competitive, secure, resilient and sustainable supply of critical raw materials of the Union, including by fostering sustainability, efficiency and circularity throughout the value chain. | 1. The general objective of this Regulation is to improve the functioning of the internal market by establishing a framework to ensure the Union's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials. | |
| Article 1(2) | | | | |
| 78 | 2. To achieve the general objective referred to in paragraph 1, this | 2. To achieve the general objective referred to in paragraph 1, this | 2. To achieve the general objective referred to in paragraph 1, this | |

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| | Regulation aims to: | Regulation aims to: | Regulation aims to lays down measures aimed at: | |
| Article 1(2), point (a) | | | | |
| 79 | (a) strengthen the different stages of the strategic raw materials value chain with a view to ensure that, by 2030, Union capacities for each strategic raw material have significantly increased so that, overall, Union capacity approaches or reaches the following benchmarks: | (a) strengthen the different stages of the strategic raw materials value chain with a view the aim to ensure that, by 2030, Union capacities for each strategic raw material have significantly increased so that, overall, Union capacity approaches or reaches the following benchmarks: | (a) strengthen the different stages of the strategic raw materials value chain with a view to ensure that, by 2030, Union capacities for each strategic raw material have significantly increased so that, overall, Union capacity approaches or reaches the following benchmarks: lowering the risk of supply disruptions related to critical raw materials likely to distort competition and fragment the internal market, in particular by identifying and supporting strategic projects that contribute to lowering dependencies and diversifying imports; | |
| Article 1(2), point (a)(i) | | | | |
| 80 | (i) Union extraction capacity is able to extract the ores, minerals or concentrates needed to produce at least 10% of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials, to the extent that the Union's reserves allow for this; | (i) Union extraction capacity is able to extract the ores, minerals or concentrates needed to produce at least 10% of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials, to the extent that the Union's reserves allow for this; | (i) Union extraction capacity is able to extract the ores, minerals or concentrates needed to produce at least 10% of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials, to the extent that the Union's reserves allow for this; | |

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| Article 1(2), point (a)(ii) | | | | |
| 81 | (ii) Union processing capacity, including for all intermediate processing steps, is able to produce at least 40% of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials; | (ii) Union processing capacity, including for all intermediate processing steps, is able to produce at least 40% 50% of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials; up to 20% of the Union's new processing capacity might be developed under strategic partnerships in emerging markets and developing countries; | (ii) Union processing capacity, including for all intermediate processing steps, is able to produce at least 40% of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials; | |
| Article 1(2), point (a)(iii) | | | | |
| 82 | (iii) Union recycling capacity, including for all intermediate recycling steps, is able to produce at least 15% of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials. | (iii) Union recycling capacity, including for all intermediate recycling steps, is able to produce at least +10% volume of recycling capacity based on the 2020-2022 baseline for each strategic raw material to, at least collect, sort and process 45% of each 15% of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials material contained in the Union's waste taking into account technical and economic feasibility. | (iii) Union recycling capacity, including for all intermediate recycling steps, is able to produce at least 15% of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials. | |

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| Article 1(2), point (b) | | | | |
| 83 | (b) diversify the Union's imports of strategic raw materials with a view to ensure that, by 2030, the Union's annual consumption of each strategic raw material at any relevant stage of processing can rely on imports from several third countries, none of which provide more than 65% of the Union's annual consumption; | (b) diversify the Union's imports of strategic raw materials with a view to ensure that, by 2030, the Union's annual consumption of each strategic raw material at any relevant stage of processing can rely on imports from several third countries, none of which provide more than 65% of the Union's annual consumption, while priority should be given to decrease dependency on non-reliable partners that do not share Union values, respect for human rights, democracy and rule of law; | (b) diversify the Union's imports of strategic raw materials with a view to ensure that, by 2030, the Union's annual consumption of each strategic raw material at any relevant stage of processing can rely on imports from several third countries, none of which provide more than 65% of the Union's annual consumption; | |
| Article 1(2), point (c) | | | | |
| 84 | (c) improve the Union's ability to monitor and mitigate the supply risk related to critical raw materials; | (c) improve the Union's ability to monitor and mitigate the supply risk related to critical raw materials both in the short term and long term taking international competitiveness fully into account; | (c) improve improving the Union's ability to monitor and mitigate the supply risk related to critical raw materials; | |
| Article 1(2), point (d) | | | | |
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| | (d) ensure the free movement of critical raw materials and products containing critical raw materials placed on the Union market while ensuring a high level of environmental protection, by improving their circularity and sustainability. | (d) ensure the free movement of critical raw materials and products containing critical raw materials placed on the Union market while ensuring a high level of environmental protection and sustainability , by improving their circularity, durability, repairability and cost efficient availability on the internal market ; and sustainability. | (d) ensure ensuring the free movement of critical raw materials and products containing critical raw materials placed on the Union market while ensuring a high level of environmental protection, by improving their circularity and sustainability. | |
| Article 1(2), point (da) | | | | |
| 85a | | (da) promote development and deployment of substitute raw materials by fostering production methods to substitute raw materials and research and development of alternative innovative materials to lower the Union's environmental footprint; | | |
| Article 1(2), point (db) | | | | |
| 85b | | (db) mitigate the Union's increase in demand of critical raw materials, including by increasing efficiency and the uptake of material substitution throughout the value chains with the aim to consume less critical | | |

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| | | raw materials than according to the projected reference scenario as a result of paragraph 4b; | | |
| Article 1(2), point (dc) | | | | |
| 85c | | (dc) increase the share of secondary raw materials within the Union's consumption of strategic raw materials. | | |
| Article 1(3) | | | | |
| 86 | 3. Where, based on the report referred to in Article 42, the Commission concludes that the Union is likely not to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 2, it shall assess the feasibility and proportionality of proposing measures or exercising its powers at Union level in order to ensure the achievement of those objectives. | 3. Where, based on the report referred to in Article 42, the Commission concludes that the Union is likely not to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 2, it shall assess the feasibility and proportionality of proposing measures or exercising its powers at Union level in order to ensure the achievement of those objectives. | 3. Where, based on the report referred to in Article 42, the Commission concludes that the Union is likely not to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 2, it shall assess the feasibility and proportionality of proposing measures or exercising its powers at Union level in order to ensure the achievement of those objectives. | |
| Article 1(4) | | | | |
| 87 | 4. The Commission shall take into account the objectives and benchmarks laid down in paragraph 2, point a(iii), as related | 4. The Commission shall take into account the objectives and benchmarks laid down in paragraph 2, point a(iii), as related | 4. The Commission shall take into account the objectives and benchmarks laid down in paragraph 2, point a(iii), as related | |

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| | Union priorities within the meaning of Article 5(4)(a)(i) of Regulation XX/XXXX [OP please insert: the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation], when preparing ecodesign requirements to improve the following product aspects: durability, reusability, reparability, resource use or resource efficiency, possibility of remanufacturing and recycling, recycled content and possibility of recovery of materials. | Union priorities in all relevant Union law, including within the meaning of Article 5(4)(a)(i) of Regulation XX/XXXX [OP please insert: the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation], when preparing ecodesign requirements to improve the following product aspects: durability, reusability, reparability, resource use or resource efficiency, possibility of remanufacturing and recycling, recycled content and possibility of recovery of materials. | Union priorities within the meaning of Article 5(4)(a)(i) of Regulation XX/XXXX [OP please insert: the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation], when preparing ecodesign requirements to improve the following product aspects: durability, reusability, reparability, resource use or resource efficiency, possibility of remanufacturing and recycling, recycled content and possibility of recovery of materials. | |
| Article 1(4a) | | | | |
| 87a | | 4a. The value chains created and strengthened as a result of this Regulation both in the Union and in third countries shall be further strengthened after 2030. The Commission shall take this into account when conducting the review referred to in Article 46. | | |
| Article 1(4b) | | | | |
| 87b | | 4b. The Commission shall, by means of a delegated act adopted by [3 months after the entry into | | |

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| | | <p>force of this Regulation] in accordance with Article 36, provide projections of annual consumption of critical raw materials until 2050 with intermediary milestones and update them at least every 4 years. Those projections shall be based on a technology-rich bottom-up cost optimisation input-output modelling exercise, extending existing data and reports produced by the Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) considering different scenarios, including low and high demand scenarios as well as a reference scenario. These projections shall be disaggregated at the level of each Member State or below, and covering all the economic sectors. This shall include the critical raw materials incorporated in intermediate or final products placed on the Union market, and be in line with the Union's energy and climate objectives and with the ambitions enshrined into the [Net-Zero Industrial Act].</p> | | |
| Article 2 | | | | |
| 88 | | | | |

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| | Article 2 Definitions | Article 2 Definitions | Article 2 Definitions | |
| Article 2, first paragraph | | | | |
| 89 | For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply: | For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply: | For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply: | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (1) | | | | |
| 90 | (1) 'raw material' means a substance in processed or unprocessed state used as an input for the manufacturing of intermediate or final products, excluding substances predominantly used as food, feed or combustion fuel; | (1) 'raw material' means a substance in processed or unprocessed state used as an input for the manufacturing of intermediate or final products, excluding substances predominantly used as food, feed or combustion fuel; | (1) 'raw material' means a substance in processed or unprocessed state used as an input for the manufacturing of intermediate or final products, excluding substances predominantly used as food, feed or combustion fuel; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (2) | | | | |
| 91 | (2) 'critical raw materials' means the raw materials as defined in Article 4; | (2) 'critical raw materials' means the raw materials as defined in Article 4; | (2) 'critical raw materials' means the raw materials as defined in Article 4; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (3) | | | | |
| 92 | (3) 'strategic raw materials' means the raw materials as defined in | (3) 'strategic raw materials' means the raw materials as defined in | (3) 'strategic raw materials' means the raw materials as defined in | |

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| | Article 3; | Article 3; | Article 3; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (4) | | | | |
| 93 | (4) ‘raw materials value chain’ means all activities and processes involved in the exploration, extraction, processing and recycling of raw materials; | (4) ‘raw materials value chain’ means all activities and processes involved in the exploration, extraction, processing and recycling of raw materials; | (4) ‘raw materials value chain’ means all activities and processes involved in the exploration, extraction, processing and recycling of raw materials; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (5) | | | | |
| 94 | (5) ‘exploration’ means all activities aimed at identifying and establishing the properties of mineral occurrences; | (5) ‘exploration’ means all activities aimed at identifying and establishing the properties of mineral occurrences; | (5) ‘exploration’ means all activities aimed at identifying and establishing the properties of mineral occurrences; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (6) | | | | |
| 95 | (6) ‘extraction’ means the primary extraction of ores, minerals and plant products from their original source, including from a mineral occurrence underground, mineral occurrence under water, sea brine and trees; | (6) ‘extraction’ means the primary or secondary extraction of ores, minerals and plant products from their original source as a main product or as a by-product , including from a mineral occurrence underground, mineral occurrence under and from water, sea brine and trees; | (6) ‘extraction’ means the primary extraction of ores, minerals and plant products from their original source, including from a mineral occurrence underground, mineral occurrence under water, sea brine and trees; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (7) | | | | |

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| 96 | (7) ‘Union extraction capacity’ means an aggregate of the maximum annual production volumes of extractive operations for ores, minerals, plant products and concentrates containing strategic raw materials, including processing operations that are typically located at or near the extraction site, located in the Union; | (7) ‘Union extraction capacity’ means an aggregate of the maximum annual production volumes of extractive operations for ores, minerals, plant products and concentrates containing strategic raw materials, including processing operations that are typically located at or near the extraction site, located in the Union; | (7) ‘Union extraction capacity’ means an aggregate of the maximum annual production volumes of extractive operations for ores, minerals, plant products and concentrates containing strategic raw materials, including processing operations that are typically located at or near the extraction site, located in the Union; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (7a) | | | | |
| 96a | | | (7a) ‘mineral occurrences’ means any single mineral or combination of minerals occurring in a mass or deposit of potential economic interest; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (8) | | | | |
| 97 | (8) ‘reserves’ means all mineral occurrences that are economically viable to extract; | (8) ‘reserves’ means all mineral occurrences that are economically viable to extract at a given market context ; | (8) ‘reserves’ means all mineral occurrences that are economically viable to extract; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (9) | | | | |
| 98 | (9) ‘processing’ means all | (9) ‘processing’ means all | (9) ‘processing’ means all | |

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| | physical, chemical and biological processes involved in the transformation of a raw material from ores, minerals, plant products or waste into pure metals, alloys or other economically usable forms; | physical, chemical and biological processes involved in the transformation of a raw material from ores, minerals, plant products or waste into pure metals, alloys or other economically usable forms; | physical, chemical and biological processes involved in the transformation of a raw material from ores, minerals, plant products or waste into pure metals, alloys or other economically usable forms, including but not limited to beneficiation, separation, smelting and refining, and excluding metal working and further transformation into intermediate and final goods; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (10) | | | | |
| 99 | (10) ‘Union processing capacity’ means an aggregate of the maximum annual production volumes of processing operations for strategic raw materials, excluding such operations that are typically located at or near the extraction site, located in the Union; | (10) ‘Union processing capacity’ means an aggregate of the maximum annual production volumes of processing operations for strategic raw materials, excluding such operations that are typically located at or near the extraction site, located in the Union; | (10) ‘Union processing capacity’ means an aggregate of the maximum annual production volumes of processing operations for strategic raw materials, excluding such operations that are typically located at or near the extraction site, located in the Union; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (11) | | | | |
| 100 | (11) ‘recycling’ means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other | (11) ‘recycling’ means any recovery operation of both pre-consumer and post-consumer waste by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, | (11) ‘recycling’ means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other | |

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| | purposes; | materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes; | purposes recycling within the meaning of Directive 2008/98/EC; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (12) | | | | |
| 101 | (12) ‘Union recycling capacity’ means an aggregate of the maximum annual production volume of recycling operations for strategic raw materials, including the sorting and pre-treatment of waste and its processing into secondary raw materials, located in the Union; | (12) ‘Union recycling capacity’ means an aggregate of the maximum annual production volume of recycling operations for strategic raw materials, including the sorting and pre-treatment of waste, including black mass , and its processing into secondary raw materials, located in the Union; | (12) ‘Union recycling capacity’ means an aggregate of the maximum annual production volume of recycling operations for strategic raw materials, including the sorting and pre-treatment reprocessing of waste and its processing into secondary raw materials, located in the Union; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (13) | | | | |
| 102 | (13) ‘annual consumption of strategic raw materials’ means an aggregate of the amount of strategic raw materials consumed by undertakings established in the Union in processed form, excluding strategic raw materials incorporated in intermediate or final products placed on the Union market; | (13) ‘annual consumption of strategic raw materials’ means an aggregate of the amount of strategic raw materials consumed by undertakings established in the Union in processed form, excluding strategic raw materials incorporated in intermediate or final products placed on the Union market; | (13) ‘annual consumption of strategic raw materials’ means an aggregate of the amount of strategic raw materials consumed by undertakings established in the Union in processed form, excluding strategic raw materials incorporated in intermediate or final products placed on the Union market; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (14) | | | | |

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| 103 | (14) ‘supply risk’ means supply risk as calculated in line with Annex II; | (14) ‘supply risk’ means supply risk as calculated in line with Annex II; | (14) ‘supply risk’ means supply risk as calculated in line with Annex II; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (15) | | | | |
| 104 | (15) ‘raw material project’ means any planned facility or planned significant extension or repurposing of an existing facility active in extraction, processing or recycling of raw materials; | (15) ‘raw material project’ means any planned facility or planned significant extension or repurposing of an existing facility active in extraction, processing or recycling of raw materials; | (15) ‘raw material project’ means any planned facility or planned significant extension or repurposing of an existing facility active in extraction, processing or recycling of raw materials; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (15a) | | | | |
| 104a | | | (15a) ‘critical raw material project’ means any planned facility or planned significant extension or repurposing of an existing facility active in extraction, processing or recycling of the critical raw materials as defined in Article 4; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (16) | | | | |
| 105 | (16) ‘off-taker’ means an undertaking that has entered into an off-take agreement with a project promoter; | (16) ‘off-taker’ means an undertaking that has entered into an off-take agreement with a project promoter; | (16) ‘off-taker’ means an undertaking that has entered into an off-take agreement with a project promoter; | |

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| Article 2, first paragraph, point (17) | | | | |
| 106 | (17) ‘off-take agreement’ means any contractual agreement between an undertaking and a project promoter containing either a commitment on part of the undertaking to procure a share of the raw materials produced by a specific raw material project over a certain period of time or a commitment on part of the project promoter to provide the undertaking with the option to do so; | (17) ‘off-take agreement’ means any contractual agreement between an undertaking and a project promoter containing either a commitment on part of the undertaking to procure a share of the raw materials produced by a specific raw material project over a certain period of time or a commitment on part of the project promoter to provide the undertaking with the option to do so; | (17) ‘off-take agreement’ means any contractual agreement between an undertaking and a project promoter containing either a commitment on part of the undertaking to procure a share of the raw materials produced by a specific raw material project over a certain period of time or a commitment on part of the project promoter to provide the undertaking with the option to do so; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (18) | | | | |
| 107 | (18) ‘project promoter’ means any undertaking or consortium of undertakings developing a raw material project; | (18) ‘project promoter’ means any undertaking or consortium of undertakings developing a raw material project; | (18) ‘project promoter’ means any undertaking or consortium of undertakings developing a raw material project; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (19) | | | | |
| 108 | (19) ‘permit granting process’ means a process covering all relevant administrative permits to plan, build and operate the Strategic Projects referred to in | (19) ‘permit granting process’ means a process covering all relevant administrative permits to plan, build and operate the Strategic Projects referred to in | (19) ‘permit granting process’ means a process covering all relevant administrative permits to plan, build and operate the Strategic Projects referred to in | |

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| | Article 5, including building, chemical and grid connection permits and environmental assessments and authorisations where these are required, and encompassing all administrative applications and procedures from the acknowledgment of the validity of the application to the notification of the comprehensive decision on the outcome of the procedure by the responsible national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1); | Article 5, including building, chemical and grid connection permits and environmental assessments and authorisations where these are required, and encompassing all administrative applications and procedures from the acknowledgment of the validity of the application to the notification of the comprehensive decision on the outcome of the procedure by the responsible national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1); | Article 5, including building, chemical and grid connection permits and environmental assessments and authorisations where these are required critical raw materials projects , and encompassing all administrative applications and procedures from the acknowledgment of the validity of the application that the application is complete to the notification of the comprehensive decision on the outcome of the procedure by the responsible national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1); | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (20) | | | | |
| 109 | (20) ‘comprehensive decision’ means the decision or set of decisions taken by Member State authorities not including courts or tribunals that determines whether or not a project promoter is authorised to implement a raw material project, without prejudice to any decision taken in the context of an administrative appeal procedure; | (20) ‘comprehensive decision’ means the decision or set of decisions taken by Member State authorities not including courts or tribunals that determines whether or not a project promoter is authorised to implement a raw material project, without prejudice to any decision taken in the context of an administrative appeal procedure; | (20) ‘comprehensive decision’ means the decision or set of decisions taken by Member State authorities not including courts or tribunals that determines whether or not a project promoter is authorised to implement a raw material project, without prejudice to any decision taken in the context of an administrative appeal procedure; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (20a) | | | | |

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| 109a | | | (20a) ‘national programme’ means a national programme or a set of programmes prepared and adopted by national and regional authorities; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (21) | | | | |
| 110 | (21) ‘general exploration’ means exploration at national or regional level, not including targeted exploration; | (21) ‘general exploration’ means exploration at national or regional level, not including targeted exploration; | (21) ‘general exploration’ means exploration at national or regional level, not including targeted exploration; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (22) | | | | |
| 111 | (22) ‘targeted exploration’ means the detailed investigation of an individual mineral occurrence; | (22) ‘targeted exploration’ means the detailed investigation of an individual mineral occurrence; | (22) ‘targeted exploration’ means the detailed investigation of an individual mineral occurrence; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (23) | | | | |
| 112 | (23) ‘deep ore deposits’ means mineral occurrences that are located deeper in the Earth’s crust than conventionally exploited ore occurrences; | (23) ‘deep ore deposits’ means mineral occurrences that are located deeper in the Earth’s crust than conventionally exploited ore occurrences; | (23) ‘deep ore deposits’ means mineral occurrences that are located deeper in the Earth’s crust than conventionally exploited ore occurrences; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (24) | | | | |
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| | (24) ‘predictive map’ means a map indicating areas that are likely to contain mineral occurrences of a given raw material; | (24) ‘predictive map’ means a map indicating areas that are likely to contain mineral occurrences of a given raw material; | (24) ‘predictive map’ means a map indicating areas that are likely to contain mineral occurrences of a given raw material; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (25) | | | | |
| 114 | (25) ‘supply disruption’ means the unexpected significant decrease in the availability of a raw material or significant increase in the price of a raw material; | (25) ‘supply disruption’ means the unexpected significant decrease in the availability of a raw material or significant increase in the price of a raw material beyond normal market price volatility ; | (25) ‘supply disruption’ means the unexpected significant decrease in the availability of a raw material or significant increase in the price of a raw material; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (26) | | | | |
| 115 | (26) ‘raw materials supply chain’ means all activities and processes of the raw materials value chain up to the point where a raw material is used as an input for the manufacturing of intermediate or final products; | (26) ‘raw materials supply chain’ means all activities and processes of the raw materials value chain up to the point where a raw material is used as an input for the manufacturing of intermediate or final products; | (26) ‘raw materials supply chain’ means all activities and processes of the raw materials value chain up to the point where a raw material is used as an input for the manufacturing of intermediate or final products; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (27) | | | | |
| 116 | (27) ‘mitigation strategies’ means the policies developed by an economic operator to limit the likelihood of a supply disruption to its supply chain or to mitigate the | (27) ‘mitigation strategies’ means the policies developed by an economic operator to limit the likelihood of a supply disruption to its supply chain or to mitigate the | (27) ‘mitigation strategies’ means the policies developed by an economic operator to limit the likelihood of a supply disruption to its supply chain or to mitigate the | |

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| | damages caused by such a disruption to its economic activity; | damages caused by such a disruption to its economic activity; | damages caused by such a disruption to its economic activity; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (28) | | | | |
| 117 | (28) ‘key market operators’ means producers involved in the extraction, processing or recycling of critical raw materials, traders and distributors of critical raw materials, and downstream companies consuming significant amounts of critical raw materials; | (28) ‘key market operators’ means producers involved in the extraction, processing or recycling of critical raw materials, traders and distributors of critical raw materials, and downstream companies consuming significant amounts of critical raw materials; | (28) ‘key market operators’ means producers involved in the extraction, processing or recycling of critical raw materials, traders and distributors of critical raw materials, and downstream companies consuming significant amounts of critical raw materials; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (29) | | | | |
| 118 | (29) ‘strategic stock’ means a quantity of a particular raw material in whichever form that is stored by a public or private operator with a view to releasing it in the event of a supply disruption; | (29) ‘strategic stock’ means a quantity of a particular raw material in whichever form that is stored by a public or private operator with a view to releasing it in the event of a supply disruption; | (29) ‘strategic stock’ means a quantity of a particular raw material in whichever form that is stored by a public or private operator with a view to releasing it in the event of a supply disruption; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (30) | | | | |
| 119 | (30) ‘large company’ means any company that had more than 500 employees on average and had a net worldwide turnover of more than EUR 150 million in the last financial year for which annual | (30) ‘large company’ means any company that had more than 500 employees on average and that had a net worldwide turnover of more than EUR 150 million in the last financial year for which annual | (30) ‘large company’ means any company that had more than 500 employees on average and had a net worldwide turnover of more than EUR 150 million in the last financial year for which annual | |

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| | financial statements have been prepared; | financial statements have been prepared; | financial statements have been prepared; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (31) | | | | |
| 120 | (31) ‘strategic technologies’ means the technologies needed for the green and digital transitions as well as for defence and space applications; | (31) ‘strategic technologies’ means the technologies needed for the green and digital transitions as well as for defence and space aerospace applications; | (31) ‘strategic technologies’ means the key technologies needed instrumental for the green and digital transitions as well as for defence and space applications; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (32) | | | | |
| 121 | (32) ‘board of directors’ means the administrative or supervisory body responsible for supervising the executive management of the company, or, if no such body exists, the person or persons performing equivalent functions; | (32) ‘board of directors’ means the administrative or supervisory body responsible for supervising the executive management of the company, or, if no such body exists, the person or persons performing equivalent functions; | (32) ‘board of directors’ means the administrative or supervisory body responsible for supervising the executive management of the company, or, if no such body exists, the person or persons performing equivalent functions; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (32a) | | | | |
| 121a | | | (32a) ‘waste’ means waste within the meaning of Directive 2008/98/EC; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (33) | | | | |
| 122 | (33) ‘collection’ means the | (33) ‘collection’ means the | (33) ‘collection’ means the | |

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| | gathering of waste, including the preliminary sorting and preliminary storage of waste for the purposes of transport to a waste treatment facility; | gathering of waste, including the preliminary sorting and preliminary storage of waste for the purposes of transport to a waste treatment facility; | gathering of waste, including the preliminary sorting and preliminary storage of waste for the purposes of transport to a waste treatment facility collection within the meaning of Directive 2008/98/EC; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (34) | | | | |
| 123 | (34) ‘treatment’ means recovery or disposal operations, including preparation prior to recovery or disposal; | (34) ‘treatment’ means recovery or disposal operations, including preparation prior to recovery or disposal; | (34) ‘treatment’ means recovery or disposal operations, including preparation prior to recovery or disposal treatment within the meaning of Directive 2008/98/EC; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (35) | | | | |
| 124 | (35) ‘recovery’ means any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy; | (35) ‘recovery’ means any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy; | (35) ‘recovery’ means any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy or extraction from mining waste; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (35a) | | | | |

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| 124a | | | (35a) ‘re-use’ means re-use within the meaning of Directive 2008/98/EC; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (36) | | | | |
| 125 | (36) ‘extractive waste’ means extractive waste within the meaning of Directive 2006/21/EC; | (36) ‘extractive waste’ means extractive waste within the meaning of Directive 2006/21/EC; | (36) ‘extractive waste’ means extractive waste within the meaning of Directive 2006/21/EC; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (37) | | | | |
| 126 | (37) ‘extractive waste facility’ means waste facility within the meaning of Directive 2006/21/EC; | (37) ‘extractive waste facility’ means waste facility within the meaning of Directive 2006/21/EC; | (37) ‘extractive waste facility’ means waste facility within the meaning of Directive 2006/21/EC; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (38) | | | | |
| 127 | (38) ‘preliminary economic assessment’ means an early-stage, conceptual assessment of the potential economic viability of a raw material project for the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste; | (38) ‘preliminary economic assessment’ means an early-stage, conceptual assessment of the potential economic viability of a raw material project for the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste; | (38) ‘preliminary economic assessment’ means an early-stage, conceptual assessment of the potential economic viability of a raw material project for the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (39) | | | | |
| 128 | (39) ‘magnetic resonance imaging | (39) ‘magnetic resonance imaging | (39) ‘magnetic resonance imaging | |

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| | device' means a non-invasive medical device that uses magnetic fields to make anatomical images or any other device that uses magnetic fields to make images of the inside of object; | device' means a non-invasive medical device that uses magnetic fields to make anatomical images or any other device that uses magnetic fields to make images of the inside of object; | device' means a non-invasive medical device that uses magnetic fields to make anatomical images or any other device that uses magnetic fields to make images of the inside of object; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (40) | | | | |
| 129 | (40) 'wind energy generator' means the part of an onshore or offshore wind turbine that converts the mechanical energy of the rotor into electrical energy; | (40) 'wind energy generator' means the part of an onshore or offshore wind turbine that converts the mechanical energy of the rotor into electrical energy; | (40) 'wind energy generator' means the part of an onshore or offshore wind turbine that converts the mechanical energy of the rotor into electrical energy; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (41) | | | | |
| 130 | (41) 'industrial robot' means an automatically controlled, reprogrammable, multipurpose manipulator, programmable in three or more axes, which can either be fixed or mobile for use in industrial automation applications; | (41) 'industrial robot' means an automatically controlled, reprogrammable, multipurpose manipulator, programmable in three or more axes, which can either be fixed or mobile for use in industrial automation applications; | (41) 'industrial robot' means an automatically controlled, reprogrammable, multipurpose manipulator, programmable in three or more axes, which can either be fixed or mobile for use in industrial automation applications; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (42) | | | | |
| 131 | (42) 'motor vehicle' means any type-approved vehicle of the M or N categories in the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2018/858; | (42) 'motor vehicle' means any type-approved vehicle of the M or N categories in the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2018/858; | (42) 'motor vehicle' means any type-approved vehicle of the M or N categories in the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2018/858; | |

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| Article 2, first paragraph, point (43) | | | | |
| 132 | (43) ‘light means of transport’ means any wheeled vehicle that can be powered by the electric motor alone or by a combination of motor and human power, including electric scooters, electric bicycles and type-approved vehicles of category L in the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 168/2013; | (43) ‘light means of transport’ means any wheeled vehicle that can be powered by the electric motor alone or by a combination of motor and human power, including electric scooters, electric bicycles and type-approved vehicles of category L in the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 168/2013; | (43) ‘light means of transport’ means any wheeled vehicle that can be powered by the electric motor alone or by a combination of motor and human power, including electric scooters, electric bicycles and type-approved vehicles of category L in the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 168/2013; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (44) | | | | |
| 133 | (44) ‘cooling generator’ means the part of a cooling system that generates a temperature difference allowing heat extraction from the space or process to be cooled, using an electric vapour compression cycle; | (44) ‘cooling generator’ means the part of a cooling system that generates a temperature difference allowing heat extraction from the space or process to be cooled, using an electric vapour compression cycle; | (44) ‘cooling generator’ means the part of a cooling system that generates a temperature difference allowing heat extraction from the space or process to be cooled, using an electric vapour compression cycle; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (45) | | | | |
| 134 | (45) ‘heat pump’ means the part of a heating system that generates a temperature difference allowing heat supply to the space or process to be heated, using an electric vapour compression cycle; | (45) ‘heat pump’ means the part of a heating system that generates a temperature difference allowing heat supply to the space or process to be heated, using an electric vapour compression cycle; | (45) ‘heat pump’ means the part of a heating system that generates a temperature difference allowing heat supply to the space or process to be heated, using an electric vapour compression cycle; | |

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| Article 2, first paragraph, point (46) | | | | |
| 135 | (46) ‘electric motor’ means a device that converts electrical input power into mechanical output power, and with a rated output equal to or above 0.12 kW ; | (46) ‘electric motor’ means a device that converts electrical input power into mechanical output power, and with a rated output equal to or above 0.12 kW ; | (46) ‘electric motor’ means a device that converts electrical input power into mechanical output power, and an electric motor in the meaning of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/17811, in its version of 1 October 2019, with a rated output equal to or above 0.12 kW-; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (47) | | | | |
| 136 | (47) ‘automatic washing machine’ means a washing machine where the load is fully treated by the washing machine without the need for user intervention at any point during the programme; | (47) ‘automatic washing machine’ means a washing machine where the load is fully treated by the washing machine without the need for user intervention at any point during the programme; | (47) ‘automatic washing machine’ means an automatic washing machine where the load is fully treated by the washing machine without the need for user intervention at any point during the programme in the meaning of Articles 2(2) of Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2023, in its version of 1 October 2019; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (48) | | | | |
| 137 | (48) ‘tumble dryer’ means an appliance in which textiles are dried by tumbling in a rotating | (48) ‘tumble dryer’ means an appliance in which textiles are dried by tumbling in a rotating | (48) ‘tumble dryer drier ’ means an appliance in which textiles are dried by tumbling in a rotating | |

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| | drum through which heated air is passed; | drum through which heated air is passed; | drum through which heated air is passed; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (49) | | | | |
| 138 | (49) ‘microwave’ means any appliance intended to be used for the heating of food using electromagnetic energy; | (49) ‘microwave’ means any appliance intended to be used for the heating of food using electromagnetic energy; | (49) ‘microwave’ means any appliance intended to be used for the heating of food using electromagnetic energy; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (50) | | | | |
| 139 | (50) ‘vacuum cleaner’ means an appliance that removes soil from a surface to be cleaned by means of an airflow created by under pressure developed within the unit; | (50) ‘vacuum cleaner’ means an appliance that removes soil from a surface to be cleaned by means of an airflow created by under pressure developed within the unit; | (50) ‘vacuum cleaner’ means an appliance that removes soil from a surface to be cleaned by means of an airflow created by under pressure developed within the unit a vacuum cleaner within the meaning of Article 2, point 1 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2013/666, in its version of 30 November 2016; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (51) | | | | |
| 140 | (51) ‘dishwasher’ means a machine which cleans and rinses tableware; | (51) ‘dishwasher’ means a machine which cleans and rinses tableware; | (51) ‘dishwasher’ means a machine which cleans and rinses tableware; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (52) | | | | |

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| 141 | (52) ‘permanent magnet’ means a magnet that retains its magnetism after being removed from an external magnetic field; | (52) ‘permanent magnet’ means a magnet that retains its magnetism after being removed from an external magnetic field; | (52) ‘permanent magnet’ means a magnet that retains its magnetism after being removed from an external magnetic field; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (53) | | | | |
| 142 | (53) ‘data carrier’ means a linear bar code symbol, a two-dimensional symbol or other automatic identification data capture medium that can be read by a device; | (53) ‘data carrier’ means a linear bar code symbol, a two-dimensional symbol or other automatic identification data capture medium that can be read by a device; | (53) ‘data carrier’ means a linear bar code symbol, a two-dimensional symbol or other automatic identification data capture medium that can be read by a device; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (54) | | | | |
| 143 | (54) ‘unique product identifier’ means a unique string of characters for the identification of products; | (54) ‘unique product identifier’ means a unique string of characters for the identification of products; | (54) ‘unique product identifier’ means a unique string of characters for the identification of products; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (55) | | | | |
| 144 | (55) ‘magnet coating’ means a layer of material generally used to protect magnets from corrosion; | (55) ‘magnet coating’ means a layer of material generally used to protect magnets from corrosion; | (55) ‘magnet coating’ means a layer of material generally used to protect magnets from corrosion; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (56) | | | | |
| 145 | (56) ‘removal’ means manual, | (56) ‘removal’ means manual, | (56) ‘removal’ means manual, | |

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| | mechanical, chemical, thermal or metallurgic handling with the result that the targeted components or materials are identifiable as a separate output stream or part of an output stream; | mechanical, chemical, thermal or metallurgic handling with the result that the targeted components or materials are identifiable as a separate output stream or part of an output stream; | mechanical, chemical, thermal or metallurgic handling with the result that the targeted components or materials– are identifiable as a separate output stream or part of an output stream; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (57) | | | | |
| 146 | (57) ‘recycler’ means any natural or legal person who carries out recycling in a permitted facility; | (57) ‘recycler’ means any natural or legal person who carries out recycling in a permitted facility; | (57) ‘recycler’ means any natural or legal person who carries out recycling in a permitted facility; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (58) | | | | |
| 147 | (58) ‘making available on the market’ means any supply of a product for distribution, consumption or use on the Union market in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge; | (58) ‘making available on the market’ means any supply of a product for distribution, consumption or use on the Union market in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge; | (58) ‘making available on the market’ means any supply of a product for distribution, consumption or use on the Union market in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (59) | | | | |
| 148 | (59) ‘critical raw material type’ means a critical raw material placed on the market that is differentiated by its stage of processing, its chemical | (59) ‘critical raw material type’ means a critical raw material placed on the market that is differentiated by its stage of processing, its chemical | (59) ‘critical raw material type’ means a critical raw material placed on the market that is differentiated by its stage of processing, its chemical | |

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| | composition, its geographical origin or the production methods used; | composition, its geographical origin or the production methods used; | composition, its geographical origin or the production methods used; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (60) | | | | |
| 149 | (60) ‘placing on the market’ means the first making available of a product on the Union market; | (60) ‘placing on the market’ means the first making available of a product on the Union market; | (60) ‘placing on the market’ means the first making available of a product on the Union market; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (61) | | | | |
| 150 | (61) ‘conformity assessment’ means the process demonstrating whether the requirements set out Article 27, 28 or 34 have been fulfilled; | (61) ‘conformity assessment’ means the process demonstrating whether the requirements set out Article 27, 28 or 34 have been fulfilled; | (61) ‘conformity assessment’ means the process demonstrating whether the requirements set out Article 27, 28 or 34 have been fulfilled; | |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (62) | | | | |
| 151 | (62) ‘Strategic Partnership’ means a commitment between the Union and a third country to increase cooperation related to the raw materials value chain that is established through a non-binding instrument setting out concrete actions of mutual interest. | (62) ‘Strategic Partnership’ means a commitment between the Union and a third country to increase cooperation related to the raw materials value chain that is established through a non-binding instrument setting out concrete actions of mutual interest. Strategic Partnerships shall facilitate beneficial outcomes for both partners including the | (62) ‘Strategic Partnership’ means a commitment between the Union and a third country, including Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) to increase cooperation related to the raw materials value chain that is established through a non-binding instrument setting out concrete actions of mutual interest. | |

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| | | sharing of knowledge. | | |
| Chapter 2 | | | | |
| 152 | Chapter 2 Critical and strategic raw materials | Chapter 2 Critical and strategic raw materials | Chapter 2 Critical and strategic raw materials | |
| Article 3 | | | | |
| 153 | Article 3 List of strategic raw materials | Article 3 List of strategic raw materials | Article 3 List of strategic raw materials | |
| Article 3(1) | | | | |
| 154 | 1. The raw materials listed in Annex I, Section 1 shall be considered strategic raw materials. | 1. The raw materials listed in Annex I, Section 1, including raw materials that are a by-product of other extraction or recycling processes , shall be considered strategic raw materials. | 1. The raw materials listed in Annex I, Section 1 shall be considered strategic raw materials. | |
| Article 3(2), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 155 | 2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to amend Annex I, Section 1 in order to update the list of strategic raw materials. | 2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to amend Annex I, Section 1 in order to update amend this Regulation by updating the list of strategic raw materials, including by | 2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to amend Annex I, Section 1 in order to update the list of strategic raw materials. | |

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| | | adding raw materials to that list if supply risks are detected as a result of the monitoring and stress testing carried out pursuant to this Regulation. Any such ad hoc updating of the list of strategic raw materials shall have no impact on the updates referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article. | | |
| Article 3(2), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 156 | An updated list of strategic raw materials shall include, from among the raw materials assessed, the raw materials that score among the highest in terms of strategic importance, forecasted demand growth and difficulty of increasing production. The strategic importance, projected demand growth and difficulty of increasing production shall be determined in accordance with Annex I, Section 2. | An updated list of strategic raw materials shall include, from among the raw materials assessed, the raw materials that score among the highest in terms of strategic importance, forecasted demand growth and availability as well as the difficulty of increasing production and, most importantly, shall support the general objective of this Regulation referred to in Article 1(1) and (2). The strategic importance, projected demand growth and availability as well as the difficulty of increasing production shall be determined in accordance with Annex I, Section 2. | An updated list of strategic raw materials shall include, from among the raw materials assessed, the raw materials that score among the highest in terms of strategic importance, forecasted demand growth and difficulty of increasing production. The strategic importance, projected demand growth and difficulty of increasing production shall be determined in accordance with Annex I, Section 2. | |

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| Article 3(3) | | | | |
| 157 | 3. The Commission shall review and, if necessary, update the list of strategic raw materials by [OP please insert: four years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], and every 4 four years thereafter. | 3. The Commission shall review and, if necessary, update the list of strategic raw materials by [OP please insert: four two years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], and every 4 four two years thereafter. The Commission shall provide clear reasons for any such update. Upon request by the Board, on the basis of monitoring and stress testing in accordance with this Regulation, the Commission shall review and, where appropriate, update the list at any time and those scheduled reviews. | 3. The Commission shall review and, if necessary update, in accordance with paragraph 2, update the list of strategic raw materials by [OP please insert: four three years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], and at least every 4 four 3 years thereafter. | |
| Article 3(3a) | | | | |
| 157a | | 3a. The Commission shall use a transparent and clearly defined methodology as referred to in Annex I, Section 2 for the assessment of strategic raw materials to be included in the list, including through the use of technical factsheets, similar to the methodology applied to the critical raw materials list referred to in Article 4. | | |

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| | | | | |
| Article 3a | | | | |
| 157b | | Article 3a Secondary Strategic Raw Materials | | |
| Article 3a(1) | | | | |
| 157c | | 1. By ... [6 months from the adoption of this Regulation], the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a list of strategic secondary raw materials, including ferrous scrap. | | |
| Article 3a(2) | | | | |
| 157d | | 2. While defining the list referred to in the first paragraph, the Commission shall give specific consideration to the relevance of a secondary raw material for the green and digital transition as well as defence and space applications, taking into account: | | |
| Article 3a(2), point (a) | | | | |

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| 157e | | (a) the contribution to preserve the additional raw materials consumption otherwise needed for strategic technologies; | | |
| Article 3a(2), point (b) | | | | |
| 157f | | (b) the amount of prevented GHG emissions via utilisation of secondary raw materials when used for manufacturing relevant strategic technologies when compared to other materials; and | | |
| Article 3a(2), point (c) | | | | |
| 157g | | (c) the forecasted global demand growth for secondary raw material. | | |
| Article 3a(3) | | | | |
| 157h | | 3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to amend this Regulation by updating the list of secondary strategic raw materials. An updated list of strategic | | |

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| | | secondary raw materials shall include high strategical role in decarbonisation and green transition, high forecasted demand growth at global level, difficulty of increasing collection and recovery in the Union, high potential for recovery of critical raw materials in the Union. | | |
| Article 3a(4) | | | | |
| 157i | | 4. The Commission shall review and, if necessary, update the list of secondary strategic raw materials by ... [OP please insert: two years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], and every two years thereafter. | | |
| Article 4 | | | | |
| 158 | Article 4 List of critical raw materials | Article 4 List of critical raw materials | Article 4 List of critical raw materials | |
| Article 4(1) | | | | |
| 159 | 1. The raw materials listed in Annex II, Section 1 shall be considered critical raw materials. | 1. The raw materials listed in Annex II, Section 1 shall be considered critical raw materials. | 1. The raw materials listed in Annex II, Section 1 shall be considered critical raw materials. | |

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| Article 4(2), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 160 | 2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to amend Annex II, Section 1 in order to update the list of critical raw materials. | 2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to amend Annex II, Section 1 in order to update the list of critical raw materials. | 2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to amend Annex II, Section 1 in order to update the list of critical raw materials. | |
| Article 4(2), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 161 | An updated list of critical raw materials shall include the strategic raw materials listed in Annex I, Section 1 as well as any other raw material that reaches or exceeds the thresholds for both economic importance and supply risk referred to in paragraph 3. Economic importance and supply risk shall be calculated in accordance with Annex II, Section 2. | An updated list of critical raw materials shall include the strategic raw materials listed in Annex I, Section 1 as well as any other raw material that reaches or exceeds the thresholds for both economic importance and supply risk referred to in paragraph 3. Economic importance and supply risk shall be calculated in accordance with Annex II, Section 2. The Commission shall consider adding an additional indicator to the criticality assessment which reflects both the scarcity of materials and their energy intensity in production. | An updated list of critical raw materials shall include the strategic raw materials listed in Annex I, Section 1 as well as any other raw material that reaches or exceeds the thresholds for both economic importance and supply risk referred to in paragraph 3. Economic importance and supply risk shall be calculated in accordance with Annex II, Section 2. | |
| Article 4(3) | | | | |

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| 162 | 3. The thresholds shall be 1 for supply risk and 2.8 for economic importance. | 3. The thresholds shall be 1 for supply risk and 2.8 for economic importance. | 3. The thresholds shall be 1 for supply risk and 2.8 for economic importance. | |
| Article 4(4) | | | | |
| 163 | 4. The Commission shall review and, if necessary, update the list of critical raw materials by [OP please insert: four years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], and every 4 four years thereafter. | 4. The Commission shall review and, if necessary, update the list of critical raw materials by [OP please insert: four two years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], and every 4 four two years thereafter. The Commission shall provide clear reasons for any such update. | 4. The Commission shall review and, if necessary, update, in accordance with paragraph 2 , the list of critical raw materials by [OP please insert: four three years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], and at least every 4 four 3 years thereafter. | |
| Chapter 3 | | | | |
| 164 | Chapter 3 Strengthening the Union raw materials value chain | Chapter 3 Strengthening the Union raw materials value chain | Chapter 3 Strengthening the Union raw materials value chain | |
| Section 1 | | | | |
| 165 | Section 1 Strategic Projects | Section 1 Strategic Projects | Section 1 Strategic Projects | |
| Article 5 | | | | |
| 166 | Article 5 | Article 5 | Article 5 | |

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| | Criteria for recognition of Strategic Projects | Criteria for recognition of Strategic Projects | Benchmarks and criteria for recognition of Strategic Projects | |
| Article 5(-1) | | | | |
| 166a | | | 0. The Commission and Member States shall support Strategic Projects within this Chapter in order to: | |
| Article 5(-1), point (a) | | | | |
| 166b | | | (a) ensure that, by 2030, Union capacities for each strategic raw material have significantly increased so that, overall, Union capacity approaches or reaches the following benchmarks: | |
| Article 5(-1), point (a)(i) | | | | |
| 166c | | | (i) Union extraction capacity is able to extract the ores, minerals or concentrates needed to produce at least 10% of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials, to the extent that the Union's reserves allow for this; | |
| Article 5(-1), point (a)(ii) | | | | |

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| 166d | | | (ii) Union processing capacity, including for all intermediate processing steps, is able to produce at least 50% of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials; | |
| Article 5(-1), point (a)(iii) | | | | |
| 166e | | | (iii) Union recycling capacity, including for all intermediate recycling steps, is able to produce at least 20% of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw materials. | |
| Article 5(-1), point (b) | | | | |
| 166f | | | (b) diversify the Union's imports of strategic raw materials with a view to ensure that, by 2030, the Union's annual consumption of each strategic raw material at any relevant stage of processing can rely on imports from several third countries, none of which provide more than 65% of the Union's annual consumption. | |
| Article 5(1) | | | | |

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| 167 | 1. Following an application of the project promoter and in accordance with the procedure established in Article 6, the Commission shall recognise as Strategic Projects raw material projects that meet the following criteria: | 1. Following an application of the project promoter and in accordance with the procedure established in Article 6, the Commission shall recognise as Strategic Projects raw material projects that meet the following criteria: | 1. Following an application of the project promoter and in accordance with the procedure established in Article 6, the Commission shall recognise as Strategic Projects raw material projects that– meet the following criteria: | |
| Article 5(1), point (a) | | | | |
| 168 | (a) the project would make a meaningful contribution to the security of the Union's supply of strategic raw materials; | (a) the project would make a meaningful contribution to the security of the Union's supply of strategic raw materials by fulfilling one of the following two criteria; | (a) the project would make a meaningful contribution to strengthen the security of the Union's supply of strategic raw materials; | |
| Article 5(1), point (a), point (i) | | | | |
| 168a | | (i) it contributes, at any stage of the value chain, significantly to the supply of any of the strategic raw materials set out in Annex I, Section I; | | |
| Article 5(1), point (a), point (ii) | | | | |
| 168b | | (ii) it contributes to the supply of strategic technologies through the substitution of any of the strategic raw materials outlined | | |

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| | | in Annex I, Section I within the value chains of those strategic technologies, while taking measures to achieve an equal or lower environmental and material footprint compared to the material that is substituted. | | |
| Article 5(1), point (b) | | | | |
| 169 | (b) the project is or will become technically feasible within a reasonable timeframe and the expected production volume of the project can be estimated with a sufficient level of confidence; | (b) the project is or will become technically feasible within a reasonable timeframe and the expected production volume of the project can be estimated with a sufficient level of confidence; | (b) the project is or will become technically feasible within a reasonable timeframe and the expected production volume of the project can be estimated with a sufficient level of confidence; | |
| Article 5(1), point (c) | | | | |
| 170 | (c) the project would be implemented sustainably, in particular as regards the monitoring, prevention and minimisation of environmental impacts, the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human and labour rights, quality jobs potential and meaningful engagement with local communities and relevant social partners, and the use of transparent business practices with adequate | (c) the project would be implemented sustainably, in particular as regards the monitoring, prevention and minimisation of environmental socio-environmental and climate impacts including but not limited to water, air and soil , the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human, indigenous peoples' and labour rights, quality jobs potential and | (c) the project would be implemented sustainably, in particular as regards the monitoring, prevention and minimisation of environmental impacts, the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human and labour rights, quality jobs potential and meaningful engagement with local communities and relevant social partners, and the use of transparent business practices with adequate | |

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| | compliance policies to prevent and minimise risks of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration, including corruption and bribery; | meaningful engagement with local communities and relevant social partners, and the use of transparent business practices with adequate compliance policies to prevent and minimise risks of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration, including corruption and bribery as set out in Annex III ; | compliance policies to prevent and minimise risks of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration, including corruption and bribery; | |
| Article 5(1), point (d) | | | | |
| 171 | (d) for projects in the Union, the establishment, operation or production of the project would have cross-border benefits beyond the Member State concerned, including for downstream sectors; | (d) for projects in the Union, the establishment, operation or production of the project would have cross-border benefits beyond the Member State concerned, including for downstream sectors; | (d) for projects in the Union, the establishment, operation or production of the project would have cross-border benefits beyond the Member State concerned, including for downstream sectors; | |
| Article 5(1), point (e) | | | | |
| 172 | (e) for projects in third countries that are emerging markets or developing economies, the project would be mutually beneficial for the Union and the third country concerned by adding value in that country. | (e) for projects in third countries that are emerging markets or developing economies countries , the project would include only project with like-minded partners, be operated under the framework of a sustainability certification scheme on raw materials recognised by the Commission and be mutually | (e) for projects in third countries that are emerging markets or developing economies, the project would be mutually beneficial for the Union and the third country concerned by adding value in that country. | |

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| | | beneficial for the Union and the third country concerned by adding value in that country and contributing to the development of its economy and the establishment of relevant downstream industries, including local processing industries. | | |
| Article 5(1), point (ea) | | | | |
| 172a | | <p>(ea) Applications for the status of Strategic Project related exclusively to processing or recycling located in areas protected under Council Directive 92/43/EEC¹ and Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council² shall not be considered for the status of Strategic Project by the Commission, unless duly justified.</p> <p><small>1. Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7). 2. Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).</small></p> | | |

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| Article 5(2), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 173 | 2. The fulfilment of the recognition criteria set out in paragraph 1 shall be assessed by the Commission in accordance with the elements and evidence set out in Annex III. | 2. The fulfilment of the recognition criteria set out in paragraph 1 shall be assessed by the Commission in accordance with the elements and evidence set out in Annex III. | 2. The fulfilment of the recognition criteria set out in paragraph 1 shall be assessed by the Commission in accordance with the elements and evidence set out in Annex III. | |
| Article 5(2), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 174 | The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to amend Annex III in order to adapt the elements and evidence to be taken into account when assessing the fulfilment of the recognition criteria set out in paragraph 1 to technical and scientific progress or to take into account changes to the Union legislation or international instruments listed in Annex III, point 4, or the adoption of additional Union legislation or international instruments relevant for the fulfilment of the criterion referred to in paragraph 1, point (c). | The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to amend Annex III in order to adapt the elements and evidence to be taken into account when assessing the fulfilment of the recognition criteria set out in paragraph 1 to technical and scientific progress or to take into account changes to the Union legislation or international instruments listed in Annex III, point 4, or the adoption of additional Union legislation or international instruments relevant for the fulfilment of the criterion referred to in paragraph 1, point (c). The project promoter may attest compliance with the criterion referred to in paragraph 1, point (c), through | The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to amend Annex III in order to adapt the elements and evidence to be taken into account when assessing the fulfilment of the recognition criteria set out in paragraph 1 to technical and scientific progress or to take into account changes to the Union legislation or international instruments listed in Annex III, point 4, or the adoption of additional Union legislation or international instruments relevant for the fulfilment of the criterion referred to in paragraph 1, point (c). | |

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| | | certification in a scheme or the commitment to fulfill such schemes at the time of project implementation, in accordance with Annex III, fifth paragraph. The Commission shall inform project promoters in the process of obtaining a Strategic Project permit as well as scheme owners of any delegated act adopted in accordance with Article 36 at the start of the objection period set in Article 36(4). Once the delegated act enters into force, the Commission shall inform project promoters and scheme owners thereof as well. | | |
| Article 5(3) | | | | |
| 175 | 3. The recognition of a project as a Strategic Project shall not affect the requirements applicable to the relevant project or project promoter under international, Union or national law. | 3. The recognition of a project as a Strategic Project shall not affect the requirements applicable to the relevant project or project promoter under international, Union or national law including national laws of third countries. | 3. The recognition of a project as a Strategic Project shall not affect the requirements applicable to the relevant project or project promoter under international, Union or national law. | |
| Article 5(3a) | | | | |
| 175a | | 3a. Where relevant, the Commission shall consider the | | |

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| | | feasibility of complementary infrastructural Strategic Projects that have the potential to facilitate and improve transport and communication related to the Strategic Projects, as well as generally contribute to better regional and local development and greater social acceptability of the Strategic Project and social inclusion, while taking into consideration also environmental issues. | | |
| Article 6 | | | | |
| 176 | Article 6 Application and recognition | Article 6 Application and recognition | Article 6 Application and recognition | |
| Article 6(1) | | | | |
| 177 | 1. Applications for recognition of a raw material project as a Strategic Project shall be submitted by the project promoter to the Commission. The application shall include: | 1. Applications for recognition of a raw material project as a Strategic Project shall may be submitted by the project promoter to the Commission at any time . The application shall include: | 1. Applications for recognition of a raw material project as a Strategic Project shall be submitted by the project promoter to the Commission. The application shall include: | |
| Article 6(1), point (a) | | | | |
| 178 | (a) relevant evidence related to | (a) relevant and factual evidence | (a) relevant evidence related to | |

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| | fulfilment of the criteria laid down in Article 5(1); | related to fulfilment of the criteria laid down in Article 5(1); | fulfilment of the criteria laid down in Article 5(1); | |
| Article 6(1), point (b) | | | | |
| 179 | (b) a classification of the project according to the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources, supported by appropriate evidence; | (b) a classification of the project according to the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources, supported by appropriate evidence; | (b) a classification of the project according to the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources, supported by appropriate evidence; | |
| Article 6(1), point (c) | | | | |
| 180 | (c) a timetable for the implementation of the project, including an overview of the permits required for the project and the status of the corresponding permit granting process; | (c) a timetable for the implementation of the project, including an overview of the permits required for the project and the status of the corresponding permit granting process; | (c) a timetable for the implementation of the project, including an overview of the permits required for the project and the status of the corresponding permit granting process; | |
| Article 6(1), point (d) | | | | |
| 181 | (d) a plan containing measures to facilitate public acceptance including, where appropriate, the establishment of recurrent communication channels with the local communities and organisations, including social partners, the implementation of awareness-raising and information | (d) a plan containing measures to facilitate public acceptance ensure the meaningful involvement and active participation of affected communities , including, where appropriate, the establishment of recurrent communication channels with the local communities and organisations and regional | (d) a plan containing measures to facilitate public acceptance including, where appropriate, the establishment of recurrent communication channels with the local communities and organisations, including social partners, the implementation of awareness-raising and information | |

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| | campaigns and the establishment of mitigation and compensation mechanisms; | authorities , including social partners and local communities , the implementation of awareness-raising and information campaigns and the establishment of mitigation and compensation mechanisms, and ensuring that involuntary resettlement is used exclusively as a last option ; | campaigns and the establishment of potential mitigation and compensation mechanisms; | |
| Article 6(1), point (e) | | | | |
| 182 | (e) information on the control of the undertakings involved in the project, defined pursuant to Article 3(2) and (3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004; | (e) information on the control of the undertakings involved in the project, defined pursuant to Article 3(2) and (3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004; | (e) information on the control of the undertakings involved in the project, defined pursuant to Article 3(2) and (3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004; | |
| Article 6(1), point (f) | | | | |
| 183 | (f) a business plan evaluating the financial viability of the project; | (f) a business plan evaluating the financial viability of the project; | (f) a business plan evaluating the financial viability of the project; | |
| Article 6(1), point (g) | | | | |
| 184 | (g) an estimate of the project's potential for quality job creation and the project's needs in terms of skilled workforce as well as upskilling and reskilling. | (g) an estimate of the project's potential for quality job creation and the project's needs in terms of skilled workforce as well as and skill gap analysis, and a multiannual work plan to deploy | (g) an estimate of the project's potential for quality job creation and the project's needs in terms of skilled workforce as well as upskilling and reskilling. | |

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| | | upskilling and reskilling- effort in order to address such gaps, if any, and promote gender equality; | | |
| Article 6(1), point (ga) | | | | |
| 184a | | (ga) for projects involving extraction, a plan to improve the sites environmental state after the end of exploitation, with a view to restoring the prior environmental state while taking into account technical and economic feasibility, as well as measures to foster training and reemployment of workers; | | |
| Article 6(1), point (gb) | | | | |
| 184b | | (gb) if the project involves resettlement, a plan detailing how legitimate tenure rights-holders will be identified and considered in the valuation process, and how compensation processes for loss of assets are fair and timely; | | |
| Article 6(1), point (gc) | | | | |
| 184c | | | | |

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| | | (gc) for projects involving extraction within areas protected under Directive 92/43/EC or 2000/60/EC, a description demonstrating the tangible link between the project and the public interest; | | |
| Article 6(1), point (gd) | | | | |
| 184d | | (gd) for projects involving extraction, a plan containing measures to ensure part of the added value will be created in the wider region of the extraction project; | | |
| Article 6(1), point (ge) | | | | |
| 184e | | (ge) for projects in third countries, evidence provided by the project promoter that at least 40% of its ownership is based in the Union or in the partner country. | | |
| Article 6(2) | | | | |
| 185 | 2. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing a template to be used | 2. The Commission is empowered shall adopt implementing acts establishing a single template to be | 2. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing a template to be used | |

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| | by project promoters for the applications referred to in paragraph 1. The template may indicate how the information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be expressed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37(2). | used by project promoters for the applications referred to in paragraph 1 by [OJ please insert: 6 months after the entry into force of this Regulation] . The template may indicate how the information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be expressed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37(2). The single template shall provide for only information needed for assessing the application. The scope of information required to complete the single template shall be reasonable. | by project promoters for the applications referred to in paragraph 1. The template may indicate how the information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be expressed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37(2). | |
| Article 6(3) | | | | |
| 186 | 3. Where the Commission considers that information provided in the application is incomplete, it shall give the applicant the opportunity to submit the additional information required to complete the application in a timely manner. | 3. The Commission shall assess the completeness of the application within 14 days of receipt thereof and shall inform the project promoter whether it is complete, and of the timetable of its assessment. Where the Commission considers that information provided in the application is incomplete, it shall give the applicant the opportunity to submit the additional | 3. Where the Commission The Commission shall inform the applicant within 30 days after the submission of the application if it considers that the information provided in the application is incomplete, it and shall give the applicant the opportunity to submit the additional information required to complete the application in a timely manner. | |

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| | | information required to complete the application in a timely manner. | | |
| Article 6(4) | | | | |
| 187 | 4. The European Critical Raw Materials Board referred to in Article 34 ('the Board') shall, based on a fair and transparent process, discuss and issue an opinion on the completeness of the application and whether the proposed project fulfils the criteria set out in Article 5(1). | 4. Where the Commission has informed the project promoter that the information provided in the application is complete in accordance with paragraph 3, it shall forward all the application documents to the European Critical Raw Materials Board referred to in Article 34 ('the Board'). Within 30 days of receipt of the application documents, the Board shall, based on a fair and transparent process, discuss and issue an opinion on the completeness of the application and whether the proposed project fulfils the criteria set out in Article 5(1). | 4. The European Critical Raw Materials Board referred to in Article 34 ('the Board') shall, based on a fair and transparent process, discuss and issue an opinion on the completeness of the application and whether the proposed project fulfils the criteria set out in Article 5(1). | |
| Article 6(4a) | | | | |
| 187a | | 4a. The Commission shall transmit the application to the Member State whose territory is concerned by a proposed project. | | |

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| Article 6(4b) | | | | |
| 187b | | 4b. The Commission, when assessing the application, shall take into account any proven track record in human rights or environmental infringements that took place in the 5 years prior to the application, and any mitigation measures taken. | | |
| Article 6(5), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 188 | 5. Where the Member State whose territory is concerned by a proposed project objects to granting the proposed project strategic status, it shall present substantiated reasons for doing so during the discussion referred to in paragraph 4. The Board shall discuss the substantiated reasons presented by a Member State for its objection. If, after the discussion, the Member State maintains its objection, the project shall not be considered for the status of Strategic Project. | 5. Where the Any Member State whose territory is concerned by a proposed project objects may oppose to granting the proposed project strategic status, it shall present substantiated reasons for doing so during the discussion referred to in paragraph 4. The Board shall discuss the substantiated reasons presented by a may invite the Member State for its objection. If, after the discussion, the Member State maintains concerned to present the substantiated reasons for its objection, the project shall not be considered for the status of Strategic Project so that the Board discusses them. | 5. Where the Member State whose territory is concerned by a proposed project objects to granting the proposed project strategic status, it the project shall present substantiated reasons for doing so during the discussion referred to in paragraph 4. The Board shall discuss the not be considered for the status of Strategic Project. The Member State concerned shall present substantiated reasons presented by a Member State for its objection. If, after for doing so during the discussion, the Member State maintains its objection, the project shall not be considered for the status of Strategic Project referred | |

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| | | | to in paragraph 4. | |
| Article 6(5), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 189 | For Strategic Projects in third countries, the Commission shall share the application received with the third country whose territory is concerned by the proposed project. The Commission shall not approve the application before receiving the explicit approval of the relevant third country. | For Strategic Projects in third countries, the Commission shall share the application received with the third country whose territory is concerned by the proposed project. The Commission shall not approve the application before receiving the explicit approval of the relevant third country, in accordance with the applicable international law and the national law of that third country. | For Strategic Projects in third countries, including OCTs , the Commission shall share the application received with the third country whose territory is concerned by the proposed project. The Commission shall not approve the application before receiving the explicit approval of the relevant third country. | |
| Article 6(5a) | | | | |
| 189a | | 5a. For Strategic Projects in third countries with which the Union has negotiated a Strategic Partnership Agreement, the Commission shall conduct consultations with the authorities of this country in order to guarantee swift implementation of the project. | | |
| Article 6(6), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 190 | | | | |

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| | 6. The Commission shall, taking account of the Board's opinion referred to in paragraph 4, adopt its decision on the recognition of the project as Strategic Project within 60 days and notify the applicant thereof. | 6. The Commission shall, taking account of the Board's opinion referred to in paragraph 4, adopt its decision on the recognition of the project as Strategic Project within 60 days of acknowledging the completeness of the application in accordance with paragraph 3 and shall and notify the applicant thereof. | 6. The Commission shall, taking account of the Board's opinion referred to in paragraph 4, adopt its decision on the recognition of the project as Strategic Project within 60 days from receiving the Board's opinion and notify the applicant and the Member State or third country whose territory is concerned thereof. | |
| Article 6(6), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 191 | The Commission's decision shall be reasoned, including, where applicable, where it is different from the Board's opinion. The Commission shall share its reasons with the Board as well as with the project promoter. | The Commission's decision shall be reasoned, including, where applicable, where it is different from the Board's opinion. The Commission shall share its reasons with the competent authorities in the Member State concerned, the Board and the European Parliament as well as with the project promoter. | The Commission's decision shall be reasoned, including, where applicable, where it is different from the Board's opinion and duly justified and shared with the Board as well as with the project promoter . The Commission shall share its reasons with the Board as well as with the inform the Board of all the projects that are applying for the status of Strategic Project promoter and of all its decisions concerning the granting of the status of Strategic Project. | |
| Article 6(7) | | | | |
| 192 | 7. The Commission may prioritise | 7. The Commission may prioritise | 7. The Commission may prioritise | |

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| | the processing of applications for projects active on specific stages of the value chain in order to: | the processing of applications for projects active on specific stages of the value chain in order to: | the processing of applications for projects active on specific stages of the value chain in order to: | |
| Article 6(7), point (a) | | | | |
| 193 | (a) ensure a balanced representation of Strategic Projects for all strategic raw materials and in all stages of the value chain; | (a) ensure a balanced representation of Strategic Projects for all strategic raw materials and in all stages of the value chain; | (a) ensure a balanced representation of Strategic Projects for all strategic raw materials and in all stages of the value chain; | |
| Article 6(7), point (b) | | | | |
| 194 | (b) ensure progress is achieved towards all the benchmarks set out in Article 1(2), points (a) and (b). | (b) ensure progress is achieved towards all the benchmarks set out in Article 1(2), points (a) and (b). | (b) ensure progress is achieved towards all the benchmarks set out in Article 1(2), points (a) and (b) 5(0). | |
| Article 6(7), first subparagraph, point (ba) | | | | |
| 194a | | (ba) ensure that, in line with the benchmarks and the balanced representation in point (a), priority shall be given to projects in the area of material recovery, extractive waste and integrated recycling as well as applications submitted by SMEs. | | |
| Article 6(7), second subparagraph | | | | |

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| 194b | | The Commission shall prioritise the processing of applications pursuant to first subparagraph of this paragraph, provided that the Commission has complied with the timelines set in paragraph 6 for all applications. | | |
| Article 6(8) | | | | |
| 195 | 8. Where the Commission finds that a Strategic Project no longer fulfils the criteria set out in Article 5(1) or where its recognition was based on an application containing incorrect information, it may, taking into account the opinion of the Board and the responsible project promoter, repeal the decision granting a project the status of Strategic Project. | 8. Where the Commission finds that a Strategic Project no longer fulfils the criteria set out in Article 5(1) or where its recognition was based on an application containing incorrect fraudulent information, it may, taking into account the opinion of the Board and the responsible project promoter, repeal the decision granting a project the status of Strategic Project. Before adopting a decision to repeal that status, the Commission shall provide the project promoter with reasons for the decision to repeal, the project promoter shall be given the opportunity to reply to the Commission's position and the Commission shall take into account the project promoter's reply. | 8. Where the Commission finds that a Strategic Project no longer fulfils the criteria set out in Article 5(1) or where its recognition was based on an application containing incorrect information, it may, taking into account the opinion of the Board and the responsible project promoter, repeal the decision granting a project the status of Strategic Project. The Commission shall provide justifications for its decision. | |

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| Article 6(8), first subparagraph a | | | | |
| 195a | | Any Strategic Project that is no longer considered a Strategic Project solely as the result of an update of the list of strategic raw materials referred to in Article 3 shall still be considered a Strategic Project for two years following the decision to repeal referred to in first subparagraph of this paragraph. | | |
| Article 6(9) | | | | |
| 196 | 9. Projects which are no longer recognised as Strategic Projects shall lose all rights connected to that status under this Regulation. | 9. Projects which are no longer recognised as Strategic Projects shall lose all rights connected to that status under this Regulation. | 9. Projects which are no longer recognised as Strategic Projects shall lose all rights connected to that status under this Regulation. | |
| Article 6(9a) | | | | |
| 196a | | | 9a. Strategic Projects that no longer fulfil the criteria set out in Article 5(1) due to updates of Annex I shall maintain their status as Strategic Projects for 3 years. | |
| Article 7 | | | | |

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| 197 | Article 7 Implementation of Strategic Projects | Article 7 Implementation of Strategic Projects | Article 7 Implementation of Reporting and information obligations for Strategic Projects | |
| Article 7(1) | | | | |
| 198 | 1. Strategic Projects shall be considered to contribute to the security of supply of strategic raw materials in the Union. | 1. Strategic Projects shall be considered to contribute to the security of supply of strategic raw materials in the Union, in line with the objectives set out in article 1 of this Regulation. | 1. Strategic Projects shall be considered to contribute to the security of supply of strategic raw materials in the Union. | |
| Article 7(2) | | | | |
| 199 | 2. With regard to the environmental impacts addressed in Articles 6(4) and 16(1)(c) of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 4(7) of Directive 2000/60/EC and Article 9(1)(a) of Directive 2009/147/EC, Strategic Projects in the Union shall be considered as being of public interest or serving public health and safety, and may be considered as having an overriding public interest provided that all the conditions set out in those Directives are fulfilled. | 2. With regard to the environmental impacts addressed in Articles 6(4) and 16(1)(c) of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 4(7) of Directive 2000/60/EC and Article 9(1)(a) of Directive 2009/147/EC, Strategic Projects in the Union shall be considered as being of public interest or serving public health and safety, and may be considered as having an overriding public interest provided that all the conditions set out in those Directives are fulfilled. | 2. With regard to the environmental impacts addressed in Articles 6(4) and 16(1)(c) of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 4(7) of Directive 2000/60/EC and Article 9(1)(a) of Directive 2009/147/EC, Strategic Projects in the Union shall be considered as being of public interest or serving public health and safety, and may be considered as having an overriding public interest provided that all the conditions set out in those Directives are fulfilled. | |

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| Article 7(3) | | | | |
| 200 | 3. The Member State whose territory is concerned by a Strategic Project shall take measures to contribute to its timely and effective implementation. | 3. The Member State, together with regional and local authorities whose territory is concerned by a Strategic Project shall take measures to contribute to its timely and effective implementation. | 3. The Member State whose territory is concerned by a Strategic Project shall take measures to contribute to its timely and effective implementation. | |
| Article 7(4) | | | | |
| 201 | 4. The Board shall periodically discuss the implementation of the Strategic Projects and, where necessary, measures that could be taken by the project promoter or the Member State whose territory is concerned by a Strategic Project to further facilitate the implementation of those Strategic Projects. | 4. The Board shall periodically discuss the implementation of the Strategic Projects and, where necessary, measures that could be taken by the project promoter or the Member State whose territory is concerned by a Strategic Project to further facilitate the implementation and successful execution of the of those Strategic Projects. | 4. The Board shall periodically discuss the implementation of the Strategic Projects and, where necessary, measures that could be taken by the project promoter or the Member State whose territory is concerned by a Strategic Project to further facilitate the implementation of those Strategic Projects. | |
| Article 7(5) | | | | |
| 202 | 5. The project promoter shall, every two years after the date of recognition as a Strategic Project, submit a report to the Board containing information on at least: | 5. The project promoter shall, every two years after the date of recognition as a Strategic Project, submit a report to the Board Commission containing | 5. The project promoter shall, every two years after the date of recognition as a Strategic Project, submit a report to the Board containing information on at least: | |

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| | | information on at least: | | |
| Article 7(5), point (a) | | | | |
| 203 | (a) progress in the implementation of the project, in particular with regard to the permit granting process; | (a) progress in the implementation of the project, in particular with regard to the permit granting process; | (a) progress in the implementation of the project, in particular with regard to the permit granting process; | |
| Article 7(5), point (b) | | | | |
| 204 | (b) where relevant, reasons for delays compared to the timetable referred to in Article 6(1), point (c) and a plan to overcome such delays; | (b) where relevant, reasons for delays compared to the timetable referred to in Article 6(1), point (c) and a plan to overcome such delays; | (b) where relevant, reasons for delays compared to the timetable referred to in Article 6(1), point (c) and a plan to overcome such delays; | |
| Article 7(5), point (c) | | | | |
| 205 | (c) progress in financing the project, including information on public financial support. | (c) progress in financing the project, including information on public financial support. | (c) progress in financing the project, including information on public financial support. | |
| Article 7(5), first subparagraph a | | | | |
| 205a | | The Commission shall submit a copy of the report to the Board, to facilitate the discussion referred to in paragraph 4. | | |

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| Article 7(6) | | | | |
| 206 | 6. The Board may request additional information from project promoters relevant to the implementation of the Strategic Project at any moment. | 6. The Board may request additional information from project promoters relevant to the implementation of the Strategic Project at any moment. | 6. The Board Commission may request additional information from project promoters relevant to the implementation of the Strategic Project at any moment where necessary to ascertain the continued fulfilment of the criteria set out in Article 5(1). | |
| Article 7(7) | | | | |
| 207 | 7. The project promoter shall notify the Commission of: | 7. The project promoter shall notify the Commission of: | 7. The project promoter shall notify the Commission of: | |
| Article 7(7), point (a) | | | | |
| 208 | (a) changes to the project affecting its fulfilment of the criteria set out in Article 5(1); | (a) changes that constitute hurdles to the project affecting its's fulfilment of the criteria set out in Article 5(1); | (a) changes to the project affecting its fulfilment of the criteria set out in Article 5(1); | |
| Article 7(7), point (b) | | | | |
| 209 | (b) changes in control of the undertakings involved in the project on a lasting basis, compared to the information referred to in Article 6(1), point (e). | (b) changes in control of the undertakings involved in the project on a lasting basis, compared to the information referred to in Article 6(1), point (e). | (b) changes in control of the undertakings involved in the project on a lasting basis, compared to the information referred to in Article 6(1), point (e). | |

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| Article 7(8) | | | | |
| 210 | 8. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing a template to be used by project promoters for the reports referred to in paragraph 5. The template may indicate how the information referred to in paragraph 5 shall be expressed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37(2). | 8. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing a template to be used by project promoters for the reports referred to in paragraph 5. The template may indicate how the information referred to in paragraph 5 shall be expressed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37(2). | 8. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing a template to be used by project promoters for the reports referred to in paragraph 5. The template may indicate how the information referred to in paragraph 5 shall be expressed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37(2). | |
| Article 7(8), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 210a | | Those implementing acts shall provide for a single template to cover all information required for the report The scope of information required to complete the single template shall be reasonable. | | |
| Article 7(9) | | | | |
| 211 | 9. The project promoter shall establish and regularly update a dedicated project website with | 9. The project promoter shall establish and regularly update the company website or a dedicated | 9. The project promoter shall establish and regularly update a dedicated project website with | |

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| | relevant information about the Strategic Project, including information on the environmental, social and economic impacts and benefits associated with the Strategic Project. The website shall be freely accessible to the public and shall be available in a language or languages that can be easily understood by the local population. | project website with information relevant information to the local population and to foster public acceptance about the Strategic Project, including information on the environmental, and social and economic impacts and benefits associated with the Strategic Project. The website shall be freely accessible to the public and shall be available in a language or languages that can be easily understood by the local population. | relevant information about the Strategic Project, including at least information on the environmental, social and economic impacts and benefits associated with the Strategic Project. The website shall be freely accessible to the public and shall be available in a language or languages that can be easily understood by the local population. | |
| Section 2 | | | | |
| 212 | Section 2 Permit granting process | Section 2 Permit granting process | Section 2 Permit granting process | |
| Article 8 | | | | |
| 213 | Article 8 One stop shop | Article 8 One stop shop | Article 8 One stop shop Point of single contact | |
| Article 8(1) | | | | |
| 214 | 1. By [OP please insert: 3 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], Member States shall designate one national competent authority which shall be | 1. By [OP please insert: 3 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], Member States shall designate one national competent authority which shall be | 1. By [OP please insert: 39 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], Member States shall set up or designate one national competent authority | |

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| | responsible for facilitating and coordinating the permit-granting process for critical raw material projects and provide information on the elements referred to in Article 17. | responsible for facilitating, coordinating and streamlining and coordinating the permit-granting process for critical raw material projects and provide information on the elements referred to in Article 17. Without affecting the speed of the proceedings, the designated competent authority may request the opinion and involvement of other competent authorities. | which or more contact points at relevant levels of Member State administration. The contact point shall be responsible for facilitating and coordinating the permit-granting process for critical raw material projects and provide providing information on the elements referred to in Article 17, including information on when an application is considered to be complete according to Article 10(5). | |
| Article 8(1a) | | | | |
| 214a | | | 1a. In case of multiple contact points, Member States shall provide tools to help project promoters identify the designated contact point on the online web page set up in accordance with Article 17. | |
| Article 8(2) | | | | |
| 215 | 2. The national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 shall be the sole point of contact for the project promoter in the permit granting process leading to a comprehensive decision for a | 2. The national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 shall be the sole point of contact for the project promoter in the permit granting process leading to a comprehensive decision for a | 2. The national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 designated contact point shall be the sole point of contact for the project promoter in the permit granting process leading to a | |

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| | given critical raw material project and shall coordinate the submission of all relevant documents and information. | given critical raw material project and shall coordinate the submission of all relevant documents and information. It shall ensure that all matters regarding permit granting processes for critical raw materials projects are dealt with in a timely manner. | comprehensive decision for a given critical raw material project. The designated contact point and shall coordinate the submission of all relevant documents and information notify the project promoter on the outcome of the comprehensive decision. | |
| Article 8(2), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 215a | | A case officer shall be assigned by the one-stop shops to critical raw materials projects that have been granted the status of Strategic Projects. The case officer shall provide an easy point of contact and assist the project promoter in understanding any administrative matter. The case officer may also be part of another authority with respect to the different national structures of the one-stop shop. | | |
| Article 8(3) | | | | |
| 216 | 3. The responsibilities of the national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 or the tasks related to it may be delegated | 3. The responsibilities of the national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 or the tasks related to it may be delegated | 3. The responsibilities of the national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 designated contact point or the | |

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| | to, or carried out by, another authority, for each critical raw material projects, provided that: | to, or carried out by, another authority, for each critical raw material projects, provided that: | tasks related to it may be delegated to, or carried out by, another authority, for each critical raw material projects, provided that: | |
| Article 8(3), point (a) | | | | |
| 217 | (a) the national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 notifies the project promoter of that delegation; | (a) the national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 notifies the project promoter of that delegation; | (a) the national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 designated contact point notifies the project promoter of that delegation; | |
| Article 8(3), point (b) | | | | |
| 218 | (b) a single authority is responsible for each critical raw material projects. | (b) a single authority is responsible for each critical raw material projects. | (b) a single authority contact point is responsible for each critical raw material projects; | |
| Article 8(3), point (c) | | | | |
| 219 | (c) a single authority coordinates the submission of any relevant documents and information. | (c) a single authority coordinates the submission of any relevant documents and information. | (c) a single authority coordinates the submission of any contact point provides information on relevant documents and information documentation required in the permitting process. | |
| Article 8(3), point (ca) | | | | |

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| 219a | | (ca) the national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 ensures that no delays result from the delegation of tasks. | | |
| Article 8(4) | | | | |
| 220 | 4. Project promoters shall be allowed to submit all documents relevant to the permit granting process in electronic form. | 4. Project promoters shall be allowed to submit all documents relevant to the permit granting process in electronic form. | 4. Project promoters shall be allowed to submit all documents relevant to the permit granting process in electronic form. | |
| Article 8(5) | | | | |
| 221 | 5. The national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 shall take into consideration any valid studies conducted and permits or authorisations issued for a given critical raw material project before the project entered the permit granting process in accordance with this Article, and shall not require duplicate studies and permits or authorisations, unless otherwise required under Union law. | 5. The national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 shall take into consideration any valid studies conducted and permits or authorisations issued for a given critical raw material project before the project entered the permit granting process in accordance with this Article, and shall not require duplicate studies and permits or authorisations, unless otherwise required under Union law. | 5. The national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 Member States shall take into consideration ensure that any valid studies conducted and, permits or authorisations issued or conducted for a given critical raw material project before the project entered the permit granting process in accordance with this Article, and shall not require are taken into account and that no duplicate studies and, permits or authorisations are required , unless otherwise required under national or Union law. | |

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| Article 8(6) | | | | |
| 222 | 6. The national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 shall ensure that applicants have easy access to information on and simple procedures for the settlement of disputes concerning the permit granting process and the issuance of permits for critical raw materials projects, including, where applicable, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. | 6. The national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 shall ensure that applicants have easy access to information on and simple procedures for the settlement of disputes concerning the permit granting process and the issuance of permits for critical raw materials projects, including, where applicable, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. | 6. The national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 Member States shall ensure that applicants have easy access to information on and simple procedures for the settlement of disputes concerning the permit granting process and the issuance of permits for critical raw materials projects, including, where applicable, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. | |
| Article 8(7) | | | | |
| 223 | 7. Member States shall ensure that the national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 has a sufficient number of qualified staff and sufficient financial, technical and technological resources necessary, including for up- and re-skilling, for the effective performance of its tasks under this Regulation. | 7. Member States shall ensure that the national competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 has or any authority to which tasks are delegated pursuant to paragraph 3 have a sufficient number of qualified staff and sufficient financial, technical and technological resources necessary, including for up- and re-skilling, for the effective performance of its tasks under this Regulation. | 7. Member States shall ensure that the national competent authority designated contact point referred to in paragraph 1 has a sufficient number of qualified staff and sufficient financial, technical and technological resources necessary, including for up- and re-skilling, for the effective performance of its tasks under this Regulation. | |

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| Article 8(7), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 223a | | Where Member States do not initially have the resources to fulfil the requirements set out in this paragraph in terms of technical resources, the Commission shall assist them with resources aiding the member state in fulfilling those requirements. | | |
| Article 8(8) | | | | |
| 224 | 8. The Board shall: | 8. The Board shall: | 8. The Board shall: | |
| Article 8(8), point (a) | | | | |
| 225 | (a) periodically discuss the implementation of this Section and share best-practices for speeding up permitting procedure for critical raw material projects as well as to improve their public acceptance; | (a) periodically discuss the implementation of this Section and share best-practices for speeding up permitting procedure for critical raw material projects as well as to improve their public acceptance participation and consultation; | (a) periodically discuss the implementation of this Section and share best-practices for speeding up permitting procedure for critical raw material projects as well as to improve their public acceptance; | |
| Article 8(8), point (b) | | | | |
| 226 | (b) where relevant, propose to the Commission guidelines for the | (b) where relevant, propose to the Commission guidelines for the | (b) where relevant, propose to the Commission guidelines for the | |

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| | implementation of this Section to be taken into account by national competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1. | implementation of this Section to be taken into account by national competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1. | implementation of this Section to be taken into account by national competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1. | |
| Article 9 | | | | |
| 227 | Article 9 Priority status of Strategic Projects | Article 9 Priority status of Strategic Projects | Article 9 Priority status of Strategic Projects | |
| Article 9(-1) | | | | |
| 227a | | | -1. Strategic Projects shall be considered to contribute to the security of supply of strategic raw materials in the Union. | |
| Article 9(-1a) | | | | |
| 227b | | | -1a. With regard to the environmental impacts or obligations addressed in Articles 6(4) and 16(1)(c) of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 4(7) of Directive 2000/60/EC and Article 9(1)(a) of Directive 2009/147/EC or in Articles [4(8) and 4(8a)] of the Nature Restoration Regulation, Strategic Projects in the Union shall be considered as being of public interest or | |

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| | | | serving public health and safety, and may be considered as having an overriding public interest provided that all the conditions set out in those acts are fulfilled. | |
| Article 9(1) | | | | |
| 228 | 1. For the purpose of ensuring efficient administrative processing of the permitting processes related to Strategic Projects in the Union, project promoters and all authorities concerned shall ensure that those processes are treated in the most rapid way possible in accordance with Union and national law. | 1. For the purpose of ensuring efficient administrative processing of the permitting processes related to Strategic Projects in the Union, project promoters and all authorities concerned including national authorities referred to in Article 8(1) and (3) shall ensure that those processes, including contact between project promoter and any authority before the application is officially submitted and complete , are treated in the most rapid way possible in accordance with Union and national law. | 1. For the purpose of ensuring efficient administrative processing of the permitting processes related to Strategic Projects in the Union, project promoters and all authorities concerned shall ensure that those processes are treated in the most rapid way possible in accordance with Union and national law. | |
| Article 9(2) | | | | |
| 229 | 2. Without prejudice to obligations provided for in Union law, Strategic Projects in the Union shall be granted the status of the highest national significance | 2. Without prejudice to obligations provided for in Union law, Strategic Projects in the Union shall be granted the status of the highest national significance | 2. Without prejudice to obligations provided for in Union law, Strategic Projects in the Union shall be granted the status of the highest national significance | |

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| | possible, where such a status exists in national law, and be treated accordingly in the permit granting processes. | possible, where such a status exists in national law, and be treated accordingly in the permit granting processes, including building, chemical and grid connection permits and environmental assessments and authorisations where required, and encompassing all administrative applications and procedures. | possible, where such a status exists in national law, and be treated accordingly in the permit granting processes. | |
| Article 9(3) | | | | |
| 230 | 3. All dispute resolution procedures, litigation, appeals and judicial remedies related to the permit-granting process and the issuance of permits for Strategic Projects in the Union in front of any national courts, tribunals, panels, including mediation or arbitration, where they exist in national law, shall be treated as urgent, if and to the extent to which national law provides for such urgency procedures and provided that the normally applicable rights of defence of individuals or of local communities would be respected. Project promoters of Strategic Projects shall participate in such urgency procedure, where applicable. | 3. All dispute resolution procedures, litigation, appeals and judicial remedies related to the permit-granting process and the issuance of permits for Strategic Projects in the Union in front of any national courts, tribunals, panels, including mediation or arbitration, where they exist in national law, shall be treated as urgent, if and to the extent to which national law provides for such urgency procedures and provided that the normally applicable rights of defence of individuals and of local communities would be strictly respected. Project promoters of Strategic Projects shall participate in such urgency procedure, where applicable. | 3. All dispute resolution procedures, litigation, appeals and judicial remedies related to the permit-granting process and the issuance of permits for Strategic Projects in the Union in front of any national courts, tribunals, panels, including mediation or arbitration, where they exist in national law, shall be treated as urgent, if and to the extent to which national law provides for such urgency procedures and provided that the normally applicable rights of defence of individuals or of local communities would be respected. Project promoters of Strategic Projects shall participate in such urgency procedure, where applicable. | |

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| Article 10 | | | | |
| 231 | Article 10 Duration of the permit granting process | Article 10 Duration of the permit granting process | Article 10 Duration of the permit granting process | |
| Article 10(1) | | | | |
| 232 | 1. For Strategic Projects in the Union, the permit granting process shall not exceed: | 1. For Strategic Projects in the Union, the permit granting process shall not exceed: | 1. For Strategic Projects in the Union, the permit granting process shall not exceed: | |
| Article 10(1), point (a) | | | | |
| 233 | (a) 24 months for Strategic Projects involving extraction; | (a) 24 months for Strategic Projects involving extraction except for Strategic Projects exclusively related to extractive waste, for which the permit granting process shall not exceed 18 months; | (a) 24 months for Strategic Projects involving extraction; | |
| Article 10(1), point (b) | | | | |
| 234 | (b) 12 months for Strategic Projects only involving processing or recycling. | (b) 12 months for Strategic Projects only involving processing or recycling. | (b) 12 months for Strategic Projects only involving processing or recycling. | |
| Article 10(2) | | | | |

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| 235 | 2. For Strategic Projects in the Union that had entered in the permit granting process before being granted the status of Strategic Project, the duration of the remaining steps of the permit granting process after the project is granted strategic status shall, in derogation from paragraph 1, not exceed: | 2. For Strategic Projects in the Union that had entered in the permit granting process before being granted the status of Strategic Project and for expansions of Strategic Projects already granted with a permit , the duration of the remaining steps of the permit granting process after the project is granted strategic status shall, in derogation from paragraph 1, not exceed: | 2. For Strategic Projects in the Union that had entered in the permit granting process before being granted the status of Strategic Project, the duration of the remaining steps of the permit granting process after the project is granted strategic status shall, in derogation from paragraph 1, not exceed: | |
| Article 10(2), point (a) | | | | |
| 236 | (a) 21 months for Strategic Projects involving extraction; | (a) 21 months for Strategic Projects involving extraction, except for Strategic Projects exclusively related to extractive waste, for which the permit granting process shall not exceed 15 months; | (a) 21 months for Strategic Projects involving extraction; | |
| Article 10(2), point (b) | | | | |
| 237 | (b) 9 months for Strategic Projects only involving processing or recycling. | (b) 9 months for Strategic Projects only involving processing or recycling. | (b) 9 months for Strategic Projects only involving processing or recycling. | |
| Article 10(2a) | | | | |

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| 237a | | | 2a. Where an environmental impact assessment is required pursuant to Directive 2011/92/EU, the steps of the assessment referred to in Article 1 (2)(g) (i and ii) of that Directive shall not be included in the duration for permit granting process referred to in paragraph 1 and 2. | |
| Article 10(3) | | | | |
| 238 | 3. In exceptional cases, where the nature, complexity, location or size of the proposed project so require, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) may extend the time limits referred to in paragraph 1, point (a), and 2, point (a), by a maximum of 3 months and the time limits referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), and 2, point (b), by a maximum of 1 month, before their expiry and on a case-by-case basis. In that event, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall inform the project promoter of the reasons justifying the extension and of the date when the comprehensive decision is | 3. In exceptional cases, where the nature, complexity, location or size of the proposed project so require, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) may extend the time limits referred to in paragraph 1, point (a), and 2, point (a), by a maximum of 3 months and the time limits referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), and 2, point (b), by a maximum of 1 month, before their expiry and on a case-by-case basis. In that event, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall inform the project promoter of the reasons justifying the extension and of the date when the comprehensive decision is | 3. In exceptional cases, where the nature, complexity, location or size of the proposed project so require, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) Member State may extend the time limits referred to in paragraph 1, point (a), and 2, point (a), by a maximum of 36 months and the time limits referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), and 2, point (b), by a maximum of 1 month 3 months , before their expiry and on a case-by-case basis. In that event, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) designated contact point shall inform the project promoter– of the reasons justifying the extension | |

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| | expected in writing. | expected in writing. | and of the date when the comprehensive decision is expected in writing. | |
| Article 10(4) | | | | |
| 239 | <p>4. For Strategic Projects only involving processing or recycling, the lack of comprehensive decision by the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) within the applicable time limits referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall result in the relevant permit granting application to be considered as approved, except in those cases where the specific project requires an environmental impact assessment pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC or Directives 2000/60/EC, 2008/98/EC, 2009/147/EC 2010/75/EU, 2011/92/EU or 2012/18/EU or a determination of whether such environmental impact assessment is necessary and the relevant assessments have not yet been carried out.</p> | <p>4. For Strategic Projects, not only involving processing or recycling mining, the lack of comprehensive decision by the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) of this Regulation within the applicable time limits referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall result in the relevant permit granting application to be considered as approved, except in those cases where the specific project requires an environmental impact assessment pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC or Directives 2000/60/EC, 2008/98/EC, 2009/147/EC 2010/75/EU, 2011/92/EU or 2012/18/EU. By way of derogation from Article 4(6) of Directive 2011/92/EU, the or a determination of whether such environmental impact assessment is necessary and the relevant assessments have not yet been carried out shall be decided on and</p> | <p>4. For Strategic Projects only involving processing or recycling, the lack of comprehensive decision by the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) within the applicable time limits referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall result in the relevant permit granting application to be considered as approved, except in those cases where the specific project requires an environmental impact assessment pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC or Directives 2000/60/EC, 2008/98/EC, 2009/147/EC 2010/75/EU, 2011/92/EU or 2012/18/EU or a determination of whether such environmental impact assessment is necessary and the relevant assessments have not yet been carried out.</p> | |

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| | | communicated to the project promoter within 30 days. | | |
| Article 10(5), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 240 | 5. No later than one month following the receipt of a permit granting application related to a Strategic Project, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall validate the application or, if the project promoter has not sent all the information required to process an application, request the project promoter to submit a complete application within fourteen days from this request. | 5. No later than one month following the receipt of a permit granting application related to a Strategic Project, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall validate the application or, if the project promoter has not sent all the information required to process an application, request the project promoter to submit a complete application within fourteen 30 days from this request, detailing which information is missing. | 5. No later than one month 45 days following the receipt of a permit granting application related to a Strategic Project, the national competent authority designated contact point referred to in Article 8(1) shall validate acknowledge that the application is complete or, if the project promoter has not sent all the information required to process an application, request the project promoter to submit a complete application within fourteen days from this request without undue delay. | |
| Article 10(5), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 241 | The date of the acknowledgement of the validity of the application by the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall serve as the start of the permit granting process. | The date of the acknowledgement of the validity of the application by the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall serve as the start of the permit granting process. | The date of the acknowledgement of the validity of the application by the national competent authority from the designated contact point referred to in Article 8(1) shall serve as the start of the permit granting process. | |

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| Article 10(6) | | | | |
| 242 | 6. No later than one month following the date of the acknowledgement of the validity of the permit granting application, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall draw up, in close cooperation with the project promoter and other authorities concerned, a detailed schedule for the permit granting process. The schedule shall be published by either the project promoter on the website referred to in Article 7(7) or by the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) on a free access website. | 6. No later than one month following the date of the acknowledgement of the validity of the permit granting application, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall draw up, in close cooperation with the project promoter and other authorities concerned, a detailed schedule for the permit granting process. The schedule shall be published by either the project promoter on the website referred to in Article 7(7) or by the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) on a free access website 7(9) . | 6. No later than one month two months following the date of the acknowledgement of the validity of the permit granting application, the national competent authority, the designated contact point referred to in Article 8(1) shall draw up, in close cooperation with the project promoter and other authorities concerned, a detailed schedule for the permit granting process. The schedule shall be published by either the project promoter on the website referred to in Article 7(7) or by the national competent authority designated contact point referred to in Article 8(1) on a free access website. | |
| Article 10(7), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 243 | 7. The time limits set in this Article shall be without prejudice to obligations arising from Union and international law, and without prejudice to administrative appeal procedures and judicial remedies before a court or tribunal. | 7. The time limits set in this Article shall be without prejudice to obligations arising from Union and international law, and without prejudice to administrative appeal procedures and judicial remedies before a court or tribunal. | 7. The time limits set in this Article shall be without prejudice to obligations arising from Union and international law, and without prejudice to administrative appeal procedures and judicial remedies before a court or tribunal. | |
| Article 10(7), second subparagraph | | | | |

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| 244 | The time limits set in this Article for any of the permit granting procedures shall be without prejudice to any shorter time limits set by Member States. | The time limits set in this Article for any of the permit granting procedures shall be without prejudice to any shorter time limits set by Member States. | The time limits set in this Article for any of the permit granting procedures shall be without prejudice to any shorter time limits set by Member States. | |
| Article 11 | | | | |
| 245 | Article 11 Environmental assessments and authorisations | Article 11 Environmental assessments and authorisations | Article 11 Environmental assessments and authorisations | |
| Article 11(1), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 246 | 1. Where an environmental impact assessment must be carried out for a Strategic Project in accordance with Articles 5 to 9 of Directive 2011/92/EU, the relevant project promoter shall request an opinion to the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental impact assessment report under Article 5(1) of that Directive. | 1. Where an environmental impact assessment must be carried out for a Strategic Project in accordance with Articles 5 to 9 of Directive 2011/92/EU, the relevant project promoter shall, no later than 30 days after the notification of the recognition as Strategic Project , request an opinion to the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental impact assessment report under Article 5(1) of that Directive. | 1. Where an environmental impact assessment must be carried out is required for a Strategic Project in accordance with pursuant to Articles 5 to 9 of Directive 2011/92/EU, the relevant project promoter shall request, before submitting the application, an opinion to the designated contact point an opinion to the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental impact assessment report under Article 5(1) of that Directive. | |

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| Article 11(1), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 247 | The national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall ensure that the opinion referred to in the first subparagraph is issued as soon as possible and within a period of time not exceeding 30 days from the date on which the project promoter submitted its request. | The national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall ensure that the opinion referred to in the first subparagraph is issued as soon as possible and within a period of time not exceeding 30 20 days from the date on which the project promoter submitted its request. The national competent authority shall aim to streamline the process and guide the project promoter through the process. | The national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) designated contact point shall ensure that the opinion referred to in the first subparagraph is issued as soon as possible and within a period of time not exceeding 30 45 days from the date on which the project promoter submitted its request. | |
| Article 11(1), second subparagraph a | | | | |
| 247a | | The Commission shall publish common guidelines for national competent authorities pursuant to this paragraph. | | |
| Article 11(2), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 248 | 2. In the case of Strategic Projects for which the obligation to carry out assessments of the effects on the environment arises simultaneously from Council Directive 92/43/EEC, Directives 2000/60/EC, 2008/98/EC, | 2. In the case of Strategic Projects for which the obligation to carry out assessments of the effects on the environment arises simultaneously from Council Directive 92/43/EEC, Directives 2000/60/EC, 2008/98/EC, | 2. In the case of Strategic Projects for which the obligation to carry out assessments of the effects on the environment arises simultaneously from Council Directive 92/43/EEC, Directives 2000/60/EC, 2008/98/EC, | |

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| | 2009/147/EC 2010/75/EU, 2011/92/EU or 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and the Council, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall ensure that a coordinated or a joint procedure fulfilling the requirements of that Union legislation is applied. | 2009/147/EC 2010/75/EU, 2011/92/EU or 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and the Council, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall ensure that a coordinated or a joint procedure fulfilling all the requirements of that Union legislation is applied, whichever procedure the project promoter chooses . | 2009/147/EC 2010/75/EU, 2011/92/EU, 2012/18/EU or [Nature Restoration Regulation COM (2022) 304 final] or 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and the Council, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) Member State shall ensure that a coordinated or a joint procedure fulfilling the requirements of that Union legislation is applied. | |
| Article 11(2), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 249 | Under the coordinated procedure referred to in the first subparagraph, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall coordinate the various individual assessments of the environmental impact of a particular project required by the relevant Union legislation. | Under the coordinated procedure referred to in the first subparagraph, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall coordinate and streamline the various individual assessments of the environmental impact of a particular project required by the relevant Union legislation. | Under the coordinated procedure referred to in the first subparagraph, the national a competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall coordinate the various individual assessments of the environmental impact of a particular project required by the relevant Union legislation. | |
| Article 11(2), third subparagraph | | | | |
| 250 | Under the joint procedure referred to in the first subparagraph, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall | Under the joint procedure referred to in the first subparagraph, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall | Under the joint procedure referred to in the first subparagraph, the national a competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall | |

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| | provide for a single assessment of the environmental impact of a particular project required by the relevant Union legislation. | provide for a single assessment of the environmental impact of a particular project required by the relevant Union legislation. | provide for a single assessment of the environmental impact of a particular project required by the relevant Union legislation. | |
| Article 11(3) | | | | |
| 251 | 3. The national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall ensure that the authorities concerned issue the reasoned conclusion referred to in Article 1(2), point (g)(iv) of Directive 2011/92/EU on the environmental impact assessment of a Strategic Project within three months of receiving all necessary information gathered pursuant to Articles 5, 6 and 7 of that Directive and completing the consultations referred to in Articles 6 and 7 of that Directive. | 3. The national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall ensure that the authorities concerned issue the reasoned conclusion referred to in Article 1(2), point (g)(iv) of Directive 2011/92/EU on the environmental impact assessment of a Strategic Project within three months 80 days of receiving all necessary information gathered pursuant to Articles 5, 6 and 7 of that Directive and completing the consultations referred to in Articles 6 and 7 of that Directive. | 3. The national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) Member State shall ensure that the authorities concerned issue the reasoned conclusion referred to in Article 1(2), point (g)(iv) of Directive 2011/92/EU on the environmental impact assessment of a Strategic Project shall be issued within three months of receiving all necessary information gathered pursuant to Articles 5, 6 and 7 of that Directive and completing the consultations referred to in Articles 6 and 7 of that Directive. | |
| Article 11(3a) | | | | |
| 251a | | 3a. In exceptional cases, where the nature, complexity, location or size of the proposed project so require, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) may extend the time limit | | |

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| | | referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article by a maximum of 30 days, before its expiry and on a case-by-case basis. In that event, the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) shall inform the project promoter of the reasons justifying the extension and of the date when the reasoned conclusion is expected in writing. | | |
| Article 11(4) | | | | |
| 252 | 4. The time-frame for consulting the public concerned on the environmental impact assessment report referred to in Article 5(1) of Directive 2011/92/EU shall not be longer than 90 days in the case of Strategic Projects. | 4. The time-frame for consulting the public concerned on the environmental impact assessment report referred to in Article 5(1) of Directive 2011/92/EU shall not be longer than 90 80 days and not be shorter than 40 days in the case of Strategic Projects. | 4. The time-frame timeframe for consulting the public concerned as referred to in Article 1(2)(e) of Directive 2011/92/EU and authorities referred to in Article 6(1) of that Directive on the environmental impact assessment report referred to in Article 5(1) of Directive 2011/92/EU that Directive shall not be longer than 90 days in the case of Strategic Projects. In exceptional cases, where the nature, complexity, location or size of the proposed project so require, the Member State may extend the timeline by a maximum of 45 additional days. The designated contact point shall inform the project | |

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| | | | promoter of the reasons justifying the extension. | |
| Article 11(4a) | | | | |
| 252a | | 4a. For Strategic Projects in the absence of a reasoned conclusion by the competent authority referred to in Article 8(1) within the applicable time limits referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the project promoter shall be able to lodge a complaint before the relevant court, leading to fines or an interim injunction. | | |
| Article 11(5), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 253 | 5. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to the permit granting process for Strategic Projects that had entered in the permit granting process before the being granted the status of Strategic Project. | 5. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to the permit granting process for Strategic Projects that had entered in the permit granting process before the being granted the status of Strategic Project. | 5. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to the permit granting process for Strategic Projects that had entered in the permit granting process before the being granted the status of Strategic Project. | |
| Article 11(5), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 254 | Paragraphs 2 to 4 of this Article shall apply to the permit granting process for Strategic Projects that had entered in the permit granting | Paragraphs 2 to 4 of this Article shall apply to the permit granting process for Strategic Projects that had entered in the permit granting | Paragraphs 2 to 4 of this Article shall apply to the permit granting process for Strategic Projects that had entered in the permit granting | |

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| | process before being granted the status of Strategic Project only to the extent that the steps addressed in those paragraphs have not yet been completed. | process before being granted the status of Strategic Project only to the extent that the steps addressed in those paragraphs have not yet been completed. | process before being granted the status of Strategic Project only to the extent that the steps addressed in those paragraphs have not yet been completed. | |
| Article 12 | | | | |
| 255 | Article 12 Planning | Article 12 Planning | Article 12 Planning | |
| Article 12(1) | | | | |
| 256 | 1. Member States shall ensure that national, regional and local authorities responsible for preparing plans, including zoning, spatial plans and land use plans, include in such plans, where appropriate, provisions for the development of critical raw materials projects. Priority shall be given to artificial and built surfaces, industrial sites, brownfield sites, and, where appropriate, greenfield sites not usable for agriculture and forestry. | 1. Member States shall ensure that national, regional and local authorities responsible for preparing plans, including zoning, spatial plans and land use plans, include in such plans, where appropriate, provisions for the development of critical raw materials projects in close cooperation with each other. Priority shall be given to artificial and built surfaces, industrial sites, brownfield sites, active or abandoned mines and, where appropriate, greenfield sites not usable for agriculture and forestry mineral deposits verified by a Member State's geological survey. | 1. Member States shall ensure that encourage national, regional and local authorities responsible for preparing plans, including zoning, spatial plans and land use plans, to include in such plans, where appropriate, provisions for the development of critical raw materials projects. Priority shall be given to artificial and built surfaces, industrial sites, brownfield sites, and, where appropriate, greenfield sites not usable for agriculture and forestry. | |

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| | | | | |
| Article 12(2) | | | | |
| 257 | <p>2. Where plans including provisions for the development of critical raw material projects are subject to an assessment pursuant to Directive 2001/42/EC and pursuant to Article 6 of Directive 92/43/EEC, those assessments shall be combined. Where relevant, this combined assessment shall also address the impact on potentially affected water bodies and verify whether the plan would cause deterioration of the status or of the potential referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2000/60/EC or would potentially hamper that a water body achieves good status or good potential. Where relevant Member States are required to assess the impacts of existing and future activities on the marine environment, including land-sea interactions, as referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2014/89/EU, these impacts shall also be covered by the combined assessment.</p> | <p>2. Where plans including provisions for the development of critical raw material projects are subject to an assessment pursuant to Directive 2001/42/EC and pursuant to Article 6 of Directive 92/43/EEC, those assessments shall be combined. Where relevantapplicable, this combined assessment shall also address the impact on potentially affected water bodies and verify whether the plan would cause deterioration of the status or of the potential referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2000/60/EC or would potentially hamper that a water body achieves good status or good potential. Where relevant Member States are required to assess the impacts of existing and future activities on the marine environment, including land-sea interactions, as referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2014/89/EU, these impacts shall also be covered by the combined assessment while maintaining the same standard of quality. When there is a need for an assessment under Article 4 of Directive</p> | <p>2. Where plans including provisions for the development of critical raw material projects are subject to an assessment pursuant to Directive 2001/42/EC and pursuant to Article 6 of Directive 92/43/EEC, those assessments shall be combined. Where relevant, this combined assessment shall also address the impact on potentially affected water bodies and verify whether the plan would cause deterioration of the status or of the potential referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2000/60/EC or would potentially hamper that a water body achieves good status or good potential. Where relevant Member States are required to assess the impacts of existing and future activities on the marine environment, including land-sea interactions, as referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2014/89/EU, these impacts shall also be covered by the combined assessment.</p> | |

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| | | 2000/60/EC or Article 4 of Directive 2014/89/EU according to this Article, it shall be conducted in such a way that it does not lead to a prolongation of the time limits referred to in Article 10(1) and (2) and Article 11(3) if this Regulation. | | |
| Article 13 | | | | |
| 258 | Article 13 Applicability of UNECE conventions | Article 13 Applicability of UNECE conventions | Article 13 Applicability of UNECE conventions | |
| Article 13(1) | | | | |
| 259 | 1. The provisions set out in this Regulation are without prejudice to the obligations under Articles 6 and 7 of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, signed at Aarhus on 25 June 1998, and under the UNECE Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context, signed at Espoo on 25 February 1991. | 1. The provisions set out in this Regulation are without prejudice to the obligations under Articles 6 and 7 of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, signed at Aarhus on 25 June 1998, and under the UNECE Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context, signed at Espoo on 25 February 1991. | 1. The provisions set out in this Regulation are without prejudice to the obligations under Articles 6 and 7 of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, signed at Aarhus on 25 June 1998, and under the UNECE Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context, signed at Espoo on 25 February 1991 and its Protocol on | |

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| | | | Strategic Environmental Assessment, signed in Kyiv on 21 May 2003. | |
| Article 13(2) | | | | |
| 260 | 2. All decisions adopted pursuant to this Section shall be made publicly available. | 2. All decisions adopted pursuant to this Section shall be made publicly available in an easily understandable manner and all decisions concerning one project shall be available at the same website. | 2. All decisions adopted pursuant to this Section shall be made publicly available. | |
| Section 3 | | | | |
| 261 | Section 3 Enabling conditions | Section 3 Enabling conditions | Section 3 Enabling conditions | |
| Article 14 | | | | |
| 262 | Article 14 Accelerating implementation | Article 14 Accelerating implementation | Article 14 Accelerating implementation of Strategic Projects | |
| Article 14(1) | | | | |
| 263 | 1. The Commission and the Member States shall undertake activities to accelerate and crowd-in private investments in Strategic | 1. The Commission and the Member States as well as the local and regional authorities concerned shall undertake | 1. The Commission and the Member States shall may undertake activities to accelerate and crowd-in private investments in Strategic | |

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| | Projects. Such activities may, without prejudice to Article 107 and Article 108 of the TFEU, include providing and coordinating support to Strategic Projects facing difficulties in accessing finance. | activities to accelerate and crowd-out in facilitate private investments in Strategic Projects. Such activities may, without prejudice to To secure consistent supply within the Union, Member States shall, in accordance with Article 107 and Article 108 of the TFEU, include consider providing and coordinating support to Strategic Projects facing difficulties in accessing finance, as well as to start-ups active on specific stages of the value chain in order to support development and promote an innovative ecosystem and the broadest spectrum of technologies in that area. The Commission and the Member States shall refrain from activities that crowd out private investments. | Projects. Such activities may, without prejudice to Article 107 and Article 108 of the TFEU, include providing and coordinating support to Strategic Projects facing difficulties in accessing finance. | |
| Article 14(2) | | | | |
| 264 | 2. Member States may provide administrative support to Strategic Projects to facilitate their rapid and effective implementation, including by providing: | 2. The Commission and Member States, including regional and local authorities shall, where appropriate, may provide administrative support to Strategic Projects to facilitate their rapid and effective implementation, including by providing: | 2. The Member States may provide administrative support to The Member States whose territory is concerned by a Strategic Project shall take measures to contribute to its timely and effective implementation, including by | |

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| | | | providing: These measures may include assistance to ensure compliance with applicable administrative and reporting obligations. | |
| Article 14(2), point (a) | | | | |
| 265 | (a) assistance to ensure compliance with applicable administrative and reporting obligations; | (a) assistance to ensure compliance with applicable administrative and reporting obligations; | (a) assistance to ensure compliance with applicable administrative and reporting obligations; | |
| Article 14(2), point (b) | | | | |
| 266 | (b) assistance to project promoters to further increase the public acceptance of the project. | (b) assistance to project promoters to further increase the timely public acceptance participation in and consultation of the project-, including by following recommendations and best practices shared by the Board where necessary; | (b) assistance to project promoters to further increase the public acceptance of the project. | |
| Article 14(2), point (ba) | | | | |
| 266a | | (ba) updates of predictable and ad hoc administrative delays of the project promoters with regard to the permitting process and the underlying reasoning | | |

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| | | while ensuring regular, timely and clear communication; | | |
| Article 14(2), point (bb) | | | | |
| 266b | | (bb) the seed funding programmes specific to raw materials resulting from the Net Zero Industry Academies referred to in [OP: please insert here reference to Net Zero Industry Act]. | | |
| Article 14(2a) | | | | |
| 266c | | 2a. The Commission may address an opinion to Member States on the alignment of the national implementation with the objectives laid down in Article 1(2). | | |
| Article 15 | | | | |
| 267 | Article 15 Coordination of financing | Article 15 Coordination of financing | Article 15 Coordination of financing | |
| Article 15(1) | | | | |
| 268 | 1. The standing sub-group referred | 1. The standing sub-group referred | 1. The standing sub-group referred | |

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| | to in Article 35(6), point (a) shall , at the request of a project promoter of a Strategic Project, discuss and advise on how the financing of its project can be completed, taking into account the funding already secured and considering at least the following elements: | to in Article 35(6), point (a), shall , at the request of a project promoter of a Strategic Project, discuss and advise on how the financing of its project can be completed and issue recommendations on future resources and funding instruments , taking into account the funding already secured and considering at least the following elements: | to in Article 35(6), point (a) shall-, at the request of a project promoter of a Strategic Project, discuss and advise on how the financing of its project can be completed, taking into account the funding already secured and considering at least the following elements: | |
| Article 15(1), point (a) | | | | |
| 269 | (a) additional private sources of financing; | (a) additional private sources of financing as well as support through resources from the European Investment Bank Group or other international financial institutions, including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, with a particular focus on the Global Gateway Initiative for Strategic Projects outside of the Union; | (a) additional private sources of financing; | |
| Article 15(1), point (b) | | | | |
| 270 | (b) support through resources from the European Investment Bank Group or other international | (b) support through resources from the European Investment Bank Group or other international | (b) support through– resources from– the European Investment Bank Group or other international | |

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| | financial institutions including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; | financial institutions including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; | financial institutions including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; | |
| Article 15(1), point (c) | | | | |
| 271 | (c) existing Member State instruments and programmes, including from national promotional banks and institutions; | (c) existing Member State instruments and programmes, including from export credit agencies , national promotional banks and institutions; | (c) existing Member State instruments and programmes, including from national promotional banks and institutions; | |
| Article 15(1), point (d) | | | | |
| 272 | (d) relevant Union funding and financing programmes. | (d) relevant Union funding and financing programmes. | (d) relevant Union funding and financing programmes. | |
| Article 15(1a) | | | | |
| 272a | | 1a. By ... [18 months after entry into force of this Regulation] and every year thereafter, the Commission, assisted by the standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6), point (a), shall submit a report to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission. The report shall describe obstacles to access finance, and recommendations to facilitate access to finance for | 1a. The standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6) shall 2 years after entry into force of this Regulation submit a report to the Board describing obstacles to access to finance and recommendations to facilitate access to finance for Strategic Projects. | |

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| | | Strategic Projects including the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. | | |
| Article 15(1b) | | | | |
| 272b | | | 1b. Any advise provided by the standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6)(a) to the project promotor shall be without prejudice to decisions of potential providers of finance. | |
| Article 16 | | | | |
| 273 | Article 16 Facilitating off-take agreements | Article 16 Facilitating off-take agreements | Article 16 Facilitating off-take agreements | |
| Article 16(1) | | | | |
| 274 | 1. The Commission shall set up a system to facilitate the conclusion of off-take agreements related to Strategic Projects, in compliance with competition rules. | 1. The Commission shall set up a system to facilitate the conclusion of off-take agreements related to Strategic Projects, in compliance with competition rules. | 1. The Commission shall set up a system to facilitate the conclusion of off-take agreements related to Strategic Projects, in compliance with competition rules. | |
| Article 16(2) | | | | |
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| | 2. The system referred to in paragraph 1 shall allow potential off-takers to make bids indicating: | 2. The system referred to in paragraph 1 shall allow potential off-takers to make bids indicating: | 2. The system referred to in paragraph 1 shall allow potential off-takers to make bids indicating: | |
| Article 16(2), point (a) | | | | |
| 276 | (a) the volume and quality of strategic raw materials they intend to purchase; | (a) the volume and quality of strategic raw materials they intend to purchase; | (a) the volume and quality of strategic raw materials they intend to purchase; | |
| Article 16(2), point (b) | | | | |
| 277 | (b) the intended price or price range; | (b) the intended price or price range; | (b) the intended price or price range; | |
| Article 16(2), point (c) | | | | |
| 278 | (c) the intended duration of the off-take agreement. | (c) the intended duration of the off-take agreement. | (c) the intended duration of the off-take agreement. | |
| Article 16(3) | | | | |
| 279 | 3. The system referred to in paragraph 1 shall allow project promoters of Strategic Projects to make offers indicating: | 3. The system referred to in paragraph 1 shall allow project promoters of Strategic Projects to make offers indicating: | 3. The system referred to in paragraph 1 shall allow project promoters of Strategic Projects to make offers indicating: | |
| Article 16(3), point (a) | | | | |
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| | (a) the volume and quality of strategic raw materials for which they are seeking to conclude off-take agreements; | (a) the volume and quality of strategic raw materials for which they are seeking to conclude off-take agreements; | (a) the volume and quality of strategic raw materials for which they are seeking to conclude off-take agreements; | |
| Article 16(3), point (b) | | | | |
| 281 | (b) the intended price or price range at which they are willing to sell; | (b) the intended price or price range at which they are willing to sell; | (b) the intended price or price range at which they are willing to sell; | |
| Article 16(3), point (c) | | | | |
| 282 | (c) the intended duration of the off-take agreement. | (c) the intended duration of the off-take agreement. | (c) the intended duration of the off-take agreement. | |
| Article 16(4) | | | | |
| 283 | 4. Based on the bids and offers received pursuant to paragraph 2 and 3, the Commission shall bring project promoters of Strategic Projects in contact with potential off-takers relevant for their project. | 4. Based on the bids and offers received pursuant to paragraph 2 and 3, the Commission shall bring project promoters of Strategic Projects in contact with potential off-takers relevant for their project. | 4. Based on the bids and offers received pursuant to paragraph 2 and 3, the Commission shall bring project promoters of Strategic Projects in contact with potential off-takers relevant for their project. | |
| Article 16(4a) | | | | |
| 283a | | 4a. The system shall be accessible to project promoters where a Strategic Project has not | | |

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| | | yet been granted but has reached an advanced level in applying for a permit by the national competent authority referred to in Article 8(1). | | |
| Article 17 | | | | |
| 284 | Article 17 Online accessibility of administrative information | Article 17 Online accessibility of administrative information | Article 17 Online accessibility of administrative information | |
| Article 17, first paragraph | | | | |
| 285 | Member States shall provide the following information on administrative processes relevant to critical raw material projects online, and in a centralised and easily accessible manner: | 1. Member States shall provide the following information on administrative processes relevant to critical raw material projects online, and in a centralised and easily accessible manner: | Member States shall provide the following information on administrative processes relevant to critical raw material projects online, and in a centralised and easily accessible manner: | |
| Article 17, first paragraph, point (-a) | | | | |
| 285a | | | (-a) the contact points referred to in Article 8 paragraph 1; | |
| Article 17, first paragraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 286 | (a) the permit-granting process; | (a) the permit-granting process and related administrative | (a) the permit-granting process including information on dispute | |

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| | | processes required for obtaining the permit; | settlement; | |
| Article 17, first paragraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 287 | (b) financing and investment services; | (b) financing and investment services; | (b) financing and investment services; | |
| Article 17, first paragraph, point (c) | | | | |
| 288 | (c) funding possibilities at Union or Member State level; | (c) funding possibilities at Union or Member State level; | (c) funding possibilities at Union or Member State level; | |
| Article 17, first paragraph, point (d) | | | | |
| 289 | (d) business support services, including but not limited to corporate tax declaration, local tax laws, labour law. | (d) business support services, including but not limited to corporate tax declaration, local tax laws, labour law. | (d) business support services, including but not limited to corporate tax declaration, local tax laws, labour law. | |
| Article 17, 1. a | | | | |
| 289a | | 1a. The Commission shall, in a centralised and easily accessible manner, provide information on administrative processes relevant to obtaining the status of Strategic Projects online. | | |
| Section 4 | | | | |

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| 290 | Section 4 Exploration | Section 4 Exploration | Section 4 Exploration | |
| Article 18 | | | | |
| 291 | Article 18 National exploration programmes | Article 18 National exploration programmes | Article 18 National exploration programmes | |
| Article 18(1) | | | | |
| 292 | 1. Each Member State shall draw up a national programme for general exploration targeted at critical raw materials. Each Member State shall draw up the first such programme by [OP please insert: 1 year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The national programmes shall be reviewed and, if necessary, updated, at least every 5 years. | 1. Each Member State shall draw up a national programme for general exploration targeted at critical raw materials. Each Member State shall draw up the first such programme by [OP please insert: 1 year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The national programmes shall be reviewed and, if necessary, digitally updated, at least with data incorporated from other exploration campaigns for publication every 5 three years. | 1. Each Member State shall draw up a national programme for general exploration targeted at critical raw materials and carrier minerals of critical raw materials . Each Member State shall draw up the first such programme by [OP please insert: 1 year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The national programmes shall be reviewed and, if necessary, updated, at least every 5 years. | |
| Article 18(2) | | | | |
| 293 | 2. The national exploration programmes referred to in paragraph 1 shall include measures to increase available information | 2. The national exploration programmes referred to in paragraph 1 shall include measures to increase available information | 2. The national exploration programmes referred to in paragraph 1 shall include measures to increase available information | |

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| | on the Union's critical raw material occurrences, including deep ore deposits. They shall include, as appropriate, the following measures: | on the Union's critical raw material occurrences, including deep ore deposits. They shall include, as appropriate, the following measures: | on the Union's critical raw material occurrences, including deep ore deposits . They shall include, as appropriate, the following measures: | |
| Article 18(2), point (a) | | | | |
| 294 | (a) mineral mapping at a suitable scale; | (a) mineral mapping at a suitable scale, including the potential of existing tailings ; | (a) mineral mapping at a suitable scale; | |
| Article 18(2), point (b) | | | | |
| 295 | (b) geochemical campaigns, including to establish the chemical compositions of soils, sediments, rocks; | (b) geochemical campaigns, including to establish the chemical compositions of soils, sediments, rocks; | (b) geochemical campaigns, including to establish the chemical compositions of soils, sediments, rocks; | |
| Article 18(2), point (c) | | | | |
| 296 | (c) geoscientific surveys, such as geophysical surveys; | (c) geoscientific surveys, such as geophysical surveys; | (c) geoscientific surveys, such as geophysical surveys; | |
| Article 18(2), point (d) | | | | |
| 297 | (d) processing of the data gathered through general exploration, including through the development of predictive maps; | (d) processing of the data gathered through general exploration, including through the development of predictive maps; | (d) processing of the data gathered through general exploration, including through the development of predictive maps; | |

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| Article 18(2), point (e) | | | | |
| 298 | (e) reprocessing of existing geoscientific survey data to check for unidentified mineral occurrences containing critical raw materials. | (e) reprocessing of existing geoscientific survey data to check for unidentified mineral occurrences containing critical raw materials and carrier metals which may contain critical raw materials. | (e) reprocessing of existing geoscientific survey data to check for unidentified mineral occurrences containing critical raw materials. | |
| Article 18(2a) | | | | |
| 298a | | | 2a. Where a Member State's geological conditions are so that, with a high degree of certainty, no deposits of critical raw materials or their carrier minerals will be identified through the measures listed in paragraph 2, the national programme referred to in paragraph 1 may consist of scientific evidence to that effect. | |
| Article 18(3) | | | | |
| 299 | 3. Member States shall communicate to the Commission their national programmes referred to in paragraph 1. | 3. Member States shall communicate to the Commission their draft national programmes referred to in paragraph 1. The | 3. Member States shall communicate to the Commission their national programmes referred to in paragraph 1. | |

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| | | Commission may issue an opinion with regard to the scope and format of their exploration programmes, to ensure a streamlined Union approach. The Commission may also help Member States in setting up and implementing their national exploration programmes through technical, digital and technological resources. | | |
| Article 18(3), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 299a | | The Member States shall communicate to the Commission the finalised national programmes referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. The Commission shall then forward those programmes to the Board so that they can be discussed in the subgroup referred to in Article 35(6), point (e). | | |
| Article 18(4) | | | | |
| 300 | 4. Member States shall, as part of the report referred to in Article 43, provide information on progress in the implementation of the measures included in their national | 4. Member States shall, as part of the report referred to in Article 43, provide information on progress in the implementation of the measures included in their national | 4. Member States shall, as part of the report referred to in Article 43, provide information on progress in the implementation of the measures included in their national | |

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| | programmes. | programmes. | programmes. | |
| Article 18(5), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 301 | 5. Member States shall make the information on their mineral occurrences containing critical raw materials gathered through the measures set out in the national programmes referred to in paragraph 1 publicly available on a free access website. This information shall, where applicable, include the classification of the identified occurrences using the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources. | 5. Member States shall make the updated information on their mineral occurrences containing critical raw materials gathered through the measures set out in the national programmes referred to in paragraph 1 publicly available on a free access website upon reasoned request by academia, national competent authorities, Union or national, regional and local agencies, national geological institutes or surveys. This information shall, where applicable, include the classification of the identified occurrences using the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources. | 5. Member States shall make the information on their mineral occurrences containing critical raw materials gathered through communicate the measures set out in the national programmes referred to in paragraph 1 publicly and make available on a free access website, or upon request, the information from these programmes. This information shall, where applicable, include the classification of the identified occurrences using the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources. | |
| Article 18(5), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 302 | The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing a template for making available the information referred to in the first subparagraph. The template may indicate how the | The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing a template for making available the information referred to in the first subparagraph. The template may indicate how the | The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing a template for making available the information referred to in the first subparagraph. The template may indicate how the | |

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| | information referred to in the first subparagraph shall be expressed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37(2). | information referred to in the first subparagraph shall be expressed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37(2). | information referred to in the first subparagraph shall be expressed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37(2). | |
| Article 18(6) | | | | |
| 303 | 6. Taking into consideration existing cooperation on general exploration, the standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6), point (b) shall discuss the national programmes referred to in paragraph 1 and their implementation, including at least: | 6. Taking into consideration existing cooperation on general exploration, the standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6), point (b) shall discuss the national programmes referred to in paragraph 1 and their implementation, including at least: | 6. Taking into consideration existing cooperation on general exploration, the standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6), point (b) shall discuss the national programmes referred to in paragraph 1 and their implementation, including at least: | |
| Article 18(6), point (a) | | | | |
| 304 | (a) the potential for cooperation, including on exploration of cross-border mineral occurrences and common geological formations; | (a) the potential for cooperation, including on exploration of cross-border mineral occurrences and common geological formations; | (a) the potential for cooperation, including on exploration of cross-border mineral occurrences and common geological formations; | |
| Article 18(6), point (b) | | | | |
| 305 | (b) best practices related to the measures listed in paragraph 2; | (b) best practices related to the measures listed in paragraph 2; | (b) best practices related to the measures listed in paragraph 2; | |
| Article 18(6), point (c) | | | | |

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| 306 | (c) the possibility to create an integrated database for storing the results of the national programmes referred to in paragraph 1. | <p>(c) the possibility to create an integrated database for storing the resultsintegration of the results of the national programmes referred to in paragraph 1 into the spatial data infrastructure referred to in Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the national programmes referred to in paragraph 1Council¹ and to make this spatial data infrastructure accessible to all national competent authorities to increase data-sharing.</p> <p>¹ Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) (OJ L 108, 25.4.2007, p. 1).</p> | (c) the possibility to create an integrated database for storing the results of the national programmes referred to in paragraph 1. | |
| Article 18(6a) | | | | |
| 306a | | 6a. Member States shall support the technological maturity of exploration technologies for deep and complex deposits of critical raw materials at least by including support actions to that effect under national R&I programmes, while minimising | | |

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| | | the environmental impact of those technologies. | | |
| Chapter 4 | | | | |
| 307 | Chapter 4 Risk monitoring and mitigation | Chapter 4 Risk monitoring and mitigation | Chapter 4 Risk monitoring and mitigation | |
| Article 19 | | | | |
| 308 | Article 19 Monitoring and stress testing | Article 19 Monitoring and stress testing | Article 19 Monitoring and stress testing | |
| Article 19(1) | | | | |
| 309 | 1. The Commission shall monitor supply risk related to critical raw materials. That monitoring shall cover at least the evolution of the following parameters: | 1. The Commission shall monitor supply risk related to critical raw materials. That monitoring shall cover at least the evolution of the following parameters: | 1. The Commission shall monitor supply risk risks related to critical raw materials, in particular those that would risk to distort competition or fragment the internal market . That monitoring shall cover at least the evolution of the following parameters: | |
| Article 19(1), point (a) | | | | |
| 310 | (a) trade flows; | (a) trade flows; | (a) trade flows; | |
| Article 19(1), point (b) | | | | |

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| 311 | (b) demand and supply; | (b) demand and supply; | (b) demand and supply; | |
| Article 19(1), point (c) | | | | |
| 312 | (c) concentration of supply; | (c) concentration of supply; | (c) concentration of supply; | |
| Article 19(1), point (d) | | | | |
| 313 | (d) Union and global production and production capacities at different stages of the value chain. | (d) Union and global production and production capacities at different stages of the value chain. | (d) Union and global production and production capacities at different stages of the value chain-; | |
| Article 19(1), point (da) | | | | |
| 313a | | (da) price volatility; | | |
| Article 19(1), point (db) | | | | |
| 313b | | (db) permitting bottlenecks; | | |
| Article 19(1), point (dc) | | | | |
| 313c | | (dc) Union and global recycling capacities of strategic raw materials; | | |
| Article 19(1), point (da) | | | | |

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| 313d | | | (d1) potential obstacles to trade in raw materials or in goods that use critical raw materials as input within the internal market. | |
| Article 19(1), point (db) | | | | |
| 313e | | (dd) geopolitical developments, human rights crises and security challenges facing the Union. | (db) | |
| Article 19(2) | | | | |
| 314 | 2. The national authorities participating in the standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6), point (c) shall support the Commission in the monitoring referred to in paragraph 1 by: | 2. The national authorities participating in the standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6), point (c) shall support the Commission in the monitoring referred to in paragraph 1 by: | 2. The national authorities participating in the standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6); point (c) shall support the Commission in the monitoring referred to in paragraph 1 by: | |
| Article 19(2), point (a) | | | | |
| 315 | (a) sharing any information they have at their disposal on the evolution of the parameters listed in paragraph 1, including the information referred to in Article 20; | (a) sharing any information they have at their disposal on the evolution of the parameters listed in paragraph 1, including the information referred to in Article 20; | (a) sharing any relevant information they have at their disposal on the evolution of the parameters listed in paragraph 1, including the information referred to in Article 20; | |
| Article 19(2), point (b) | | | | |

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| 316 | (b) gathering, in coordination with the Commission and the other participating authorities, information on the evolution of the parameters listed in paragraph 1, including the information referred to in Article 20; | (b) gathering, in coordination with the Commission and the other participating authorities, information on the evolution of the parameters listed in paragraph 1, including the information referred to in Article 20 without prejudice to applicable competition and anti-trust law ; | (b) gathering, in coordination with the Commission and the other participating authorities, information on the evolution of the parameters listed in paragraph 1, including the information referred to in Article 20; | |
| Article 19(2), point (c) | | | | |
| 317 | (c) providing an analysis of the supply risks for critical raw materials in light of the evolution of the parameters listed in paragraph 1. | (c) providing an analysis of the supply risks for critical raw materials in light of the evolution of the parameters listed in paragraph 1. | (c) providing an analysis of the supply risks for critical raw materials in light of the evolution of the parameters listed in paragraph 1. | |
| Article 19(3), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 318 | 3. The Commission, in collaboration with the national authorities participating in the standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6), point (c), shall ensure that a stress test is performed for each strategic raw material's supply chain at least every three years. To that end, the standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6), point (c) shall | 3. The Commission, in collaboration with the national authorities participating in the standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6), point (c), shall ensure that a stress test is performed for each strategic critical raw material's supply chain at least every three two years or if supply risks are detected as a result of the | 3. The Commission, in collaboration with the national authorities participating in the standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6), point (e) 35(6)(c) , shall ensure that a stress test is performed for each strategic raw material's supply chain at least every three years. To that end, the standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6), point (c) shall | |

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| | coordinate and divide the implementation of stress tests for the different strategic raw materials by the different participating authorities. | monitoring referred in paragraph 1. To that end, the standing sub-group referred to in Article 35(6), point (c), shall coordinate and divide the implementation of stress tests for the different strategic critical raw materials by the different participating authorities. | coordinate and divide the implementation of stress tests for the different strategic raw materials by the different participating authorities. | |
| Article 19(3), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 319 | The stress tests referred to in the first subparagraph shall consist of an assessment of the vulnerability of the Union's supply chain of the relevant strategic raw material to supply disruptions by estimating the impact of different scenarios that may cause such disruptions and their potential effects, taking into account at least the following elements: | The stress tests referred to in the first subparagraph shall consist of an assessment of the vulnerability of the Union's supply chain of the relevant strategic critical raw material to supply disruptions by estimating the impact of different scenarios that may cause such disruptions and their potential effects, taking into account at least the following elements: | The stress tests referred to in the first subparagraph shall consist of an assessment of the vulnerability of the Union's supply chain of the relevant strategic raw material to supply disruptions by estimating the impact of different scenarios that may cause such disruptions and their potential effects on the internal market , taking into account at least the following elements: | |
| Article 19(3), second subparagraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 320 | (a) where the raw material concerned is extracted, processed or recycled; | (a) where the raw material concerned is extracted, processed or recycled; | (a) where the raw material concerned is extracted, processed or recycled; | |

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| Article 19(3), second subparagraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 321 | (b) the capacities of economic operators along the value chain as well as the market structure; | (b) the capacities of economic operators along the value chain as well as the market structure; | (b) the capacities of economic operators along the value chain as well as the market structure; | |
| Article 19(3), second subparagraph, point (c) | | | | |
| 322 | (c) factors that might affect supply, including but not limited to the geopolitical situation, logistics, energy supply, workforce or natural disasters; | (c) factors that might affect supply, including but not limited to the geopolitical situation, trade disputes including acts of economic coercion , logistics, energy supply, workforce or natural disasters; | (c) factors that might affect supply, including but not limited to the geopolitical situation, logistics, energy supply, workforce or natural disasters; | |
| Article 19(3), second subparagraph, point (d) | | | | |
| 323 | (d) the availability of alternative supply sources and of substitute materials; | (d) the availability of alternative and ability to swiftly diversify supply sources, substitute materials or mitigate the demand through increases in efficiency and of substitute materials ; | (d) the availability of alternative supply sources and of substitute materials; | |
| Article 19(3), second subparagraph, point (e) | | | | |
| 324 | (e) the users of the relevant raw material along the value chain and their share of demand, with special | (e) the users of the relevant raw material along the value chain and their share of demand, with special | (e) the users of the relevant raw material along the value chain and their share of demand, with special | |

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| | attention to the manufacturing of technologies relevant for the green and digital transitions as well as defence and space applications. | attention to the manufacturing of technologies relevant for the green and digital transitions as well as defence and space aerospace applications. | attention to the manufacturing of technologies relevant for the green and digital transitions as well as defence and space applications-; | |
| Article 19(3), second subparagraph, point (ea) | | | | |
| 324a | | | (ea) potential obstacles to cross-border trade in relevant raw materials or in goods that that use raw materials as an input within the internal market. | |
| Article 19(3a), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 325 | 4. The Commission shall make publicly available on a free access website and regularly update a monitoring dashboard containing: | 4. The Commission shall make publicly available on a free access website and regularly update a monitoring dashboard upon a reasoned request by academia, national competent authorities, Union agencies or Member States geological institutes or surveys, information containing: | 4. The Commission shall make publicly available on a free access website and regularly update a monitoring dashboard containing: | |
| Article 19(3a), first subparagraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 326 | (a) the available information on the evolution of the parameters referred to in paragraph 1; | (a) the available information on the evolution of the parameters referred to in paragraph 1; | (a) the available aggregated information on the evolution of the parameters referred to in paragraph | |

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| | | | 1; | |
| Article 19(3a), first subparagraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 327 | (b) a calculation of the supply risk for critical raw materials in light of the information referred to in point (a); | (b) a calculation of the supply risk for critical raw materials in light of the information referred to in point (a); | (b) aan an aggregated description of calculation of the supply risk for critical raw materials in light of the information referred to in point (a); | |
| Article 19(3a), first subparagraph, point (c) | | | | |
| 328 | (c) the results of the stress tests referred to in paragraph 3; | (c) the results of the stress tests referred to in paragraph 3; | (c) the results of the stress tests referred to in paragraph 3; | |
| Article 19(3a), first subparagraph, point (d) | | | | |
| 329 | (d) where appropriate, suggestion for suitable mitigation strategies to decrease supply risk. | (d) where appropriate, suggestion for suitable mitigation strategies to decrease supply risk. | (d) where appropriate, suggestion general suggestions for suitable mitigation strategies to decrease supply risk-; | |
| Article 19(3a), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 329a | | If there are reasonable grounds to assume that making available information referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph to any of the actors referred to in that subparagraph 1 would lead to geopolitical | unless it endangers the protection of trade and business secrets and other sensitive, confidential and classified information. | |

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| | | disadvantages, the Commission may refuse to make available the information to any of those actors on a case-by-case basis. | | |
| Article 19(5) | | | | |
| 330 | 5. Where, based on the information gathered pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, the Commission considers that there is a clear indication of the risk of a supply disruption, the Commission shall alert Member States, the Board and the Union governance bodies of crisis vigilance or crisis management mechanisms whose scope covers relevant critical or strategic raw materials. | 5. Where, based on the information gathered pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, the Commission considers that there is a clear indication of the risk of a supply disruption, the Commission shall alert Member States, the Board, the European Parliament and the Union governance bodies of crisis vigilance or crisis management mechanisms whose scope covers relevant critical or strategic raw materials. | 5. Where, based on The Commission shall analyse the information gathered pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, upon alert pursuant to paragraph 5a, or by other means. Where the Commission, based on the analysis, considers that there is a clear indication of the risk of a supply disruption likely to distort competition or fragment the internal market, the Commission shall alert Member States, the Board and the Union governance bodies of crisis vigilance or crisis management mechanisms whose scope covers relevant critical or strategic raw materials. Where relevant, the Commission shall also assess whether this risk requires an update of the list of strategic raw materials pursuant to Article 3(3). | |
| Article 19(5a) | | | | |

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| 330a | | 5a. Large companies manufacturing strategic technologies using strategic raw materials shall take appropriate risk management and mitigation measures regarding their supply chains of critical raw materials and shall share them with their board of directors on a regular basis as well as ad hoc if needed. | | |
| Article 19(5a) | | | | |
| 330b | | | 5a. Where a Member State becomes aware of a risk of serious disruption in the supply of strategic raw materials, it shall alert the Commission without undue delay. | |
| Article 20 | | | | |
| 331 | Article 20 Information obligations for monitoring | Article 20 Information obligations for monitoring | Article 20 Information obligations for monitoring | |
| Article 20(1) | | | | |
| 332 | 1. Member States shall, as part of the report referred to in Article 43, | 1. Member States shall, as part of the report referred to in Article 43, | 1. Member States shall, as part of the report referred to in Article 43, | |

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| | provide information to the Commission on any new or existing raw material project on their territory that is relevant regarding to Article 19(1), point (d), including a classification of new projects according to the United Nations Framework Classification of Resources. | provide information to the Commission on any new or existing raw material project on their territory that is relevant regarding to Article 19(1), point (d), including a classification of new projects according to the United Nations Framework Classification of Resources. | provide information to the Commission on any new or existing critical raw material project on their territory that is relevant regarding to Article 19(1), point (d), including a classification of new projects according to the United Nations Framework Classification of Resources. | |
| Article 20(1a) | | | | |
| 332a | | The Member State providing information in accordance with the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall obtain that information exclusively from the data submitted in the permit granting application. Any information provided under the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall be treated in accordance with Article 44. | | |
| Article 20(2) | | | | |
| 333 | 2. Member States shall identify key market operators along the critical raw materials value chain established in their territory and shall: | 2. Member States shall identify key market operators the large companies operating along the critical raw materials value chain established in their territory and shall: | 2. Member States shall identify key market operators along the critical raw materials value chain established in their territory and shall: | |

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| | | | | |
| Article 20(2), point (a) | | | | |
| 334 | (a) monitor their activities through regular and proportionate surveys with a view to gathering information required for the monitoring tasks referred to in Article 19; | (a) monitor their activities through regular and proportionate surveys with a view to gathering information required for the monitoring tasks referred to in Article 19;. Large companies identified under this paragraph shall only be required to submit information they collect as part of already existing monitoring exercises or stress tests, to the extent that such information is already available. The large companies shall not be required to submit any data that includes business risk. Member States shall ensure that information is treated in accordance with Article 44. | (a) monitor their activities by exploring publicly available data and if necessary , through regular and proportionate surveys with a view to gathering information required for the monitoring tasks referred to in Article 19; | |
| Article 20(2), point (b) | | | | |
| 335 | (b) as part of the report referred to in Article 43, provide information on the results of those surveys; | (b) as part of the report referred to in Article 43, provide information on the results of those surveys; | (b) as part of the report referred to in Article 43, provide information on the results of those surveys; the information gathering pursuant to paragraph 2 (a); | |

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| Article 20(2), point (c) | | | | |
| 336 | (c) without delay notify the Commission of major events that may hinder the regular operations of the activities of key market operators. | (c) without delay notify the Commission of major events that may hinder the regular operations of the activities of key market operators. | (c) without delay notify the Commission of major events that may hinder the regular operations of the activities of key market operators. | |
| Article 20(3) | | | | |
| 337 | 3. Member States shall transmit the data collected pursuant to paragraphs 2(a) and (b) of this Article to national statistical authorities and to Eurostat for the purposes of compiling statistics in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Member States shall designate the national authority responsible for transmitting the data to national statistical offices and Eurostat. | 3. Member States shall transmit the data collected pursuant to paragraphs 2(a) and (b) of this Article to national statistical authorities and to Eurostat for the purposes of compiling statistics in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Member States shall designate the national authority responsible for transmitting the data to national statistical offices and Eurostat. | 3. Member States shall transmit the data collected pursuant to paragraphs 2(a) and (b) of this Article to national statistical authorities and to Eurostat for the purposes of compiling statistics in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Member States shall designate the national authority responsible for transmitting the data to national statistical offices and Eurostat. | |
| Article 20(3a) | | | | |
| 337a | | 3a. Member States shall, after consulting relevant stakeholders along the critical raw materials value chain, develop a single template to be filled in by large | | |

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| | | companies for answering the surveys referred to in paragraph 2, point (a). The single template may indicate how the information referred to in paragraph 2, point (a) is to be formulated. The scope of information required to complete the single template shall be reasonable. | | |
| Article 21 | | | | |
| 338 | Article 21 Reporting of strategic stocks | Article 21 Reporting of strategic stocks | Article 21 Reporting of strategic stocks | |
| Article 21(1) | | | | |
| 339 | 1. Member States shall, as part of the report referred to in Article 43, submit to the Commission information on the state of their strategic stocks of strategic raw materials. | 1. Member States shall, as part of the report referred to in Article 43, submit to the Commission information on the state of their strategic stocks of strategic raw materials. | 1. Member States shall, as part of the report referred to in Article 43, submit to the Commission information on the state of their strategic stocks of strategic raw materials. Member States shall not be required to submit information regarding certain strategic stocks when such information could compromise its defence and national security. In this case, it shall present a justified notice in accordance with paragraph 44(4). | |

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| | | | | |
| Article 21(1a), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 340 | 2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall cover stocks held by all public authorities, publicly owned companies or economic operators charged by a Member State to build up strategic stocks on its behalf and shall at least include a description of: | 2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall cover stocks held by all public authorities, publicly owned companies or economic operators charged by a Member State to build up or manage strategic stocks on its behalf and shall at least include a description of: | 2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall cover stocks held by all public authorities, publicly owned companies or economic operators charged by a Member State to build up strategic stocks on its behalf and shall at least include a description of: | |
| Article 21(1a), first subparagraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 341 | (a) the level of stocks available for each strategic raw material, measured both in tonnes and as a percentage of annual national consumption of the relevant materials, as well as the chemical form and purity of the materials stocked; | (a) the level of stocks available for each strategic raw material, measured both in tonnes and as a percentage of annual national consumption of the relevant materials, as well as the chemical form and purity of the materials stocked; | (a) the level of stocks available for each strategic raw material, on an aggregated level , measured both in tonnes and as a percentage of annual national consumption of the relevant materials, as well as the chemical form and purity of the materials stocked; | |
| Article 21(1a), first subparagraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 342 | (b) the evolution of the level of stocks available for each strategic raw material over the preceding 5 years; | (b) the evolution of the level of stocks available for each strategic raw material over the preceding 5 years; | (b) the evolution of the level of stocks available for each strategic raw material, on an aggregated level , over the preceding 5 years; | |

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| Article 21(1a), first subparagraph, point (c) | | | | |
| 343 | (c) any rules or procedures applicable to the release, allocation and distribution of strategic stocks. | (c) any rules or procedures applicable to the release, allocation and distribution of strategic stocks. | (c) any rules or procedures applicable to the release, allocation and distribution of strategic stocks-; | |
| Article 21(1a), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 343a | | | unless it endangers the protection of trade and business secrets and other sensitive, confidential and classified information. | |
| Article 21(3) | | | | |
| 344 | 3. The report may also include information of strategic stocks of critical and other raw materials. | 3. The report may also include information of strategic stocks of critical and other raw materials. | 3. The report may also include information of strategic stocks of critical and other raw materials. | |
| Article 22 | | | | |
| 345 | Article 22 Coordination of strategic stocks | Article 22 Coordination Monitoring of strategic stocks | Article 22 Coordination of strategic stocks | |
| Article 22(1) | | | | |
| 346 | 1. By [OP please complete: 2 year | 1. By [OP please complete: 2 year | 1. By [OP please complete: 2 | |

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| | after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and every 2 years after that, the Commission shall, based on the information received pursuant to Article 21(1), share with the Board: | after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and every 2 years after that, the Commission shall, based on the information received pursuant to Article 21(1), share with the Board and the European Parliament: | year years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and every 2 years after that, the Commission shall, based on the information received pursuant to Article 21(1), share with the Board: | |
| Article 22(1), point (a) | | | | |
| 347 | (a) a draft benchmark indicating a safe level of Union stocks for each strategic raw material, defined pursuant to paragraph 2; | (a) a draft benchmark indicating a safe information on the overall level of Union stocks for each strategic raw material, defined pursuant to paragraph 2; | (a) a draft benchmark indicating a safe level of Union stocks for each strategic raw material, defined pursuant to paragraph 2; | |
| Article 22(1), point (b) | | | | |
| 348 | (b) a comparison of the overall level of Union stocks for each strategic raw material and the draft benchmark referred to in point (a); | (b) a comparison of the overall level of Union stocks for each strategic raw material and the draft benchmark referred to in point (a); | (b) a comparison of the overall level of Union stocks for each strategic raw material and the draft benchmark referred to in point (a); | |
| Article 22(1), point (c) | | | | |
| 349 | (c) information on the potential cross-border accessibility of strategic stocks, in light of the rules or procedures for their release, allocation and distribution. | (c) information on the potential cross-border accessibility of strategic stocks, in light of the rules or procedures for their release, allocation and distribution. | (c) information on the potential cross-border accessibility of strategic stocks, in light of the rules or procedures for their release, allocation and distribution. | |

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| Article 22(2) | | | | |
| 350 | 2. The Commission, taking account of the views of the Board, shall adopt a benchmark indicating a safe level of Union stocks of strategic raw materials, which shall: | 2. The Commission, taking account of the views of the Board, shall adopt a benchmark indicating a safe level of Union stocks of strategic raw materials, which shall: | 2. The Commission, taking account of the views of the Board, shall adopt a benchmark indicating a safe level of Union stocks of strategic raw materials, which shall: | |
| Article 22(2), point (a) | | | | |
| 351 | (a) be expressed as the amount needed to cover an amount of days of average daily net imports in case of a supply disruption, calculated on the basis of the amount of imports during the previous calendar year; | (a) be expressed as the amount needed to cover an amount of days of average daily net imports in case of a supply disruption, calculated on the basis of the amount of imports during the previous calendar year; | (a) be expressed as the amount needed to cover an amount of days of average daily net imports in case of a supply disruption, calculated on the basis of the amount of imports during the previous calendar year; | |
| Article 22(2), point (b) | | | | |
| 352 | (b) take into account stocks held by private operators, to the extent that information on such stocks is available; | (b) take into account stocks held by private operators, to the extent that information on such stocks is available; | (b) take into account stocks held by private operators, to the extent that information on such stocks is available; | |
| Article 22(2), point (c) | | | | |
| 353 | | | | |

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| | (c) be proportionate to the supply risk and economic importance associated with the relevant strategic raw material. | (c) be proportionate to the supply risk and economic importance associated with the relevant strategic raw material. | (c) be proportionate to the supply risk and economic importance associated with the relevant strategic raw material. | |
| Article 22(3) | | | | |
| 354 | 3. The Commission, taking account of the views of the Board, may issue opinions addressed to Member States: | 3. The Commission, taking account of the views of the Board, may shall, where appropriate, issue opinions addressed to Member States: | 3. The Commission, taking account of the views of the Board, may issue opinions addressed to Member States: | |
| Article 22(3), point (a) | | | | |
| 355 | (a) to increase the level of strategic stocks, taking into account the comparison referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), the relative distribution of existing stocks among Member States and the consumption of strategic raw materials by economic operators in the Member States' respective territories; | (a) to increase the level of strategic stocks, taking into account the comparison referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), the relative distribution of existing stocks among Member States and the consumption of strategic raw materials by economic operators in the Member States' respective territories; | (a) to increase the level of strategic stocks, and where applicable, production capabilities, taking into account the comparison referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), the relative distribution of existing stocks among Member States and the consumption of strategic raw materials by economic operators in the Member States' respective territories; | |
| Article 22(3), point (b) | | | | |
| 356 | (b) to amend or coordinate the | (b) to amend or coordinate the | (b) to amend or coordinate the | |

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| | rules or procedures for the release, allocation and distribution of strategic stocks in order to improve the potential cross-border accessibility, in particular where necessary for the production of strategic technologies. | rules or procedures for the release, allocation and distribution of strategic stocks in order to improve the potential cross-border accessibility, in particular where necessary for the production of strategic technologies. | rules or procedures for the release, allocation and distribution of strategic stocks in order to improve the potential cross-border accessibility, in particular where necessary for the production of strategic technologies. | |
| Article 22(4) | | | | |
| 357 | 4. In preparing opinions referred to in paragraph 3, the Board shall give particular weight to the need to maintain incentives for private operators, which rely on strategic raw materials as inputs, to constitute their own stocks or to take other measures to manage their exposure to supply risks. | 4. In preparing opinions referred to in paragraph 3, the Commission and the Board shall give particular weight to the need to maintain main incentives for private operators, which rely on strategic raw materials as inputs, to constitute their own stocks or to take other measures to manage their exposure to supply risks. | 4. In preparing opinions referred to in paragraph 3, the Commission and the Board shall give particular weight to the need to maintain promote incentives for private operators, which rely on strategic raw materials as inputs, to constitute their own stocks or to take other measures to manage their exposure to supply risks. | |
| Article 22(5) | | | | |
| 358 | 5. Member States shall, as part of the report referred to in Article 43, provide information on whether and how they have implemented or intend to implement the opinions referred to in paragraph 3. | 5. Member States shall, as part of the report referred to in Article 43, provide information on whether and how they have implemented or intend to implement the opinions referred to in paragraph 3. | 5. Member States shall, as part of the report referred to in Article 43, provide information on whether and how they have implemented or intend to implement the opinions referred to in paragraph 3. | |
| Article 22(6) | | | | |

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| 359 | 6. Ahead of the participation of at least two Member States in international or multilateral fora in the areas of strategic stocks for strategic raw materials, the Commission shall ensure a prior coordination either between the Member States concerned and the Commission or by a dedicated meeting of the Board. | 6. Ahead of the participation of at least two Member States in international or multilateral fora in the areas of strategic stocks for strategic raw materials, the Commission shall ensure a prior coordination either between the Member States concerned and the Commission or by a dedicated meeting of the Board. | 6. Ahead of the participation of at least two Member States in international or multilateral fora in the areas of strategic stocks for strategic raw materials, the Commission shall ensure a prior coordination either between the Member States concerned and the Commission or by a dedicated meeting of the Board. | |
| Article 22(7) | | | | |
| 360 | 7. The data collected on the available Union stocks shall be provided by the Commission to the Union governance bodies responsible for crisis vigilance or crisis management mechanisms covering relevant strategic raw materials. | 7. The data collected on the available Union stocks shall be provided by the Commission to the Union governance bodies responsible for crisis vigilance or crisis management mechanisms covering relevant strategic raw materials. | 7. The data collected on the available Union stocks shall be provided by the Commission to the Union governance bodies responsible for crisis vigilance or crisis management mechanisms covering relevant strategic raw materials. | |
| Article 22(7a) | | | | |
| 360a | | | 7a. No provisions under this Article and Article 21 shall constitute an obligation for Member State to hold or release strategic stocks. | |

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| Article 23 | | | | |
| 361 | Article 23 Company risk preparedness | Article 23 Company risk preparedness | Article 23 Company risk preparedness | |
| Article 23(1), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 362 | 1. Member States shall identify the large companies that manufacture strategic technologies using strategic raw materials on their territory. | 1. Member States shall identify the large companies that manufacture strategic technologies using strategic raw materials on their territory. | 1. Member States shall identify the large companies operative on their territory that manufacture strategic technologies using strategic raw materials on their territory. | |
| Article 23(1), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 363 | The strategic technologies referred to in the first subparagraph shall include, but are not limited to, batteries for energy storage and e-mobility, equipment related to hydrogen production and utilisation, equipment related to renewable energy generation, traction motors, heat pumps, data transmission and storage, mobile electronic devices, equipment related to additive manufacturing, robotics, drones, rocket launchers, satellites and advanced chips. | The strategic technologies referred to in the first subparagraph shall include, but are not limited to, batteries for energy storage and e-mobility, equipment related to hydrogen production and utilisation, equipment related to renewable energy generation, traction motors, heat pumps, data transmission and storage, mobile electronic devices, equipment related to additive manufacturing, robotics, drones, rocket launchers, satellites and advanced chips. | The strategic technologies referred to in the first subparagraph shall include, but are not limited to, batteries for energy storage and e-mobility, equipment related to hydrogen production and utilisation, equipment related to renewable energy generation, traction motors, heat pumps, data transmission and storage, mobile electronic devices, equipment related to additive manufacturing, robotics, drones, rocket launchers, satellites and advanced chips. | |

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| Article 23(2) | | | | |
| 364 | 2. Large companies identified by Member States pursuant to paragraph 1 shall, every two years, perform an audit of their supply chain, including: | 2. Large companies identified by Member States pursuant to paragraph 1 shall, every two years, perform an audit of their supply chain, including: | 2. Large companies identified by Member States pursuant to paragraph 1 shall, every two years, perform an audit of their supply chain, including: | |
| Article 23(2), point (a) | | | | |
| 365 | (a) a mapping of where the strategic raw materials they use are extracted, processed or recycled; | (a) a mapping of where the strategic raw materials they use are extracted, processed or recycled; | (a) a mapping of where the strategic raw materials they use are extracted, processed or recycled; | |
| Article 23(2), point (b) | | | | |
| 366 | (b) a stress test of their supply chain of strategic raw materials, consisting of an assessment of its vulnerability to supply disruptions by estimating the impact of different scenarios that may cause such disruptions and their potential effects, taking into account at least the elements listed in Article 19(3). | (b) a stress test of their supply chain of strategic raw materials, consisting of an assessment of its vulnerability to supply disruptions by estimating the impact of different scenarios that may cause such disruptions and their potential effects, taking into account at least the elements listed in Article 19(3). | (b) a stress test of their supply chain of strategic raw materials, consisting of an assessment of its vulnerability to supply disruptions by estimating the impact of different scenarios that may cause such disruptions and their potential effects, taking into account at least the elements listed in Article 19(3). | |
| Article 23(3) | | | | |
| 367 | 3. Companies referred to under paragraph 1 shall present a report containing the results of the audit | 3. Companies referred to under paragraph 1 shall present a report containing the results of the audit | 3. Member States shall encourage companies referred to under paragraph 1 shall to present a | |

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| | referred to in paragraph 2 to their board of directors. | referred to in paragraph 2 to their board of directors. | report containing the results of the audit referred to in paragraph 2 to their board of directors. | |
| Article 24 | | | | |
| 368 | Article 24 Joint purchasing | Article 24 Joint purchasing | Article 24 Joint purchasing | |
| Article 24(1) | | | | |
| 369 | 1. The Commission shall set up and operate a system to aggregate the demand of interested undertakings consuming strategic raw materials established in the Union and Member State authorities responsible for strategic stocks and seek offers from suppliers to match that aggregated demand. This shall cover both unprocessed and processed strategic raw materials. | 1. The Commission shall set up and operate a system to aggregate the demand of interested undertakings consuming strategic raw materials established in the Union and Member State authorities responsible for strategic stocks and seek offers from suppliers to match that aggregated demand. This shall cover both unprocessed and processed strategic raw materials. | 1. The Commission shall set up and operate a system to aggregate the demand of interested undertakings consuming strategic raw materials established in the Union and Member State authorities responsible for strategic stocks and seek offers from suppliers to match that aggregated demand. This shall cover both unprocessed and processed strategic raw materials. | |
| Article 24(1a) | | | | |
| 369a | | | 1a. Prior to setting up the system referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission, in consultation with the European Critical Raw Materials Board, shall carry out | |

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| | | | an assessment of the expected impact of the system on the market for each strategic raw material with a view to avoid any disproportionate impact on competition in the internal market. | |
| Article 24(2) | | | | |
| 370 | 2. In setting up and operating the system referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission shall: | 2. In setting up and operating the system referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission shall: choose the strategic raw materials and processing steps for which the system may be used, taking into account the relative supply risk of different strategic raw materials and the possibilities for building up strategic stocks related to those material based on the information gathered pursuant to Articles 21 and 22. | 2. On the basis of the assessment referred to in paragraph 1a, when setting up and operating the system referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission shall: | |
| Article 24(2), point (a) | | | | |
| 371 | (a) choose for which strategic raw materials, at which processing stage, the system can be used, taking into account the relative supply risk of different strategic raw materials and the need for | (a) choose for which strategic raw materials, at which processing stage, the system can be used, taking into account the relative supply risk of different strategic raw materials and the need for | (a) choose for which strategic raw materials, at which processing stage, the system can be used, taking into account the relative supply risk of different strategic raw materials and the need for | |

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| | building up strategic stocks related to those material based on the information gathered pursuant to Articles 21 and 22; | building up strategic stocks related to those material based on the information gathered pursuant to Articles 21 and 22; | building up strategic stocks related to those material based on the information gathered pursuant to Articles 21 and 22; | |
| Article 24(2), point (b) | | | | |
| 372 | (b) set minimum amounts of demanded material to participate in the system, taking into account the expected number of interested participants and the need to ensure a manageable amount of participants. | (b) set minimum amounts of demanded material to participate in the system, taking into account the expected number of interested participants and the need to ensure a manageable amount of participants. | (b) set minimum amounts of demanded material to participate in the system, taking into account the expected number of interested participants and the need to ensure a manageable amount of participants, while taking into account the needs for small and medium sized enterprises. | |
| Article 24(2), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 372a | | The Commission may also set minimum amounts of demanded material without prejudice to the ability of SMEs to participate in the system, taking into account the aggregate needs of SMEs, the expected number of interested participants and the need to ensure a manageable amount of participants. | | |
| Article 24(3) | | | | |

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| 373 | 3. Participation in the system referred to in paragraph shall be open and transparent to all interested undertakings established in the Union and to Member State authorities. Participation of Member States or any national entities subject to the procurement Directives 2014/24 or 2014/25 shall be possible only in cases where such participation is compatible with these Directives. | 3. Participation in the system referred to in paragraph 1 shall be open and transparent to all interested undertakings established in the Union and to Member State authorities. Participation of Member States or any national entities subject to the procurement Directives 2014/24 or 2014/25 shall be possible only in cases where such participation is compatible with these Directives. | 3. Participation in the system referred to in paragraph shall be open and transparent to all interested undertakings established in the Union and to Member State authorities. Participation of Member States or any national entities subject to the procurement Directives 2014/24 or 2014/25 shall be possible only in cases where such participation is compatible with these Directives.. | |
| Article 24(4) | | | | |
| 374 | 4. Union undertakings and Member State authorities participating in the system referred to in paragraph 1 may, on a transparent basis, jointly negotiate the purchase, including the prices or other terms and conditions of the purchasing agreement or use joint purchasing in order to achieve better conditions with their suppliers or to prevent shortages. Participating Union undertakings and Member State authorities shall comply with Union law, including Union competition law. | 4. Union undertakings and Member State authorities participating in the system referred to in paragraph 1 may, on a transparent basis, jointly negotiate the purchase, including the prices or other terms and conditions of the purchasing agreement or use joint purchasing in order to achieve better conditions with their suppliers or to prevent shortages. Participating Union undertakings and Member State authorities shall comply with Union law, including Union competition law. | 4. Union undertakings and Member State authorities participating in the system referred to in paragraph 1 may, on a transparent basis, jointly negotiate the purchase, including the prices or other terms and conditions of the purchasing agreement or use joint purchasing in order to achieve better conditions with their suppliers or to prevent shortages. Participating Union undertakings and Member State authorities shall comply with Union law, including Union competition law. | |

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| Article 24(5) | | | | |
| 375 | 5. Entities shall be excluded from participation as supplier, in the demand aggregation and joint purchasing or as service provider if they are: | 5. Entities shall be excluded from participation as supplier, in the demand aggregation and joint purchasing or as service provider if they are: | 5. Entities shall be excluded from participation as supplier, in the demand aggregation and joint purchasing or as service provider if they are: | |
| Article 24(5), point (a) | | | | |
| 376 | (a) targeted by Union restrictive measures adopted pursuant to Article 215 TFEU; | (a) targeted by Union restrictive measures adopted pursuant to Article 215 TFEU; | (a) targeted by Union restrictive measures adopted pursuant to Article 215 TFEU; | |
| Article 24(5), point (b) | | | | |
| 377 | (b) directly or indirectly owned or controlled by, or acting on behalf or at the direction of natural or legal persons, entities or bodies targeted by such Union restrictive measures. | (b) directly or indirectly owned or controlled by, or acting on behalf or at the direction of natural or legal persons, entities or bodies targeted by such Union restrictive measures. | (b) directly or indirectly owned or controlled by, or acting on behalf or at the direction of natural or legal persons, entities or bodies targeted by such Union restrictive measures. | |
| Article 24(6) | | | | |
| 378 | 6. By derogation from Article 176 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046, the Commission may contract the necessary services of an entity established in the Union through a procurement procedure | 6. By derogation from Article 176 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046, the Commission may contract the necessary services of an entity established in the Union through a procurement procedure | 6. By derogation from Article 176 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046, the Commission may shall contract the necessary services of an entity established in the Union through a procurement | |

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| | under Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046, acting as a service provider to set up and operate the system under paragraph 1. The Service provider selected shall not have any conflict of interest. | under Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046, acting as a service provider to set up and operate the system under paragraph 1. The Service provider selected shall not have any conflict of interest. | procedure under Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046, acting as a service provider to set up and operate the system under paragraph 1. The Service provider selected shall not have any conflict of interest. | |
| Article 24(7) | | | | |
| 379 | 7. The Commission shall define in the service contract the tasks to be provided by the service provider, including the allocation of demand, the allocation of access rights for supply, registration and verification of all participants, publication and reporting of the activities and any other task necessary to set up and operate the system. The service contract shall also deal with practicalities of the operation of the service provider including the use of the IT tool, the security measures, the currency or currencies, the payment regime, and liabilities. | 7. The Commission shall define in the service contract the tasks to be provided by the service provider, including the allocation of demand, the allocation of access rights for supply, registration and verification of all participants, publication and reporting of the activities and any other task necessary to set up and operate the system. The service contract shall also deal with practicalities of the operation of the service provider including the use of the IT tool, the security measures, the currency or currencies, the payment regime, and liabilities. | 7. The Commission shall define in the service contract the tasks to be provided by the service provider, including the allocation of demand, the allocation of access rights for supply, registration and verification of all participants, publication and reporting of the activities and any other task necessary to set up and operate the system. The service contract shall also deal with practicalities of the operation of the service provider including the use of the IT tool, the security measures, the currency or currencies, the payment regime, and liabilities. | |
| Article 24(8) | | | | |
| 380 | 8. The service contract with the service provider shall reserve to the | 8. The service contract with the service provider shall reserve to the | 8. The service contract with the service provider shall reserve to the | |

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| | Commission the right to monitor and audit it. For that purpose, the Commission shall have full access to the information held by the service provider in relation to the contract. All servers and information shall be physically located and stored in the territory of the Union. | Commission the right to monitor and audit it. For that purpose, the Commission shall have full access to the information held by the service provider in relation to the contract. All servers and information shall be physically located and stored in the territory of the Union. | Commission the right to monitor and audit it. For that purpose, the Commission shall have full access to the information held by the service provider in relation to the contract. All servers and information shall be physically located and stored in the territory of the Union. | |
| Article 24(9) | | | | |
| 381 | 9. The service contract with the selected service provider shall determine the ownership of the information obtained by the service provider, and shall provide for the possible transfer of that information to the Commission at the termination or expiry of the service contract. | 9. The service contract with the selected service provider shall determine the ownership of the information obtained by the service provider, and shall provide for the possible transfer of that information to the Commission at the termination or expiry of the service contract. | 9. The service contract with the selected service provider shall determine the ownership of the information obtained by the service provider, and shall provide for the possible transfer of that information to the Commission at the termination or expiry of the service contract. | |
| Chapter 5 | | | | |
| 382 | Chapter 5 Sustainability | Chapter 5 Sustainability | Chapter 5 Sustainability | |
| Section 1 | | | | |
| 383 | Section 1 Circularity | Section 1 Circularity | Section 1 Circularity | |

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| Article 25 | | | | |
| 384 | Article 25 National measures on circularity | Article 25 National measures on circularity | Article 25 National measures on circularity | |
| Article 25(1) | | | | |
| 385 | 1. Each Member State shall by [OP please insert: 3 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] adopt and implement national programmes containing measures designed to: | 1. Each Member State shall by [OP please insert: 3 years 24 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] adopt and implement national programmes, which may include cross-border actions and collaborations within the European Economic Area containing appropriate measures designed to: | 1. Each Member State shall by [OP please insert: 32 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation the implementing act referred to in paragraph 7] adopt and implement, or include in , national programmes containing measures designed to: | |
| Article 25(1), point (-a) | | | | |
| 385a | | | (-a) reduce the need for critical raw materials by increasing resource efficiency and their substitution in applications; | |
| Article 25(-1), first subparagraph, point (-a) | | | | |
| 385b | | (-a) mitigate the increase in demand of critical raw materials to achieve the benchmark set out in Article 1(2), point (db); | | |

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| Article 25(1), point (a) | | | | |
| 386 | (a) increase the collection of waste with high critical raw materials recovery potential and ensure their introduction into the appropriate recycling system, with a view to maximising the availability and quality of recyclable material as an input to critical raw material recycling facilities; | (a) increase the collection, sorting and processing of waste, metal scraps and end-of-life products with high critical raw materials recovery as well as the reuse and repair potential in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC , and ensure their introduction into the appropriate recycling system, with a view to maximising the lifespan of products and availability and quality of recyclable material as an input to critical raw material recycling facilities in compliance with Union law, notably on environment and public health ; | (a) increase the collection of waste with high critical raw materials recovery potential and ensure their introduction into the appropriate recycling system, with a view to maximising the availability and quality of recyclable material as an input to critical raw material recycling facilities; | |
| Article 25(1), point (b) | | | | |
| 387 | (b) increase the re-use of products and components with high critical raw materials recovery potential; | (b) increase the waste prevention, re-use, repair, refurbishing, remanufacturing and repurposing re-use of products and components with high critical raw materials recovery potential; | (b) promote and increase the re-use, including durability, reliability, upgradability and repairability , of products and components with high critical raw materials recovery potential; | |
| Article 25(1), point (c) | | | | |

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| 388 | (c) increase the use of secondary critical raw materials in manufacturing, including, where appropriate, by taking recycled content into account in award criteria related to public procurement; | (c) increase the use of secondary critical raw materials in manufacturing, that can be used instead of or alongside primary critical raw materials, including materials originating from metal scraps and end-of-life products, and promote the refurbishment of products including, where appropriate, by taking recycled content into account in award criteria related to public procurement or considering financial incentives for the use of such materials; | (c) increase the use share of secondary critical raw materials in manufacturing, including, where appropriate, by taking recycled content into account in award criteria related to public procurement; | |
| Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (ca) | | | | |
| 388a | | (ca) increase the efficient use of critical raw materials throughout the whole value chain; | | |
| Article 25(1), point (ca) | | | | |
| 388b | | | (ca) increase the collection of waste with high critical raw materials recovery potential and ensure their introduction into the appropriate recycling system, with a view to maximising the availability and quality of | |

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| | | | recyclable material as an input to critical raw material recycling facilities; | |
| Article 25(1), point (d) | | | | |
| 389 | (d) increase the technological maturity of recycling technologies for critical raw materials and to promote materials efficiency and the substitution of critical raw materials in applications, at least by including support actions to that effect under national research & innovation programmes; | (d) increase the technological maturity of recycling technologies for critical raw materials and to promote materials efficiency and the substitution of critical raw materials in applications while taking into account performance and functionality , at least by including support actions to that effect under national research & innovation programmes; | (d) increase the technological maturity of recycling technologies for critical raw materials and to promote materials efficiency and the substitution of critical raw materials in applications , at least by including support actions to that effect under national research &amp; innovation programmes; | |
| Article 25(1), point (e) | | | | |
| 390 | (e) ensure that their workforce is equipped with the skills needed to support circularity of the critical raw materials value chain. | (e) ensure that their workforce is equipped with the skills needed to support circularity of the critical raw materials value chain: by fostering skills, upskilling and reskilling measures; | (e) ensure that their contribute, as appropriate, to developing a workforce that is equipped with the skills needed to support circularity of the critical raw materials value chain: and promote measures for upskilling and reskilling; | |
| Article 25(1), point (ea) | | | | |
| 390a | | | | |

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| | | (ea) increase the possibilities to recover critical raw materials from products through changes in the design of those products or increasing their recyclability, at least by including support actions to that effect under national R&I programmes; | (ea) promote that financial contributions paid by the producer, where they exist in national law, in compliance with its extended producer responsibility obligations established in accordance with Article 8(1) of Directive 2008/98/EC, incentivise that products contain a larger share of secondary critical raw materials recovered from waste recycled in line with relevant environmental standards established in Union law; | |
| Article 25(1), point (eb) | | | | |
| 390b | | (eb) promote in their national programs the consolidation of capacity building and technology transfer programs to promote the responsible recycling of critical minerals in producing countries; | (eb) take necessary measures to ensure that critical raw materials that are exported under an end of waste status fulfill the relevant conditions in accordance with directive 2008/98/EC and other relevant Union law. | |
| Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (ec) | | | | |
| 390c | | (ec) support the uptake of quality standards for recycling processes of waste streams containing critical raw materials, | | |

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| | | such as electronics waste, to ensure optimal material recovery. | | |
| Article 25(1), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 390d | | The national programmes referred to in the first subparagraph shall be updated regularly, assessing in particular whether the measures taken in accordance with this paragraph are suitable. | | |
| Article 25(1), third subparagraph | | | | |
| 390e | | Member States shall share relevant information and best practices related to such measures with the European Critical Raw Materials Board established pursuant to Article 34. Where feasible, measures related to increasing the technological maturity of recycling technologies, materials efficiency and substitution of critical raw materials are encouraged to be taken in cooperation with other Member States. | | |

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| Article 25(1a) | | | | |
| 390f | | | 1a. The programmes referred to in paragraph 1 may be integrated into new or existing waste management plans and waste prevention programmes adopted pursuant to Articles 28 and 29 of Directive 2008/98/EC. | |
| Article 25(2), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 391 | 2. The programmes referred to in paragraph 1 shall cover in particular products and waste which are not subject to any specific requirement on collection, treatment, recycling or re-use under Union legislation. For other products and waste, the measures shall be implemented in coherence with existing Union legislation. | 2. The programmes referred to in paragraph 1 shall cover in particular products and waste which are not subject to any specific requirement on collection, treatment, recycling or re-use under Union legislation. For other products and waste, the measures shall be implemented in coherence with existing Union legislation. | 2. The programmes referred to in paragraph 1 shall cover in particular products and waste which are not subject to any specific requirement on collection, treatment, recycling or re-use under Union legislation. For other products and waste, the measures shall be implemented in coherence with existing Union legislation. | |
| Article 25(2), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 392 | With respect to points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1, the programmes referred to in that paragraph may include, without prejudice to Articles 107 and 108 of the TFEU, the introduction of financial | With respect to points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1, the programmes referred to in that paragraph may include, without prejudice to Articles 107 and 108 of the TFEU, and where duly substantiated, | With respect to points (a) and (b) (b) and (d) of paragraph 1, the programmes referred to in that paragraph may include, without prejudice to Articles 107 and 108 of the TFEU, the introduction of | |

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| | incentives, such as discounts, monetary rewards or deposit-refund systems, to encourage the re-use of products with high critical raw materials recovery potential and the collection of waste from such products. | the introduction of financial incentives economic instruments , such as discounts, monetary rewards or deposit-refund systems, to encourage the re-use of products with high critical raw materials recovery potential and the collection of waste from such products. | financial incentives, such as discounts, monetary rewards or deposit-refund systems, to encourage the preparation for re-use and re-use of products with high critical raw materials recovery potential, and the collection and treatment of waste from such products. | |
| Article 25(3) | | | | |
| 393 | 3. Each Member State shall by [OP please insert: 4 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] adopt and implement measures to promote the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste, in particular from closed waste facilities identified in the database created in accordance with Article 26 as containing potentially economically recoverable critical raw materials. | 3. Each Member State shall by [OP please insert: 4 years 30 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] adopt and implement measures to promote the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste, in particular from closed waste facilities identified in the database created in accordance with Article 26 as containing potentially economically recoverable critical raw materials. | 3. Each Member State shall by [OP please insert: 4 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] adopt and implement measures to promote the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste, in particular from closed waste facilities identified in the database created in accordance with Article 26 as containing potentially economically recoverable critical raw materials. | |
| Article 25(4) | | | | |
| 394 | 4. The national measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be designed so as to avoid barriers to trade and distortions of competition | 4. The national measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be designed so as to avoid barriers to international and intra-Union | 4. The national measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be designed so as to avoid barriers to trade and distortions of competition | |

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| | in conformity with the TFEU. | trade and distortions of competition in on the Union market conformity with the TFEU. | in conformity with the TFEU. | |
| Article 25(5) | | | | |
| 395 | <p>5. When reporting to the Commission the data concerning the quantities of waste electrical and electronic equipment recycled, pursuant to Article 16(6) of Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment, Member States shall identify separately, and report, the quantities of components containing relevant amounts of critical raw materials removed from such waste equipment and the quantities of critical raw materials recovered from the waste electrical and electronic equipment. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts specifying the format and details of such reporting. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). The first reporting period shall cover the first full calendar year after the adoption of those implementing acts.</p> | <p>5. When reporting to the Commission the data concerning the quantities of waste electrical and electronic equipment recycled, pursuant to Article 16(6) of Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment, Member States shall identify separately, and report, a substantiated estimate of critical raw materials placed on the market in electrical and electronic equipment, the quantities of components containing relevant amounts of critical raw materials removed from such waste equipment and the quantities of critical raw materials recovered from the waste electrical and electronic equipment. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts specifying the format and details of such reporting. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). The</p> | <p>5. When reporting to the Commission the data concerning the quantities of waste electrical and electronic equipment recycled, pursuant to Article 16(6) of Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment, Member States shall identify separately, and report, the quantities of components containing relevant amounts of critical raw materials removed from such waste equipment and the quantities of critical raw materials recovered from the waste electrical and electronic equipment. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts specifying the format and details of such reporting. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). The first reporting period shall cover the firstsecond full calendar year after the adoption of those implementing acts.</p> | |

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| | | first reporting period shall cover the first full calendar year after the adoption of those implementing acts. | | |
| Article 25(5a) | | | | |
| 395a | | 5a. On the basis of the reports referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article, the Commission shall review Directive 2012/19/EU to assess the feasibility of introducing targets for the collection and recovery of critical raw materials from waste electrical and electronic equipment. | | |
| Article 25(6) | | | | |
| 396 | 6. Member States shall, as part of the report referred to in Article 43, provide information on the adoption of the national programmes referred to in paragraph 1 and on progress in the implementation of the measures taken pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2. | 6. Member States shall, as part of the report referred to in Article 43, provide information on the adoption of the national programmes referred to in paragraph 1 and on progress in the implementation and the effects of the measures taken pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 to 3, as well as their contribution to meeting the benchmarks set out in Article 1. | 6. Member States shall, as part of the report referred to in Article 43, provide information on the adoption of the national programmes referred to in paragraph 1 and on progress in the implementation of the measures taken pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2. | |

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| Article 25(7), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 397 | 7. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts specifying a list of products, components and waste streams that shall at least be considered as having a high critical raw materials recovery potential within the meaning of paragraph 1 (a) and (b). | 7. By ... [1 year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall adopt implementing acts delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to supplement this Regulation by specifying a list of products, components and waste streams that shall at least be considered as having a high relevant critical raw materials recovery potential within the meaning of paragraph 1 (a) and (b). | 7. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts specifying a list of products, components and waste streams that shall at least be considered as having a high critical raw materials recovery potential within the meaning of paragraph 1 (a) and (b). | |
| Article 25(7), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 398 | In drawing up this list, the Commission shall take account of: | In drawing up this list, the Commission shall take account of: | In drawing up this list, the Commission shall take account of: | |
| Article 25(7), second subparagraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 399 | (a) the total amount of critical raw materials recoverable from those products, components and waste streams: | (a) the total amount of critical raw materials potentially recoverable from those products, components and waste streams: | (a) the total amount of critical raw materials recoverable from those products, components and waste streams: | |
| Article 25(7), second subparagraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 400 | (b) the extent to which those | (b) the extent to which those | (b) the extent to which those | |

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| | products, components and waste streams are covered by Union legislation; | products, components and waste streams are covered by Union legislation; | products, components and waste streams are covered by Union legislation; | |
| Article 25(7), second subparagraph, point (c) | | | | |
| 401 | (c) regulatory gaps; | (c) regulatory gaps; | (c) regulatory gaps; | |
| Article 25(7), second subparagraph, point (d) | | | | |
| 402 | (d) particular challenges affecting their collection and waste treatment; | (d) particular challenges affecting their collection and waste treatment; | (d) particular challenges affecting their collection and waste treatment; | |
| Article 25(7), second subparagraph, point (e) | | | | |
| 403 | (e) existing systems of collection and waste treatment applying to them. | (e) existing systems of collection and waste treatment applying to them. | (e) existing systems of collection and waste treatment applying to them. | |
| Article 25(7), third subparagraph | | | | |
| 404 | The implementing acts referred to in the first subparagraph shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). | The implementing acts referred to in the first subparagraph shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). | The implementing acts referred to in the first subparagraph shall be adopted by [18 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). | |

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| Article 25(7a) | | | | |
| 404a | | 7a. The Commission shall, after consultation with concerned stakeholders, develop dedicated waste codes for lithium-ion batteries and intermediate waste streams ('black mass'). | | |
| Article 26 | | | | |
| 405 | Article 26 Recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste | Article 26 Recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste | Article 26 Recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste | |
| Article 26(1) | | | | |
| 406 | 1. Operators obliged to submit waste management plans in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2006/21/EC shall provide to the competent authority as defined in Article 3 of Directive 2006/21/EC a preliminary economic assessment study regarding the potential recovery of critical raw materials from: | 1. Operators obliged to submit waste management plans in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2006/21/EC shall provide to the competent authority as defined in Article 3 of Directive 2006/21/EC a preliminary environmental and economic assessment study regarding the potential recovery of critical raw materials from: | 1. Operators obliged to submit draw up waste management plans in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2006/21/EC shall provide to the competent authority as defined in Article 3(27) of Directive 2006/21/EC a preliminary economic assessment study regarding the potential recovery of critical raw materials, when their extractive waste may contain critical raw materials, from: | |

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| Article 26(1), point (a) | | | | |
| 407 | (a) the extractive waste stored in the facility; and | (a) the extractive waste stored in the facility; and | (a) the extractive waste stored in the facility; and | |
| Article 26(1), point (aa) | | | | |
| 407a | | (aa) the extractive waste disposed by the operator since the entry into force of Directive 2006/21/EC; and | | |
| Article 26(1), point (b) | | | | |
| 408 | (b) the extractive waste being generated or, where considered more effective, from the extracted volume prior to it becoming waste. | (b) the extractive waste being generated or, where considered more effective, from the extracted volume prior to it becoming waste. | (b) the extractive waste being generated or, where considered more effective, from the extracted volume prior to it becoming waste. | |
| Article 26(1a) | | | | |
| 408a | | 1a. Operators are exempted from the obligation under paragraph 1, if they demonstrate to the competent authorities that the extractive waste does not contain critical raw materials that are technically recoverable. | | |
| Article 26(2) | | | | |

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| 409 | 2. The study referred to in paragraph 1 shall at least include an estimation of the quantities and concentrations of critical raw materials contained in the extractive waste and in the extracted volume and an assessment of their technical and economic recoverability. | 2. The study referred to in paragraph 1 shall at least include an estimation of the quantities and concentrations of critical raw materials contained in the extractive waste and in the extracted volume and an assessment of their technical and economic recoverability, as well as the environmental consequences of recovering them. Operators shall specify the methods used to estimate the quantities and concentrations. | 2. The study referred to in paragraph 1 shall at least include an estimation of the quantities and concentrations of critical raw materials contained in the extractive waste and in the extracted volume, and an assessment of their technical and economic recoverability. | |
| Article 26(3) | | | | |
| 410 | 3. Operators of existing waste facilities shall submit the study referred to in paragraph 1 to the competent authority as defined in Article 3 of Directive 2006/21/EC by [OP please insert: 3 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. Operators of new waste facilities shall submit this study to the competent authority when submitting their waste management plans in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2006/21/EC. | 3. Operators of existing waste facilities shall submit the study referred to in paragraph 1 to the competent authority as defined in Article 3 of Directive 2006/21/EC by [OP please insert: 32 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. Operators of new waste facilities shall submit this study to the competent authority when submitting their waste management plans in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2006/21/EC. | 3. Operators of existing extractive waste facilities shall submit the study referred to in paragraph 1 to the competent authority as defined in Article 3(27) of Directive 2006/21/EC by [OP please insert: 3 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. Operators of new waste facilities shall submit this study to the competent authority when submitting their waste management plans in accordance with Article 5 7 of Directive 2006/21/EC. | |

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| Article 26(4) | | | | |
| 411 | 4. Member States shall establish a database of all closed waste facilities, including abandoned waste facilities, located on their territory. This database shall contain information on: | 4. Member States shall establish a database of all closed waste facilities, including abandoned waste facilities, located on their territory. This database shall contain information on: | 4. Member States shall establish a database of all -closed extractive waste facilities, including abandoned extractive waste facilities, located on their territory where available information indicates the presence of potentially economically recoverable quantities of critical raw materials. Such information shall be included in this database. This database shall contain information on: | |
| Article 26(4), point (a) | | | | |
| 412 | (a) the location, areal extent and waste volume of the waste facility; | (a) the location, areal extent and waste volume of the waste facility; | (a) the location, areal extent and waste volume, or where appropriate, the estimated volume, of the waste facility; | |
| Article 26(4), point (b) | | | | |
| 413 | (b) the operator or former operator of the waste facility and, where applicable, their legal successor; | (b) the operator or former operator of the waste facility and, where applicable, their legal successor; | (b) the operator or former operator of the waste facility and, where applicable, their legal successor; | |
| Article 26(4), point (c) | | | | |
| 414 | | | | |

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| | (c) the approximate quantities and concentrations of all raw materials contained in the extractive waste and, where available, in the original mineral deposit, in accordance with paragraph 6 of this Article; | (c) the approximate quantities and concentrations of all raw materials contained in the extractive waste and, where available, in the original mineral deposit, in accordance with paragraph 6 of this Article; | (c) the approximate quantities and concentrations of all raw materials contained in the extractive waste and, where available, in the original mineral deposit, in accordance with paragraph 6 of this Article; | |
| Article 26(4), point (d) | | | | |
| 415 | (d) any additional information considered relevant by the Member State to enable the recovery of critical raw materials from a waste facility. | (d) any additional information considered relevant by the Member State to enable the recovery of critical raw materials from a waste facility. | (d) any additional information considered relevant by the Member State to enable the recovery of critical raw materials from a waste facility. | |
| Article 26(4a) | | | | |
| 415a | | | 4a. Member States shall, by [OP please insert: 4 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] adopt and implement measures to promote the recovery of critical raw materials from extractive waste, in particular from closed extractive waste facilities identified in the database referred to in paragraph 4 as containing potentially economically recoverable critical raw materials. | |

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| Article 26(5) | | | | |
| 416 | 5. The database referred to in paragraph 4 shall be put in place by [OP please insert: 1 year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and all information completed by [OP please insert: 3 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. It shall be made available in a publicly accessible and digital form and updated at least every 2 years to incorporate additional available information and newly closed or newly identified facilities. | 5. The database referred to in paragraph 4 shall be put in place by [OP please insert: 1 year 9 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and all information completed by [OP please insert: 3 2 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. It shall be made available in a publicly accessible and digital form and updated at least every 2 years to incorporate additional available information and newly closed or newly identified facilities. | 5. The database referred to in paragraph 4 shall be put in place by [OP please insert: 12 year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and all information completed by [OP please insert: 34 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. It shall be made available in a publicly accessible and digital form and updated at least every 23 years to incorporate additional available information and newly closed or newly identified facilities. | |
| Article 26(6) | | | | |
| 417 | 6. In order to provide the information referred to in paragraph 4, point (c), Member States shall undertake at least the following activities: | 6. In order to provide the information referred to in paragraph 4, point (c), Member States shall undertake at least the following activities: | 6. In order to provide the information referred to in paragraph 4, point (c), Member States shall undertake at least the following activities: | |
| Article 26(6), point (a) | | | | |
| 418 | (a) for all closed waste facilities, Member States shall | (a) for all closed waste facilities, Member States shall | (a) for all -closed extractive waste facilities, Member States shall | |

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| | comprehensively review the available permitting files by [OP please insert: 1 year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]; | comprehensively review the available permitting files by [OP please insert: 1 year 9 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]; | comprehensively review the available permitting files, or other available documentation when permitting files do not exist , by [OP please insert: 1 2 year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]; | |
| Article 26(6), point (b) | | | | |
| 419 | (b) for such waste facilities where available information does not a priori exclude the presence of potentially economically recoverable quantities of critical raw materials, Member States shall additionally conduct, by [OP please insert: 2 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], a representative geochemical sampling; | (b) for such waste facilities where available information does not a priori exclude the presence of potentially economically recoverable quantities of critical raw materials, Member States shall additionally conduct, by [OP please insert: 2 years 18 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], a representative geochemical sampling; | (b) for such extractive waste facilities where available information does not a priori exclude indicates the presence of potentially economically recoverable quantities of critical raw materials, Member States shall additionally conduct, by [OP please insert: 23 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], a representative geochemical sampling; | |
| Article 26(6), point (c) | | | | |
| 420 | (c) for such waste facilities where the activities described under points (a) and (b) of this paragraph have indicated potentially economically recoverable quantities of critical raw materials, Member States shall additionally | (c) for such waste facilities where the activities described under points (a) and (b) of this paragraph have indicated potentially economically recoverable quantities of critical raw materials, Member States shall additionally | (c) for such extractive waste facilities where the activities described under points (a) and (b) of this paragraph have indicated potentially economically recoverable quantities of critical raw materials, Member States shall | |

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| | carry out, by [OP please insert: 3 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], a more detailed analysis involving core logging or equivalent techniques, where this is environmentally sound in accordance with applicable environmental requirements at Union level and with the requirements of Directive 2006/21/EC where relevant. | carry out, by [OP please insert: 3 years 30 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], a more detailed analysis involving core logging or equivalent techniques, where this is environmentally sound in accordance with applicable environmental requirements at Union level and with the requirements of Directive 2006/21/EC where relevant. | additionally carry out, by [OP please insert: 34 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], a more detailed analysis sampling with subsequent chemical and mineralogical characterisation involving core logging or equivalent techniques, where this is environmentally sound in accordance with applicable environmental requirements at Union level and with the requirements of Directive 2006/21/EC where relevant. | |
| Article 26(7) | | | | |
| 421 | 7. The activities described in paragraph 6 shall be carried out within the limits of national legal systems pertaining to property rights, ownership of land, mineral resources and waste, and any other relevant provisions. Where such factors inhibit the activities, the Member State authorities shall seek the cooperation of the operator or owner of the waste facility. The results of the activities described under paragraph 6 shall be made accessible as part of the database. Where possible, the Member States shall include in the database a | 7. The activities described in paragraph 6 shall be carried out within the limits of national legal systems pertaining to property rights, ownership of land, mineral resources and waste, and any other relevant provisions. Where such factors inhibit the activities, the Member State authorities shall seek the cooperation of the operator or owner of the waste facility. The results of the activities described under paragraph 6 shall be made accessible as part of the database referred to in paragraph 4. Where possible, the Member States | 7. The activities described in paragraph 6 shall be carried out within the limits of national legal systems pertaining to property rights, ownership of land, mineral resources and waste, environmental and health impacts and any other relevant provisions. Where such factors inhibit the activities, the Member State authorities shall seek the cooperation of the operator or owner of the waste facility. The results of the activities described under paragraph 6 shall be made accessible as part of the database. | |

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| | classification of the closed extractive waste facilities according to the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources. | shall include in the that database a classification of the closed extractive waste facilities according to the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources. | Where possible, the Member States shall include in the database a classification of the closed extractive waste facilities according to the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources. | |
| Article 27 | | | | |
| 422 | Article 27 Recyclability of permanent magnets | Article 27 Recyclability of permanent magnets | Article 27 Recyclability of permanent magnets | |
| Article 27(1) | | | | |
| 423 | 1. From [OP please insert: 3 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], any natural or legal person that places on the market magnetic resonance imaging devices, wind energy generators, industrial robots, motor vehicles, light means of transport, cooling generators, heat pumps, electric motors, including where they are integrated in other products, automatic washing machines, tumble driers, microwaves, vacuum cleaners or dishwashers shall ensure that those products bear a conspicuous, | 1. From [OP please insert: 3 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], any natural or legal person that places on the market magnetic resonance imaging devices, wind energy generators, industrial robots, motor vehicles, light means of transport, cooling generators, heat pumps, electric motors, including where they are integrated in other products, automatic washing machines, tumble driers, microwaves, vacuum cleaners or dishwashers shall ensure that those products bear a conspicuous, | 1. From [OP please insert: 32 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation the implementing act referred to in paragraph 2], any natural or legal person that places on the market magnetic resonance imaging devices, wind energy generators, industrial robots, motor vehicles, light means of transport, cooling generators, heat pumps, electric motors, including where they are integrated in other products, automatic washing machines, tumble driers, microwaves, vacuum cleaners or dishwashers | |

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| | clearly legible and indelible label indicating: | clearly legible and indelible label indicating: | shall ensure that those products bear a conspicuous, clearly legible and indelible label indicating: | |
| Article 27(1), point (a) | | | | |
| 424 | (a) whether or not those products incorporate one or more permanent magnets; | (a) whether or not those products incorporate one or more permanent magnets; | (a) whether or not those products incorporate one or more permanent magnets; | |
| Article 27(1), point (b) | | | | |
| 425 | (b) if the product incorporates one or more permanent magnets, whether those magnets belong to any of the following types: | (b) if the product incorporates one or more permanent magnets, whether those magnets belong to any of the following types: | (b) if the product incorporates one or more permanent magnets, whether those magnets belong to any of the following types: | |
| Article 27(1), point (b)(i) | | | | |
| 426 | (i) Neodymium-Iron-Boron; | (i) Neodymium-Iron-Boron; | (i) Neodymium-Iron-Boron; | |
| Article 27(1), point (b)(ii) | | | | |
| 427 | (ii) Samarium-Cobalt; | (ii) Samarium-Cobalt; | (ii) Samarium-Cobalt; | |
| Article 27(1), point (b)(iii) | | | | |
| 428 | (iii) Aluminium-Nickel-Cobalt; | (iii) Aluminium-Nickel-Cobalt; | (iii) Aluminium-Nickel-Cobalt; | |

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| Article 27(1), point (b)(iv) | | | | |
| 429 | (iv) Ferrite. | (iv) Ferrite. | (iv) Ferrite. | |
| Article 27(1), point (ba) | | | | |
| 429a | | (ba) if the product incorporates one or more permanent magnets of the types referred to in point (b), how many of each type of magnets is incorporated in the product. | | |
| Article 27(2) | | | | |
| 430 | 2. The Commission shall adopt an implementing act establishing the format for the labelling referred to in paragraph 1. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). | 2. The Commission shall adopt an implementing act establishing the format for the labelling referred to in paragraph 1 by [date: 1 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] . That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). | 2. The Commission shall adopt an implementing act establishing the format for the labelling referred to in paragraph 1. That implementing act shall be adopted by [OP please insert: 30 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). | |
| Article 27(3) | | | | |
| 431 | 3. From [OP please insert: 3 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], any natural or | 3. From [OP please insert: 3 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], any natural or | 3. From [OP please insert: 32 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation the | |

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| | legal person that places on the market products referred to in paragraph 1 incorporating one or more permanent magnets of the types referred in paragraph 1, point (b), points (i) to (iii), shall ensure that a data carrier is present on or in the product. | legal person that places on the market products referred to in paragraph 1 incorporating one or more permanent magnets of the types referred in paragraph 1, point (b), points (i) to (iii), shall ensure that a data carrier is present on or in the product. The data carrier shall, under no circumstances, contain or give access to commercially sensitive information. | implementing act referred to in paragraph 2] , any natural or legal person that places on the market products referred to in paragraph 1 incorporating one or more permanent magnets of the types referred in paragraph 1, point (b); points (i) to (iii) , shall ensure that a data carrier is present on or in the product. | |
| Article 27(4) | | | | |
| 432 | 4. The data carrier referred to in paragraph 3 shall be linked to a unique product identifier that provides access to the following: | 4. The data carrier referred to in paragraph 3 shall be linked to a unique product identifier that provides targeted access to the following: | 4. The data carrier referred to in paragraph 3 shall be linked to a unique product identifier that provides access to the following: | |
| Article 27(4), point (a) | | | | |
| 433 | (a) the name, registered trade name or registered trade mark and the postal address of the responsible natural or legal person and, where available, electronic means of communication where they can be contacted; | (a) the name, registered trade name or registered trade mark and the postal address of the responsible natural or legal person and, where available, electronic means of communication where they can be contacted; | (a) the name, registered trade name or registered trade mark trademark and the postal address of the responsible natural or legal person and, where available, electronic means of communication where they can be contacted; | |

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| Article 27(4), point (b) | | | | |
| 434 | (b) information on the weight, location and chemical composition of all individual permanent magnets included in the product, and on the presence and type of magnet coatings, glues and any additives used; | (b) information on the weight, location and chemical composition of all individual permanent magnets included in the product, and on the presence and type of magnet coatings, glues and any additives used; | (b) information on the weight, location and chemical composition of all individual permanent magnets included in the product, and on the presence and type of magnet coatings, glues and any additives used; | |
| Article 27(4), point (c) | | | | |
| 435 | (c) information enabling access and removal of all permanent magnets incorporated in the product, at least including the sequence of all removal steps, tools or technologies required for the access and removal of the permanent magnet, without prejudice to Article 15(1) of Directive 2012/19/EU. | (c) information enabling access and removal of all permanent magnets incorporated in the product, at least including the sequence of all removal steps, tools or technologies required for the access and removal of the permanent magnet, without prejudice to Article 15(1) of Directive 2012/19/EU. | (c) information enabling access and safe removal of all permanent magnets incorporated in the product, at least including the sequence of all removal steps, tools or technologies required for the access and removal of the permanent magnet, without prejudice to Article 15(1) of Directive 2012/19/EU. | |
| Article 27(5) | | | | |
| 436 | 5. For products where the incorporated permanent magnets are exclusively contained in one or more electric motors incorporated in the product, the information referred to in paragraph 4, point | 5. For products where the incorporated permanent magnets are exclusively contained in one or more electric motors incorporated in the product, the information referred to in paragraph 4, point | 5. For products where the incorporated permanent magnets are exclusively contained in one or more electric motors incorporated in the product, the information referred to in paragraph 4, point | |

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| | (b), may be replaced by information on the location of those electric motors, and the information referred to in paragraph 4, point (c), may be replaced by information on the access and removal of the electric motors, at least including the sequence of all removal steps, tools or technologies required for the access and removal of the electric motors. | (b), may be replaced by information on the location of those electric motors, and the information referred to in paragraph 4, point (c), may be replaced by information on the access and removal of the electric motors, at least including the sequence of all removal steps, tools or technologies required for the access and removal of the electric motors. | (b), may be replaced by information on the location of those electric motors, and the information referred to in paragraph 4, point (c), may be replaced by information on the access and removal of the electric motors, at least including the sequence of all removal steps, tools or technologies required for the access and removal of the electric motors. | |
| Article 27(6) | | | | |
| 437 | 6. For products referred to in paragraph 3 for which a product passport as defined in Regulation XX/XXXX [the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation] is required pursuant to another Union legislative act, the information referred to in paragraph 4 shall be included in that product passport. | 6. For products referred to in paragraph 3 for which a product passport as defined in Regulation XX/XXXX [the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation] or XX/XXXX [Batteries and waste batteries Regulation] is required pursuant to another Union legislative act, the information referred to in paragraph 4 shall be included in that product or digital passport. The information referred to in paragraph 3 shall be complete, up-to-date and accurate and shall remain available for a period at least equal to the product's typical lifetime plus ten years, including | 6. For products referred to in paragraph 3 for which a product passport as defined in Regulation XX/XXXX [the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation] is required pursuant to another Union legislative act, the information referred to in paragraph 4 shall be included in that product passport. | |

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| | | after an insolvency, a liquidation or a cessation of activity in the Union of the responsible natural or legal person. | | |
| Article 27(7), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 438 | 7. The information referred to in paragraph 3 shall be complete, up-to-date and accurate and shall remain available for a period at least equal to the product's typical lifetime plus ten years, including after an insolvency, a liquidation or a cessation of activity in the Union of the responsible natural or legal person. | 7. The information referred to in paragraph 3 shall be complete, up-to-date and accurate and shall remain available for a period at least equal to the product's typical lifetime plus ten years, including after an insolvency, a liquidation or a cessation of activity in the Union of the responsible natural or legal person. | 7. The information economic operator placing the product, as referred to in paragraph 3 1, on the market shall be ensure that information referred to in paragraph 3 is complete, up-to-date, and accurate and shall remain available for a period at least equal to the product's typical lifetime plus ten years, including after an insolvency, a liquidation or a cessation of activity in the Union of the responsible natural or legal person. It may authorise an operator to act on their behalf. | |
| Article 27(7), first subparagraph a | | | | |
| 438a | | | The data carrier, as referred to in paragraph 3, shall cease to exist after the product has been recycled. | |
| Article 27(7), second subparagraph | | | | |

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| 439 | The information referred to in paragraph 4 shall refer to the product model or, where the information differs between units of the same model, to a particular batch or unit. The information referred to in paragraph 4 shall be accessible to recyclers, market surveillance authorities and customs authorities. | The information referred to in paragraph 4 shall refer to the product model or, where the information differs between units of the same model, to a particular batch or unit. The information referred to in paragraph 4 shall be accessible to refurbishers, repairers , recyclers, market surveillance authorities and customs authorities. | The information referred to in paragraph 4 shall refer to the product model or, where the information differs between units of the same model, to a particular batch or unit. The information referred to in paragraph 4 shall be accessible to recyclers, market surveillance authorities and customs authorities. | |
| Article 27(8), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 440 | 8. Article 9(1), point (c) and (d) and Articles 10 and 13 of Regulation (EU) .../...[OP: please insert reference to the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products], as well as the corresponding definitions in Article 2 of that Regulation, shall apply. | 8. Article 9(1), point (c) and (d) and Articles 10 and 13 of Regulation (EU) .../...[OP: please insert reference to the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products], as well as the corresponding definitions in Article 2 of that Regulation, shall apply. | 8. Article 9(1), point (c) and (d) and Articles 10 and 13 of Regulation (EU) .../...[OP: please insert reference to the -Ecodesign for Sustainable Products], as well as the corresponding definitions in Article 2 of that Regulation, shall apply. | |
| Article 27(8), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 441 | Before placing a product referred to in paragraph 3 on the market, natural or legal persons shall ensure that the unique product identifier referred to in paragraph 4 is uploaded in the registry referred | Before placing a product referred to in paragraph 3 on the market, natural or legal persons shall ensure that the unique product identifier referred to in paragraph 4 is uploaded in the registry referred | Before placing a product referred to in paragraph 3 on the market, natural or legal persons shall ensure that the unique product identifier referred to in paragraph 4 is uploaded in the registry referred | |

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| | to in [Article 12(1)] of Regulation (EU) .../... [Ecodesign for Sustainable Products]. | to in [Article 12(1)] of Regulation (EU) .../... [Ecodesign for Sustainable Products]. | to in [Article 12(1)] of Regulation (EU) .../... [Ecodesign for Sustainable Products]. | |
| Article 27(8), third subparagraph | | | | |
| 442 | For purposes of the first and second subparagraph, the references to ‘the applicable delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 10, point (b) and to ‘delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 10, point f, and Article 13(2) of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall be read as references to this Regulation. | For purposes of the first and second subparagraph, the references to ‘the applicable delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 10, point (b) and to ‘delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 10, point f, and Article 13(2) of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall be read as references to this Regulation. | For purposes of the first and second subparagraph, the references to ‘the applicable delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 10, point (b) and to ‘delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 10, point f, and Article 13(2) of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall be read as references to this Regulation. | |
| Article 27(9) | | | | |
| 443 | 9. Where information requirements relating to the recycling of permanent magnets are established in delegated acts adopted in accordance with Article 4 of the Regulation XX/XXXX [OP please insert: the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation] or in other Union harmonisation legislation for any of the products listed in paragraph | 9. Where information requirements relating to the recycling of permanent magnets are established in delegated acts adopted in accordance with Article 4 of the Regulation XX/XXXX [OP please insert: the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation] or in other Union harmonisation legislation for any of the products listed in paragraph | 9. Where information requirements relating to the recycling of permanent magnets are established in delegated acts adopted in accordance with Article 4 of the Regulation XX/XXXX [OP please insert: the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation] or in other Union harmonisation legislation for any of the products listed in paragraph | |

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| | 1, those requirements shall apply in replacement of the provisions of this Article. | 1, those requirements shall apply in replacement of the provisions of this Article. | 1, those requirements shall apply in replacement of the provisions of this Article. | |
| Article 27(9a) | | | | |
| 443a | | | 9a. Any natural or legal person that places products on the market referred to in paragraph 1 shall promote that any permanent magnets contained in them are removable in order to allow for their recovery at the product's end-of-life. | |
| Article 27(10) | | | | |
| 444 | 10. Products primarily designed for defence or space applications shall be exempted from the requirements of this Article | 10. Products primarily designed for defence or space aerospace applications shall be exempted from the requirements of this Article. | 10. Products primarily designed for defence or space applications shall be exempted from the requirements of this Article. | |
| Article 27(10), first subparagraph a | | | | |
| 444a | | Specific information referred to in paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 may be omitted if it includes commercially sensitive information. | | |

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| Article 27(11) | | | | |
| 445 | 11. For magnetic resonance imaging devices, motor vehicles and light means of transport that are type-approved vehicles of category L, the requirements of this Article shall apply from [OP please insert: 5 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. | 11. For magnetic resonance imaging devices, motor vehicles and light means of transport that are type-approved vehicles of category L, the requirements of this Article shall apply from [OP please insert: 5 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. | 11. For magnetic resonance imaging devices, motor vehicles and light means of transport that are type-approved vehicles of category L, the requirements of this Article shall apply from [OP please insert: 5 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. | |
| Article 27(12) | | | | |
| 446 | <p>12. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to amend Annex VI in order to provide or update a list of Combined Nomenclature¹ codes and product descriptions corresponding to the products referred to in paragraph 1 with the aim of facilitating the work of customs authorities in relation to those products and the requirements set out in this Article and in Article 28.</p> <p><small>1. Combined Nomenclature in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87</small></p> | <p>12. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to amend Annex VI in order to provide or update a list of Combined Nomenclature¹ codes and product descriptions corresponding to the products referred to in paragraph 1 with the aim of facilitating the work of customs authorities in relation to those products and the requirements set out in this Article and in Article 28.</p> <p><small>1. Combined Nomenclature in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87</small></p> | <p>12. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to amend Annex VI in order to provide or update a list of Combined Nomenclature¹ codes and product descriptions corresponding to the products referred to in paragraph 1 with the aim of facilitating the work of customs authorities in relation to those products and the requirements set out in this Article and in Article 28.</p> <p><small>1. [1] Combined Nomenclature in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87</small></p> | |
| Article 28 | | | | |

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| 447 | Article 28 Recycled content of permanent magnets | Article 28 Recycled content of permanent magnets | Article 28 Recycled content of permanent magnets | |
| Article 28(1) | | | | |
| 448 | 1. From either [OP please insert: 3 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] or 2 years after the entry into force of the delegated act referred to in paragraph 2, whichever is later, any natural or legal person that places on the market products referred to in Article 27(1) which incorporate one or more permanent magnets referred to in Article 27(1), point (b)(i) to (iii) and for which the total weight of all such permanent magnets exceeds 0.2 kg shall make publicly available on a free access website the share of neodymium, dysprosium, praseodymium, terbium, boron, samarium, nickel and cobalt recovered from post-consumer waste present in the permanent magnets incorporated in the product. | 1. From either [OP please insert: 3 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] or 2 years after the entry into force of the delegated act referred to in paragraph 2, whichever is later, any natural or legal person that places on the market products referred to in Article 27(1) which incorporate one or more permanent magnets referred to in Article 27(1), point (b)(i) to (iii) and for which the total weight of all such permanent magnets exceeds 0.2 kg shall make publicly available on a free access website the share of neodymium, dysprosium, praseodymium, terbium, boron, samarium, nickel and cobalt recovered from post-consumer waste present in the permanent magnets incorporated in the product. | 1. From either [OP please insert: 3 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] or 2 years after the entry into force of the delegated implementing act referred to in paragraph 2, whichever is later, any natural or legal person that places on the market products referred to in Article 27(1) which incorporate one or more permanent magnets referred to in Article 27(1), point (b)(i) (b), (i) to (iii) and for which the total weight of all such permanent magnets exceeds 0.2 kg shall make publicly available on a free access website the share of neodymium, dysprosium, praseodymium, terbium, boron, samarium, nickel and cobalt recovered from post-consumer waste present in the permanent magnets incorporated in the product. | |

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| Article 28(2), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 449 | 2. By [OP please insert: 2 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 36 to supplement this Regulation by establishing rules for the calculation and verification of the share of neodymium, dysprosium, praseodymium, terbium, boron, samarium, nickel and cobalt recovered from manufacturing waste or post-consumer waste present in the permanent magnets incorporated in the products referred to in paragraph 1. | 2. By [OP please insert: 2 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 36 to supplement this Regulation by establishing rules for the calculation and verification of the share of neodymium, dysprosium, praseodymium, terbium, boron, samarium, nickel and cobalt recovered from manufacturing waste or post-consumer waste present in the permanent magnets incorporated in the products referred to in paragraph 1. | 2. By [OP please insert: 2 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 36 to supplement this Regulation by an implementing act establishing rules for the calculation and verification of the share of neodymium, dysprosium, praseodymium, terbium, boron, samarium, nickel and cobalt recovered from manufacturing waste or post-consumer waste , that is present in the permanent magnets incorporated in the products referred to in paragraph 1. | |
| Article 28(2), first subparagraph a | | | | |
| 449a | | | The implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37(2). | |
| Article 28(2), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 450 | The calculation and verification rules shall specify the applicable | The calculation and verification rules shall specify the applicable | The calculation and verification rules shall specify the applicable | |

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| | conformity assessment procedure from among the modules set out in Annex II to Decision No 768/2008/EC, with the adaptations necessary in view of the products concerned. When specifying the applicable conformity assessment procedure, the Commission shall consider the following criteria: | conformity assessment procedure from among the modules set out in Annex II to Decision No 768/2008/EC, with the adaptations necessary in view of the products concerned. When specifying the applicable conformity assessment procedure, the Commission shall consider the following criteria: | conformity assessment procedure from among the modules set out in Annex II to Decision No 768/2008/EC, with the adaptations necessary in view of the products concerned. When specifying the applicable conformity assessment procedure, the Commission shall consider the following criteria: | |
| Article 28(2), second subparagraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 451 | (a) whether the module concerned is appropriate to the type of product and proportionate to the public interest pursued; | (a) whether the module concerned is appropriate to the type of product and proportionate to the public interest pursued; | (a) whether the module concerned is appropriate to the type of product and proportionate to the public interest pursued; | |
| Article 28(2), second subparagraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 452 | (b) the availability of competent and independent third parties able to perform potential third party conformity assessment tasks; | (b) the availability of competent and independent third parties able to perform potential third party conformity assessment tasks; | (b) the availability of competent and independent third parties able to perform potential third party nature of the risks entailed by the product and the extent to which conformity assessment tasks corresponds to the type and degree of risk; | |
| Article 28(2), second subparagraph, point (c) | | | | |
| 453 | (c) where third party involvement | (c) where third party involvement | (c) where third party involvement | |

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| | is mandatory, the need for the manufacturer to have a choice between quality assurance and product certification modules set out in Annex II of Decision No 768/2008/EC. | is mandatory, the need for the manufacturer to have a choice between quality assurance and product certification modules set out in Annex II of Decision No 768/2008/EC. | is mandatory, the need for the manufacturer to have a choice between quality assurance and product certification modules set out in Annex II of Decision No 768/2008/EC. | |
| Article 28(3), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 454 | 3. After 31 December 2030, the Commission may adopt delegated acts supplementing this Regulation by laying down minimum shares for neodymium, dysprosium, praseodymium, terbium, boron, samarium, nickel and cobalt recovered from post-consumer waste that must be present in the permanent magnet incorporated in the products referred to in paragraph 1. | 3. After No later than 31 December 2030, the Commission may shall adopt delegated acts supplementing this Regulation by laying down minimum shares for neodymium, dysprosium, praseodymium, terbium, boron, samarium, nickel and cobalt recovered -from post-consumer waste that must be present in the permanent magnet incorporated in the products referred to in paragraph 1. In duly justified cases, different minimum shares may be applied for different products or certain products may be excluded from this obligation. | 3. After the entry into force of the implementing act under paragraph 2 and no later than 31 December 2030 , 2032 the Commission may shall adopt delegated acts under paragraph 3 supplementing this Regulation by laying down minimum shares for neodymium, dysprosium, praseodymium, terbium, boron, samarium, nickel and cobalt recovered -from post-consumer waste that must be present in the permanent magnet incorporated in the products referred to in paragraph 1. | |
| Article 28(3), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 455 | Delegated acts referred to in the first subparagraph shall provide for | Delegated acts referred to in the first subparagraph shall provide for | Delegated Implementing acts referred to in the first subparagraph | |

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| | transitional periods adapted to the difficulty of adopting the products covered by the measure to ensure compliance. | transitional periods adapted to the difficulty of adopting the products covered by the measure to ensure compliance. | shall provide for transitional periods adapted to the difficulty of adopting the products covered by the measure to ensure compliance. | |
| Article 28(3), third subparagraph | | | | |
| 456 | The minimum share referred to in the first subparagraph shall be based on a prior assessment of impacts, taking into account: | The minimum share referred to in the first subparagraph shall be based on a prior assessment of impacts, taking into account: | The minimum share referred to in the first subparagraph shall be based on a prior assessment of impacts, taking into account: | |
| Article 28(3), third subparagraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 457 | (a) the existing and forecasted availability of neodymium, dysprosium, praseodymium, terbium, boron, samarium, nickel and cobalt recovered from post-consumer waste; | (a) the existing and forecasted availability of neodymium, dysprosium, praseodymium, terbium, boron, samarium, nickel and cobalt recovered from post-consumer waste; | (a) the existing and forecasted availability of neodymium, dysprosium, praseodymium, terbium, boron, samarium, nickel and cobalt recovered from post-consumer waste; | |
| Article 28(3), third subparagraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 458 | (b) the information collected pursuant to paragraph 1 and the relative distribution of the share of recycled content in permanent magnets incorporated in products referred to in paragraph 1 placed on the market; | (b) the information collected pursuant to paragraph 1 and the relative distribution of the share of recycled content in permanent magnets incorporated in products referred to in paragraph 1 placed on the market; | (b) the information collected pursuant to paragraph 1 and the relative distribution of the share of recycled content in permanent magnets incorporated in products referred to in paragraph 1 placed on the market; | |

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| Article 28(3), third subparagraph, point (c) | | | | |
| 459 | (c) technical and scientific progress, including considerable changes in permanent magnet technologies impacting the type of materials recovered; | (c) technical and scientific progress, including considerable changes in permanent magnet technologies impacting the type of materials recovered; | (c) technical and scientific progress, including considerable changes in permanent magnet technologies impacting the type of materials recovered; | |
| Article 28(3), third subparagraph, point (d) | | | | |
| 460 | (d) the effective and potential contribution of a minimum share to the Union's climate and environmental objectives; | (d) the effective and potential contribution of a minimum share to the Union's climate and environmental objectives; | (d) the effective and potential contribution of a minimum share to the Union's climate and environmental objectives; | |
| Article 28(3), third subparagraph, point (e) | | | | |
| 461 | (e) possible impacts on the functioning of products incorporating permanent magnets; | (e) possible impacts on the functioning of products incorporating permanent magnets; | (e) possible impacts on the functioning of products incorporating permanent magnets; | |
| Article 28(3), third subparagraph, point (f) | | | | |
| 462 | (f) the need to prevent disproportionate negative impacts on the affordability of permanent magnets and products incorporating permanent magnets. | (f) the need to prevent disproportionate negative impacts on the affordability of permanent magnets and products incorporating permanent magnets. | (f) the need to prevent disproportionate negative impacts on the affordability of permanent magnets and products incorporating permanent magnets. | |
| Article 28(4) | | | | |

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| 463 | 4. Where requirements relating to the recycled content of permanent magnets are established in delegated acts adopted in accordance with Article 4 of the Regulation XX/XXXX [OP please insert: the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation] or other Union harmonisation legislation for any of the products listed in paragraph 1, those requirements shall apply in replacement of the provisions of this Article. | 4. Where requirements relating to the recycled content of permanent magnets are established in delegated acts adopted in accordance with Article 4 of the Regulation XX/XXXX [OP please insert: the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation] or other Union harmonisation legislation for any of the products listed in paragraph 1, those requirements shall apply in replacement of the provisions of this Article. | 4. Where requirements relating to the recycled content of permanent magnets are established in delegated acts adopted in accordance with Article 4 of the Regulation XX/XXXX [OP please insert: the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation] or other Union harmonisation legislation for any of the products listed in paragraph 1, those requirements shall apply in replacement of the provisions of this Article. | |
| Article 28(5), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 464 | 5. From the date of application of the requirement of paragraph 1, when offering the products referred to in paragraph 1 for sale, including in case of distance selling, or displaying them in the course of a commercial activity, natural and legal persons placing on the market products referred to in paragraph 1 shall ensure that their customers have access to the information referred to in paragraph 1 before being bound by a sales contract. | 5. From the date of application of the requirement of paragraph 1, when offering the products referred to in paragraph 1 for sale, including in case of distance selling, or displaying them in the course of a commercial activity, natural and legal persons placing on the market products referred to in paragraph 1 shall ensure that their customers have access to the information referred to in paragraph 1 before being bound by a sales contract. | 5. From the date of application of the requirement of paragraph 1, when offering the products referred to in paragraph 1 for sale, including in case of distance selling, or displaying them in the course of a commercial activity, natural and legal persons placing on the market products referred to in paragraph 1 shall ensure that their customers have access to the information referred to in paragraph 1 before being bound by a sales contract. | |

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| Article 28(5), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 465 | Natural and legal persons placing on the market products referred to in paragraph 1 shall not provide or display labels, marks, symbols or inscriptions that are likely to mislead or confuse customers with respect to the information referred to in paragraph 1. Products primarily designed for defence or space applications shall be exempted from the requirements of this Article. | Natural and legal persons placing on the market products referred to in paragraph 1 shall not provide or display labels, marks, symbols or inscriptions that are likely to mislead or confuse customers with respect to the information referred to in paragraph 1. Products primarily designed for defence or space aerospace applications shall be exempted from the requirements of this Article. | Natural and legal persons placing on the market products referred to in paragraph 1 shall not provide or display labels, marks, symbols or inscriptions that are likely to mislead or confuse customers with respect to the information referred to in paragraph 1. Products primarily designed for defence or space applications shall be exempted from the requirements of this Article. | |
| Article 28(6) | | | | |
| 466 | 6. For magnetic resonance imaging devices, motor vehicles and light means of transport that are type-approved vehicles of category L, the requirements set out in paragraphs 1 and 6 shall apply from 5 years after the date of entry into force of the delegated act referred to in paragraph 2. | 6. For magnetic resonance imaging devices, motor vehicles and light means of transport that are type-approved vehicles of category L, the requirements set out in paragraphs 1 and 6 shall apply from 5 years after the date of entry into force of the delegated act referred to in paragraph 2. | 6. For magnetic resonance imaging devices, motor vehicles and light means of transport that are type-approved vehicles of category L, the requirements set out in paragraphs 1 and 6 5 shall apply from 5 years after the date of entry into force of the delegated act referred to in paragraph 2. | |
| Section 2 | | | | |
| 467 | Section 2 Certification and environmental footprint | Section 2 Certification and environmental footprint | Section 2 Certification and environmental footprint | |

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| | | | | |
| Article 29 | | | | |
| 468 | Article 29 Recognised schemes | Article 29 Recognised schemes | Article 29 Recognised schemes | |
| Article 29(1), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 469 | 1. Governments or organisations that have developed and oversee certification schemes related to the sustainability of critical raw materials ("scheme owners") may apply to have their schemes recognised by the Commission. | 1. Governments, industry associations or groupings of interested or organisations that have developed and oversee certification schemes related to the sustainability of critical raw materials ("scheme owners") may apply to have their schemes recognised by the Commission. The decision of recognition of a scheme shall be published no later than six months after the application submitted by the scheme owner. | 1. Governments or organisations that have developed and oversee certification schemes related to the sustainability of critical raw materials ("scheme owners") may apply to have their schemes recognised by the Commission. | |
| Article 29(1), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 470 | Applications referred in the first subparagraph shall contain any relevant evidence related to the fulfilment of the criteria laid down in Annex IV. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt | Applications referred in the first subparagraph shall contain any relevant evidence related to the fulfilment of the criteria laid down in Annex IV. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt | Applications referred in the first subparagraph shall contain any relevant evidence related to the fulfilment of the criteria laid down in Annex IV. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt | |

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| | implementing acts specifying the information that applications shall at least contain. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). | implementing acts adopt implementing acts by ... [three years after the entry into force of the Regulation] specifying the information that applications shall at least contain. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). | implementing acts specifying the information that applications shall at least contain. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). | |
| Article 29(1), second subparagraph a | | | | |
| 470a | | Those implementing acts shall provide for a single template to cover all information required for the application. The single template shall provide only for information needed for assessing the application. The scope of information required to complete the single template shall be reasonable. | | |
| Article 29(2) | | | | |
| 471 | 2. Where, on the basis of the evidence provided pursuant to the paragraph 1, the Commission determines that a certification scheme meets the criteria laid down in Annex IV, it shall adopt | 2. Where, on the basis of the evidence provided pursuant to the paragraph 1, the Commission determines that a certification scheme meets the criteria laid down in Annex IV, it shall adopt | 2. Where, on the basis of the evidence provided pursuant to the paragraph 1, the Commission determines that a certification scheme meets the criteria laid down in Annex IV, it shall adopt | |

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| | an implementing act granting that scheme a recognition. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). | an implementing act granting that scheme a recognition. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). | an implementing act granting that scheme a recognition. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). | |
| Article 29(3) | | | | |
| 472 | 3. The Commission shall periodically verify that recognised schemes continue to fulfil the criteria laid down in Annex IV. | 3. The Commission shall periodically verify verify at least every two years that recognised schemes continue to fulfil the criteria laid down in Annex IV. | 3. The Commission shall periodically every three years verify that recognised schemes continue to fulfil the criteria laid down in Annex IV. | |
| Article 29(4) | | | | |
| 473 | 4. Owners of recognised schemes shall inform the Commission without delay of any changes or updates made to recognised schemes. The Commission shall assess whether such changes or updates affect the basis for the recognition and take appropriate action. | 4. Owners of recognised schemes shall inform the Commission without delay of any relevant changes or updates made to recognised schemes. The Commission shall assess whether such changes or updates affect the basis for the recognition and take appropriate action, if necessary . | 4. Owners of recognised schemes shall inform the Commission without delay of any changes or updates made to recognised schemes. The Commission shall assess whether such changes or updates affect the basis for the recognition and take appropriate action. | |
| Article 29(5) | | | | |
| 474 | 5. If there is evidence of repeated or significant cases where | 5. If there is evidence of repeated or significant cases where | 5. If there is evidence of repeated or significant cases where | |

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| | economic operators implementing a recognised scheme have failed to fulfil the requirements of that scheme, the Commission shall examine, in consultation with the owner of the recognised scheme, whether those cases indicate deficiencies in the scheme affecting the basis for the recognition and take appropriate action. | economic operators implementing a recognised scheme have failed to fulfil the requirements of that scheme, the Commission shall examine, in consultation with the owner of the recognised scheme, whether those cases indicate deficiencies in the scheme affecting the basis for the recognition and take appropriate action, if necessary . | economic operators implementing a recognised scheme have failed to fulfil the requirements of that scheme, the Commission shall examine, in consultation with the owner of the recognised scheme, whether those cases indicate deficiencies in the scheme affecting the basis for the recognition and take appropriate action. | |
| Article 29(6) | | | | |
| 475 | 6. Where the Commission identifies deficiencies in a recognised scheme affecting the basis for the recognition, it may grant the scheme owner an appropriate period of time to take remedial action. | 6. Where the Commission identifies deficiencies in a recognised scheme affecting the basis for the recognition, it may grant the scheme owner an appropriate period of time to take remedial action, within a maximum of 12 months. After the expiry of that period, if the deficiency persists, the Commission shall no longer recognise the scheme. | 6. Where the Commission identifies deficiencies in a recognised scheme affecting the basis for the recognition, it may grant the scheme owner an appropriate period of time to take remedial action. | |
| Article 29(7) | | | | |
| 476 | 7. Where the scheme owner fails or refuses to take the necessary remedial action, and where the | 7. Where the scheme owner fails or refuses to take the necessary remedial action, and where the | 7. Where the scheme owner fails or refuses to take the necessary remedial action, and where the | |

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| | Commission has determined that the deficiencies referred to in paragraph 6 mean that the scheme no longer fulfils the criteria laid down in Annex IV, the Commission shall adopt an implementing act withdrawing the recognition of the scheme. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). | Commission has determined that the deficiencies referred to in paragraph 6 mean that the scheme no longer fulfils the criteria laid down in Annex IV, the Commission shall adopt an implementing act withdrawing the recognition of the scheme. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). | Commission has determined that the deficiencies referred to in paragraph 6 mean that the scheme no longer fulfils the criteria laid down in Annex IV, the Commission shall adopt an implementing act withdrawing the recognition of the scheme. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). | |
| Article 29(8) | | | | |
| 477 | 8. The Commission shall establish and keep up-to-date a register of recognised schemes. That register shall be made publicly available on a free access website. | 8. The Commission shall establish and keep up-to-date a register of recognised schemes. That register shall be made publicly available on a free access website. That website shall also allow for the collection of feedback from all relevant stakeholders concerning the implementation of recognised schemes. Such feedback shall be forwarded to the respective scheme owners for consideration. | 8. The Commission shall establish and keep up-to-date a register of recognised schemes. That register shall be made publicly available on a free access website. | |
| Article 30 | | | | |
| 478 | Article 30 Environmental footprint | Article 30 Environmental footprint | Article 30 Environmental footprint | |

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| | declaration | declaration | declaration | |
| Article 30(1) | | | | |
| 479 | 1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to supplement this Regulation by establishing rules for the calculation and verification of the environmental footprint of different critical raw materials, in accordance with Annex V and taking into account scientifically sound assessment methods and relevant international standards. The calculation and verification rules shall identify which is the most important impact category. The footprint declaration shall be limited to that impact category. | 1. By 31 December 2025 , the Commission is empowered to shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to supplement this Regulation by establishing rules for the calculation and verification of the environmental footprint of different critical raw materials, in accordance with Annex V and taking into account scientifically sound assessment methods and relevant international standards. The calculation and verification rules shall identify which is the most important impact category or, in duly justified cases, several impact categories . The footprint declaration shall be limited to that cover that or those impact category categories as well as greenhouse gas emissions . | 1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts by [OP please insert: X years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] in accordance with Article 36 to supplement this Regulation by establishing rules for the calculation and verification of the environmental footprint of different critical raw materials, in accordance with Annex V and taking into account scientifically sound assessment methods and relevant international standards. The calculation and verification rules shall identify which is the most important at least the three most relevant impact category categories accounting for at least 80% of the overall environmental footprint . The footprint declaration shall be limited to that these impact category categories . | |
| Article 30(2) | | | | |
| 480 | 2. The Commission may adopt | 2. The Commission may shall | 2. The Commission may adopt | |

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| | calculation and verification rules for a specific critical raw material if it has concluded, having considered the various relevant environmental impact categories, that the critical raw material in question has a significant environmental footprint and that therefore an obligation to declare the environmental footprint of that material regarding the most important impact category, when placing it on the market, is necessary and proportionate to contribute to the Union's climate and environmental objectives by facilitating the supply of critical raw materials with lower environmental footprint. | adopt calculation and verification rules for a specific critical raw material if it has concluded, having considered the various relevant environmental impact categories and greenhouse gas emissions , that the critical raw material in question has a significant relevant environmental footprint and that therefore an obligation to declare the environmental footprint of that material regarding the most important impact category or categories , when placing it on the market, is necessary and proportionate to contribute to the Union's climate and environmental objectives by facilitating the supply of critical raw materials with lower environmental footprint and reducing the climate and environmental impacts of other actions in this Regulation . | calculation and verification rules for a specific critical raw material if it has concluded, having considered the various relevant environmental impact categories, that the critical raw material in question has a significant environmental footprint and that therefore an obligation to declare the environmental footprint of that material regarding the three most important impact category categories accounting for at least 80 % of the overall environmental footprint , when placing it on the market, is necessary and proportionate to contribute to the Union's climate and environmental objectives by facilitating the supply of critical raw materials with lower environmental footprint. | |
| Article 30(3) | | | | |
| 481 | 3. When considering whether the obligation foreseen in paragraph 2 is necessary, the Commission shall take into account: | 3. When considering whether the obligation foreseen in paragraph 2 is necessary, the Commission shall take into account: | 3. When considering whether the obligation foreseen in paragraph 2 is necessary, the Commission shall take into account: | |
| Article 30(3), point (a) | | | | |

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| 482 | (a) whether and how the Union's climate and environmental objectives are already being achieved through other Union legislation applicable to the critical raw material in question; | (a) whether and how as well as how effectively the Union's climate and environmental objectives are already being achieved through other Union legislation applicable to the critical raw material in question; | (a) whether and how the Union's climate and environmental objectives are already being achieved through other Union legislation applicable to the critical raw material in question; | |
| Article 30(3), point (b) | | | | |
| 483 | (b) the existence and uptake of relevant international standards and guidelines, or the prospects of agreeing on such standards at international level, as well as sustainable practices on the market, including the voluntary schemes recognised pursuant to Article 29; | (b) the existence and uptake of relevant international standards and guidelines, or the prospects of agreeing on such standards at international level, as well as sustainable practices on the market, including the voluntary schemes recognised pursuant to Article 29; | (b) the existence and uptake of relevant international standards and guidelines, or the prospects of agreeing on such standards at international level, as well as sustainable practices on the market, including the voluntary schemes recognised pursuant to Article 29; | |
| Article 30(3), point (c) | | | | |
| 484 | (c) the effectiveness of strategic partnerships, strategic projects, trade agreements and other international instruments and outreach conducted by the Union in achieving the Union's climate and environmental objectives. | (c) the effectiveness of strategic partnerships, strategic projects, trade agreements and other international instruments and outreach conducted by the Union in achieving the Union's climate and environmental objectives. | (c) the effectiveness of strategic partnerships, strategic projects, trade agreements and other international instruments and outreach conducted by the Union in achieving the Union's climate and environmental objectives. | |
| Article 30(3), point (ca) | | | | |

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| 484a | | (ca) the associated economic costs and administrative burden for economic operators. | | |
| Article 30(4) | | | | |
| 485 | 4. The Commission shall conduct a prior assessment of impacts in order to decide whether to adopt a delegated act under paragraph 1. Such assessment shall: | 4. The Commission shall conduct a prior assessment of impacts in order to decide whether to adopt a delegated act under paragraph 1. Such assessment shall: | 4. The Commission shall conduct a prior assessment of impacts in order to decide whether to adopt a delegated act under paragraph 1. Such assessment shall: | |
| Article 30(4), point (a) | | | | |
| 486 | (a) be based, inter alia, on a consultation of: | (a) be based, inter alia, on a consultation of: | (a) be based, inter alia, on a consultation of: | |
| Article 30(4), point (a)(i) | | | | |
| 487 | (i) all relevant stakeholders, such as industry including downstream industry, SMEs and, where relevant, the craft industry, social partners, traders, retailers, importers, environmental protection groups and consumer organisations; | (i) all relevant stakeholders, such as industry including downstream industry, SMEs, and, where relevant, the craft industry, social partners, traders, retailers, importers, environmental protection groups and organisations promoting human health and environmental protection , consumer organisations and academia ; | (i) all relevant stakeholders, such as industry including downstream industry, SMEs and, where relevant, the craft industry, social partners, traders, retailers, importers, environmental protection groups and consumer organisations; | |

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| Article 30(4), point (a)(ii) | | | | |
| 488 | (ii) third countries whose trade with the Union may be significantly affected by this obligation; | (ii) third countries whose trade with the Union may be significantly affected by this obligation; | (ii) third countries, including OCTs , whose trade with the Union may be significantly affected by this obligation; | |
| Article 30(4), point (a)(iii) | | | | |
| 489 | (iii) the Board; | (iii) the Board; | (iii) the Board; | |
| Article 30(4), point (a)(iiia) | | | | |
| 489a | | (iiia) the European Environment Agency, the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change and the European Chemicals Agency; | | |
| Article 30(4), point (b) | | | | |
| 490 | (b) ensure that any such measure is not prepared, adopted or applied with a view to or with the effect of creating unnecessary obstacles to international trade and is no more trade-restrictive than necessary to achieve the Union's climate and environmental objectives, having | (b) ensure that any such measure is not prepared, adopted or applied with a view to or with the effect of creating unnecessary obstacles to international trade and is no more trade-restrictive than necessary to achieve the Union's climate and environmental objectives, having | (b) ensure that any such measure is not prepared, adopted or applied with a view to or with the effect of creating unnecessary obstacles to international trade and is no more trade-restrictive than necessary to achieve the Union's climate and environmental objectives, having | |

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| | regard to the ability of third-country suppliers to comply with such a declaration such that aggregate trade flows and critical raw materials costs are not disproportionately affected; | regard to the ability of third-country suppliers to comply with such a declaration such that aggregate trade flows and critical raw materials costs are not disproportionately affected; | regard to the ability of third-country suppliers to comply with such a declaration such that aggregate trade flows and critical raw materials costs are not disproportionately affected; | |
| Article 30(4), point (ba) | | | | |
| 490a | | (ba) assess whether similar obligations under Union law has produced the intended effects and significantly contributed to the achievement of the Union's environmental targets; | | |
| Article 30(4), point (c) | | | | |
| 491 | (c) assess whether the measure would contribute to achieving the Union's climate and environmental objectives without disproportionately impacting the ability of Union industry to source the critical raw material in question. | (c) assess whether the measure would contribute to achieving the Union's climate and environmental objectives without disproportionately impacting the ability of Union industry to source the critical raw material in question. | (c) assess whether the measure would contribute to achieving the Union's climate and environmental objectives without disproportionately impacting the ability of Union industry to source the critical raw material in question. | |
| Article 30(5), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 492 | 5. Any natural or legal person that places on the market critical raw | 5. Any natural or legal person that places on the market critical raw | 5. Any natural or legal person that places on the market critical raw | |

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| | materials for which the Commission has adopted calculation and verification rules pursuant to paragraph 1 shall make available an environmental footprint declaration. | materials for which the Commission has adopted calculation and verification rules pursuant to paragraph 1 shall make available an environmental footprint declaration. | materials, including processed and recycled , for which the Commission has adopted calculation and verification rules pursuant to paragraph 1 shall make available an environmental footprint declaration. | |
| Article 30(5), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 493 | The requirement set out in the first subparagraph shall apply to each individual critical raw material type placed on the market and shall not apply to critical raw materials included in intermediate or final products. | The requirement set out in the first subparagraph shall apply to each individual critical raw material type placed on the market and shall not apply to critical raw materials included in intermediate or final products where the critical raw material makes up a non-negligible share of the product's total environmental footprint. | The requirement set out in the first subparagraph shall apply to each individual critical raw material type placed on the market and shall not apply to critical raw materials included in intermediate or final products. | |
| Article 30(6) | | | | |
| 494 | 6. The environmental footprint declaration referred to in paragraph 5 shall contain the following information: | 6. The environmental footprint declaration referred to in paragraph 5 shall contain the following information: | 6. The environmental footprint declaration referred to in paragraph 5 shall contain the following information: | |
| Article 30(6), point (a) | | | | |
| 495 | (a) the name, registered trade | (a) the name, registered trade | (a) the name, registered trade | |

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| | name or registered trade mark and the postal address of the responsible natural or legal person and, where available, electronic means of communication where they can be contacted; | name or registered trade mark and the postal address of the responsible natural or legal person and, where available, electronic means of communication where they can be contacted; | name or registered trade mark trademark and the postal address of the responsible natural or legal person and, where available, electronic means of communication where they can be contacted; | |
| Article 30(6), point (b) | | | | |
| 496 | (b) information about the critical raw material type for which the declaration applies; | (b) information about the critical raw material type for which the declaration applies; | (b) information about the critical raw material type for which the declaration applies; | |
| Article 30(6), point (c) | | | | |
| 497 | (c) information about the country and region where the critical raw material was extracted, processed, refined and recycled, as applicable; | (c) information about the country and region where the critical raw material was extracted, processed, refined and recycled, as applicable; | (c) information about the country and region where the critical raw material was extracted, processed, refined and recycled, as applicable; | |
| Article 30(6), point (d) | | | | |
| 498 | (d) the environmental footprint of critical raw material, calculated in accordance with the applicable verification and calculation rules adopted pursuant to paragraph 1; | (d) the environmental footprint of critical raw material, calculated in accordance with the applicable verification and calculation rules adopted pursuant to paragraph 1; | (d) the environmental footprint of critical raw material, calculated in accordance with the applicable verification and calculation rules adopted pursuant to paragraph 1; | |
| Article 30(6), point (e) | | | | |

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| 499 | (e) the environmental footprint performance class that the critical raw material corresponds to, established in accordance with the applicable delegated act adopted pursuant to paragraph 7; | (e) the environmental footprint performance class that the critical raw material corresponds to, established in accordance with the applicable delegated act adopted pursuant to paragraph 7; | (e) the environmental footprint performance class that the critical raw material corresponds to, established in accordance with the applicable delegated act adopted pursuant to paragraph 7; | |
| Article 30(6), point (f) | | | | |
| 500 | (f) a web link providing access to a public version of the study supporting the environmental footprint declaration results. | (f) a web link providing access to a public version of the study supporting the environmental footprint declaration results. | (f) a web link providing access to a public version of the study supporting the environmental footprint declaration results. | |
| Article 30(7) | | | | |
| 501 | 7. The Commission may adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to supplement this Regulation by establishing environmental footprint performance classes for critical raw materials for which calculation and verification rules have been adopted pursuant to paragraph 1, in accordance with Annex V. | 7. The Commission may shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to supplement this Regulation by establishing environmental footprint performance classes within 2 years for critical raw materials for which calculation and verification rules have been adopted pursuant to paragraph 1, in accordance with Annex V. | 7. The Commission may adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 36 to supplement this Regulation by establishing environmental footprint performance classes for critical raw materials for which calculation and verification rules have been adopted pursuant to paragraph 1, in accordance with Annex V. | |
| Article 30(7a) | | | | |
| 501a | | | | |

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| | | 7a. Where intermediate or final products containing critical raw materials are covered by Union environmental footprint requirements in other legislation, the environmental and carbon footprint of each critical raw material shall, where possible, be incorporated into the calculation of the environmental footprint of the whole product. | | |
| Article 30(7b) | | | | |
| 501b | | 7b. By 31 December 2030, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to Council analysing options to limit the access to the Union market only to raw materials belonging to the best performing environmental footprint performance classes referred to in paragraph 7 for all or certain products placed on the Union market. The Commission shall, where appropriate, accompany that report with legislative proposals. | | |
| Article 30(8), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 502 | | | | |

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| | 8. The environmental footprint declaration shall be made available on a free access website. | 8. The environmental footprint declaration shall be made available on a free access website in an easily understandable manner. | 8. The environmental footprint declaration shall be made available on a free access website. | |
| Article 30(8), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 503 | The Commission is empowered to adopt an implementing act establishing the format for the environmental footprint declaration referred to in paragraph 5. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). | The Commission is empowered to adopt an implementing act establishing the format for the environmental footprint declaration referred to in paragraph 5. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). | The Commission is empowered to adopt an implementing act establishing the format for the environmental footprint declaration referred to in paragraph 5. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37(3). | |
| Article 30(9), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 504 | 9. When offering critical raw materials for sale, including in case of distance selling, or displaying them in the course of a commercial activity, natural and legal persons placing on the market critical raw materials shall ensure that their customers have access to the environmental footprint declaration before being bound by a sales contract. | 9. When offering critical raw materials for sale, including in case of distance selling, or displaying them in the course of a commercial activity, natural and legal persons placing on the market critical raw materials shall ensure that their customers have access to the environmental footprint declaration before being bound by a sales contract. | 9. When offering critical raw materials for sale, including in case of distance selling, or displaying them in the course of a commercial activity, natural and legal persons placing on the market critical raw materials shall ensure that their customers have access to the environmental footprint declaration before being bound by a sales contract. | |

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| Article 30(9), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 505 | Natural and legal persons placing on the market critical raw materials shall not provide or display labels, marks, symbols or inscriptions that are likely to mislead or confuse customers with respect to the information included in the environmental footprint declaration. | Natural and legal persons placing on the market critical raw materials shall not provide or display labels, marks, symbols or inscriptions that are likely to mislead or confuse customers with respect to the information included in the environmental footprint declaration. | Natural and legal persons placing on the market critical raw materials shall not provide or display labels, marks, symbols or inscriptions that are likely to mislead or confuse customers with respect to the information included in the environmental footprint declaration. | |
| Section 3 | | | | |
| 506 | Section 3 Free movement, conformity and market surveillance | Section 3 Free movement, conformity and market surveillance | Section 3 Free movement, conformity and market surveillance | |
| Article 31 | | | | |
| 507 | Article 31 Free movement | Article 31 Free movement | Article 31 Free movement | |
| Article 31(1) | | | | |
| 508 | 1. Member States shall not, for reasons relating to information for recycling or recycled content of permanent magnets or for reasons relating to information on the environmental footprint of critical raw material covered by this | 1. Member States shall not, for reasons relating to information for recycling or recycled content of permanent magnets or for reasons relating to information on the environmental footprint of critical raw material covered by this | 1. Member States shall not, for reasons relating to information for recycling or recycled content of permanent magnets or for reasons relating to information on the environmental footprint of critical raw material covered by this | |

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| | Regulation, prohibit, restrict or impede the making available on the market or the putting into service of products incorporating permanent magnets or of critical raw materials that comply with this Regulation. | Regulation, prohibit, restrict or impede the making available on the market or the putting into service of products incorporating permanent magnets or of critical raw materials that comply with this Regulation. | Regulation, prohibit, restrict or impede the making available on the market or the putting into service of products incorporating permanent magnets or of critical raw materials that comply with this Regulation. | |
| Article 31(2) | | | | |
| 509 | 2. At trade fairs, exhibitions, demonstrations or similar events, Member States shall not prevent the showing of products incorporating permanent magnets or of critical raw materials which do not comply with this Regulation, provided that a visible sign clearly indicates that such products or materials do not comply with this Regulation and that they cannot be made available on the market until they have been brought into conformity. | 2. At trade fairs, exhibitions, demonstrations or similar events, Member States shall not prevent the showing of products incorporating permanent magnets or of critical raw materials which do not comply with this Regulation, provided that a visible sign clearly indicates that such products or materials do not comply with this Regulation and that they cannot be made available on the market until they have been brought into conformity. | 2. At trade fairs, exhibitions, demonstrations or similar events, Member States shall not prevent the showing of products incorporating permanent magnets or of critical raw materials which do not comply with this Regulation, provided that a visible sign clearly indicates that such products or materials do not comply with this Regulation and that they cannot be made available on the market until they have been brought into conformity. | |
| Article 32 | | | | |
| 510 | Article 32 Conformity and market surveillance | Article 32 Conformity and market surveillance | Article 32 Conformity and market surveillance | |

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| Article 32(1) | | | | |
| 511 | 1. Before placing a product covered by Article 27 or 28 on the market, the responsible natural or legal persons shall ensure that the applicable conformity assessment procedure has been carried out and that the required technical documentation has been drawn up. Where compliance of a product with the applicable requirements have been demonstrated by the conformity assessment procedure, the responsible natural or legal persons shall ensure that an EU declaration of conformity has been drawn up and the CE marking has been affixed. | 1. Before placing a product covered by Article 27 or 28 on the market, the responsible natural or legal persons shall ensure that the applicable conformity assessment procedure has been carried out and that the required technical documentation has been drawn up. Where compliance of a product with the applicable requirements have been demonstrated by the conformity assessment procedure, the responsible natural or legal persons shall ensure that an EU declaration of conformity has been drawn up and the CE marking has been affixed. | 1. Before placing a product covered by Article 27 or 28 on the market, the responsible natural or legal persons shall ensure that the applicable conformity assessment procedure has been carried out and that the required technical documentation has been drawn up. Where compliance of a product with the applicable requirements have been demonstrated by the conformity assessment procedure, the responsible natural or legal persons shall ensure that an EU declaration of conformity has been drawn up and the CE marking has been affixed. | |
| Article 32(2) | | | | |
| 512 | 2. The conformity assessment procedure for products covered by the requirements set out in Article 27 shall be the procedure set out in Annex IV of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], unless those products are also covered by the requirements set out in Article 28, in which case the conformity | 2. The conformity assessment procedure for products covered by the requirements set out in Article 27 shall be the procedure set out in Annex IV of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], unless those products are also covered by the requirements set out in Article 28, in which case the conformity | 2. The conformity assessment procedure for products covered by the requirements set out in Article 27 shall be the procedure set out in Annex IV of– Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], unless those products are also covered by the requirements set out in Article 28, in which case the conformity | |

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| | assessment procedure shall be the procedure set out in the calculation and verification rules adopted pursuant to Article 28(2). | assessment procedure shall be the procedure set out in the calculation and verification rules adopted pursuant to Article 28(2). | assessment procedure shall be the procedure set out in the calculation and verification rules adopted pursuant to Article 28(2). | |
| Article 32(3) | | | | |
| 513 | 3. Chapter IX and Articles 37, 38 and 39 of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], as well as the corresponding definitions in Article 2 of that Regulation, shall apply with respect to the requirements applicable to products placed on the Union market laid down in Articles 27 and 28. | 3. Chapter IX and Articles 37, 38 and 39 of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], as well as the corresponding definitions in Article 2 of that Regulation, shall apply with respect to the requirements applicable to products placed on the Union market laid down in Articles 27 and 28. | 3. Chapter IX and Articles 37, 38 and 39 of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], as well as the corresponding definitions in Article 2 of that Regulation, shall apply with respect to the requirements applicable to products placed on the Union market laid down in Articles 27 and 28. | |
| Article 32(4) | | | | |
| 514 | 4. Regarding market surveillance, the following rules shall apply: | 4. Regarding market surveillance, the following rules shall apply: | 4. Regarding market surveillance, the following rules shall apply: | |
| Article 32(4), point (a) | | | | |
| 515 | (a) Chapter XII of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], as well as the corresponding definitions in Article 2 of that Regulation, shall | (a) Chapter XII of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], as well as the corresponding definitions in Article 2 of that Regulation, shall | (a) Chapter XII of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], as well as the corresponding definitions in Article 2 of that Regulation, shall | |

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| | apply with respect to the requirements applicable to products placed on the Union market laid down in Articles 27, 28 or 30. | apply with respect to the requirements applicable to products placed on the Union market laid down in Articles 27, 28 or 30. | apply with respect to the requirements applicable to products placed on the Union market laid down in Articles 27, 28 or 30. | |
| Article 32(4), point (b) | | | | |
| 516 | (b) Member States shall, in addition to the ecodesign requirements set under Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], consider the requirements laid down in Articles 27, 28 and 30 in the context of the action plan referred to in Article 59(1) of that Regulation; | (b) Member States shall, in addition to the ecodesign requirements set under Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], consider the requirements laid down in Articles 27, 28 and 30 in the context of the action plan referred to in Article 59(1) of that Regulation; | (b) Member States shall, in addition to the ecodesign requirements set under Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], consider the requirements laid down in Articles 27, 28 and 30 in the context of the action plan market surveillance activities referred to in Article 59(1) of that Regulation; | |
| Article 32(4), point (c) | | | | |
| 517 | (c) Article 60 and 61(1) of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall also apply for the requirements laid down in Articles 27, 28 and 30; | (c) Article 60 and 61(1) of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall also apply for the requirements laid down in Articles 27, 28 and 30; | (c) Article 60 and 61(1) of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall also apply for the requirements laid down in Articles 27, 28 and 30; | |
| Article 32(4), point (d) | | | | |
| 518 | (d) the Commission shall, in | (d) the Commission shall, in | (d) the Commission shall, in | |

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| | addition to the ecodesign requirements set under Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], include information related to the requirements laid down in Articles 27, 28 and 30 in the report referred to in Article 61(2) and (3) of that Regulation; | addition to the ecodesign requirements set under Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], include information related to the requirements laid down in Articles 27, 28 and 30 in the report referred to in Article 61(2) and (3) of that Regulation; | addition to the ecodesign requirements set under Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], include information related to the requirements laid down in Articles 27, 28 and 30 in the report referred to in Article 61(2) and (3) of that Regulation; | |
| Article 32(4), point (e) | | | | |
| 519 | (e) in implementing Article 62 of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], the administrative cooperation group ('ADCO') referred to that Article and the Commission shall also take into account the requirements laid down in Articles 27, 28 and 30. | (e) in implementing Article 62 of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], the administrative cooperation group ('ADCO') referred to that Article and the Commission shall also take into account the requirements laid down in Articles 27, 28 and 30. | (e) in implementing Article 62 of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR], the administrative cooperation group ('ADCO') referred to that Article and the Commission shall also take into account the requirements laid down in Articles 27, 28 and 30. | |
| Article 32(5) | | | | |
| 520 | 5. For purposes of paragraphs 3 and 4, the relevant parts of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall be applied as follows: | 5. For purposes of paragraphs 3 and 4, the relevant parts of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall be applied as follows: | 5. For purposes of paragraphs 3 and 4, the relevant parts of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall be applied as follows: | |
| Article 32(5), point (a) | | | | |

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| 521 | (a) references to ‘ecodesign requirements specified in the applicable delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 37(1), ‘requirements laid down in the applicable delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 63(1) and ‘requirements set out in the relevant delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 63(5) of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall be read as references to ‘the requirements laid down in Articles Articles 27 and 28 of this Regulation’; | (a) references to ‘ecodesign requirements specified in the applicable delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 37(1), ‘requirements laid down in the applicable delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 63(1) and ‘requirements set out in the relevant delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 63(5) of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall be read as references to ‘the requirements laid down in Articles Articles 27 and 28 of this Regulation’; | (a) references to ‘ecodesign requirements specified in the applicable delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 37(1), ‘requirements laid down in the applicable delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 63(1) and ‘requirements set out in the relevant delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 63(5) of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall be read as references to ‘the requirements laid down in Articles Articles 27 and 28 of this Regulation’; | |
| Article 32(5), point (b) | | | | |
| 522 | (b) references to ‘product covered by a delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 37(3) and 63(1) of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall be read as a reference to ‘product or materials covered by the requirements laid down in Articles 27 and 28 of this Regulation’; | (b) references to ‘product covered by a delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 37(3) and 63(1) of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall be read as a reference to ‘product or materials covered by the requirements laid down in Articles 27 and 28 of this Regulation’; | (b) references to ‘product covered by a delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 37(3) and 63(1) of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall be read as a reference to ‘product or materials covered by the requirements laid down in Articles Articles 27 and 28 of this Regulation’; | |
| Article 32(5), point (c) | | | | |

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| 523 | (c) references to ‘conformity assessment tasks provided for under the delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 41 and ‘conformity assessment tasks under the relevant delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 45(10) of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall be read as a reference to ‘conformity assessment tasks provided for under the calculation and verification rules adopted pursuant to Article 28(2) of this Regulation’; | (c) references to ‘conformity assessment tasks provided for under the delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 41 and ‘conformity assessment tasks under the relevant delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 45(10) of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall be read as a reference to ‘conformity assessment tasks provided for under the calculation and verification rules adopted pursuant to Article 28(2) of this Regulation’; | (c) references to ‘conformity assessment tasks provided for under the delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 41 and ‘conformity assessment tasks under the relevant delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 45(10) of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall be read as a reference to ‘conformity assessment tasks provided for under the calculation and verification rules adopted pursuant to Article 28(2) of this Regulation’; | |
| Article 32(5), point (d) | | | | |
| 524 | (d) references to ‘conformity assessment procedures provided for under the delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 53(1) of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall be read as a reference to ‘conformity assessment procedures provided for under the calculation and verification rules adopted pursuant to Article 28(2) of this Regulation’. | (d) references to ‘conformity assessment procedures provided for under the delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 53(1) of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall be read as a reference to ‘conformity assessment procedures provided for under the calculation and verification rules adopted pursuant to Article 28(2) of this Regulation’. | (d) references to ‘conformity assessment procedures provided for under the delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4’ in Article 53(1) of Regulation (EU) 2023/xxx [OP: please insert reference to ESPR] shall be read as a reference to ‘conformity assessment procedures provided for under the calculation and verification rules adopted pursuant to Article 28(2) of this Regulation’. | |

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| Article 32(6) | | | | |
| 525 | 6. This Article shall not apply to products covered by type approval under Regulation 2018/858 and Regulation 168/2013. | 6. This Article shall not apply to products covered by type approval under Regulation 2018/858 and Regulation 168/2013. | 6. This Article shall not apply to products covered by type approval under Regulation 2018/858 and Regulation 168/2013. | |
| Chapter 6 | | | | |
| 526 | Chapter 6 Strategic Partnerships | Chapter 6 Strategic Partnerships | Chapter 6 Strategic Partnerships | |
| Article 33 | | | | |
| 527 | Article 33 Strategic Partnerships | Article 33 Strategic Partnerships | Article 33 Strategic Partnerships | |
| Article 33(1) | | | | |
| 528 | 1. The Board shall periodically discuss: | 1. The Board shall periodically discuss by ... [OJ please insert: within 1 year after entry into force of this Regulation] and thereafter every two years, issue a report covering: | 1. The Board shall periodically discuss: | |
| Article 33(1), point (-a) | | | | |
| 528a | | (-a) an up-to-date list of existing Strategic Partnerships and | | |

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| | | ongoing negotiations for Strategic Partnerships as well as Strategic Projects in third countries; | | |
| Article 33(1), point (a) | | | | |
| 529 | (a) the extent to which Strategic Partnerships concluded by the Union contribute towards: | (a) the extent to which Strategic Partnerships concluded by the Union contribute towards: | (a) the extent to which Strategic Partnerships concluded by the Union contribute towards: | |
| Article 33(1), point (a)(i) | | | | |
| 530 | (i) improving the Union's security of supply; | (i) improving the Union's security of supply in a short and long-term perspective, taking into account the benchmarks set out in Article 1(2); | (i) improving the Union's security of supply; | |
| Article 33(1), point (a)(ii) | | | | |
| 531 | (ii) the benchmark set out in Article 1, paragraph 2, point (b); | (ii) the benchmark set out in Article 1, paragraph 2, point (b); | (ii) the benchmark set out in Article 1, paragraph 2, point (b); | |
| Article 33(1), point (a)(iii) | | | | |
| 532 | (iii) improving cooperation along the critical raw materials value chain between the Union and partner countries; | (iii) improving cooperation along the critical raw materials value chain between the Union including overseas countries and territories | (iii) improving cooperation along the critical raw materials value chain between the Union and partner countries; | |

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| | | referred to in Annex II of TFEU, and partner countries as well as the Union's independence from non-partner third countries, and with a particular focus on cooperation with like-minded partners; | | |
| Article 33(1), point (a)(iiia) | | | | |
| 532a | | (iiia) the economic and social developments in partner countries, in particular for emerging and developing countries, while also promoting the uptake in those countries of environmentally sustainable and circular economy practices and decent working conditions as well as human rights; | | |
| Article 33(1), point (b) | | | | |
| 533 | (b) the coherence and potential synergies between Member States' bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries and the actions carried out by the Union in the context of Strategic Partnerships; | (b) the coherence and potential synergies between Member States' bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries and the actions carried out by the Union in the context of Strategic Partnerships, including the Union pursuit and negotiation of free trade agreements with third countries; | (b) the coherence and potential synergies between Member States' bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries and the actions carried out by the Union in the context of Strategic Partnerships; | |

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| | | | | |
| Article 33(1), point (ba) | | | | |
| 533a | | (ba) critical raw materials projects envisaged or created with or in third countries that are neither covered by strategic partnerships nor by free trade agreements, but pursued within the scope of the platform set out in paragraph 3b; | | |
| Article 33(1), point (c) | | | | |
| 534 | (c) which third countries should be prioritised for the conclusion of Strategic Partnerships, taking into account the following criteria: | (c) which third establishing a list of countries which should be prioritised for the conclusion of Strategic Partnerships, taking into account the following criteria: | (c) which third countries should be prioritised for the conclusion of Strategic Partnerships, taking into account the following criteria: | |
| Article 33(1), point (c)(i) | | | | |
| 535 | (i) the potential contribution to security of supply, taking into account a third country's potential reserves, extraction, processing and recycling capacities related to critical raw materials; | (i) the potential contribution to security of supply as well as resilience thereof , taking into account a third country's potential reserves, extraction, processing and recycling capacities related to critical raw materials; | (i) the potential contribution to security of supply, taking into account a third country's potential reserves, extraction, processing and recycling capacities related to critical raw materials; | |
| Article 33(1), point (c)(ii) | | | | |

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| 536 | (ii) whether a third country's regulatory framework ensures the monitoring, prevention and minimisation of environmental impacts, the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human and labour rights and meaningful engagement with local communities, the use of transparent business practices and the prevention of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration and the rule of law; | (ii) whether a cooperation between the Union and a third country could improve a third country's regulatory framework ensures ability to ensure the monitoring, prevention and minimisation of adverse environmental impacts through its regulatory framework and the implementation thereof , the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human and labour rights, including policies to combat forced and child labour , and meaningful engagement with local communities, including indigenous peoples , the use of transparent and responsible business practices and the prevention of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration and the rule of law; and in which ways the Union can contribute through its partnerships policies, for example with vocational training and technical support, to strengthening the third countries' regulatory frameworks; | (ii) whether a third country's regulatory framework ensures the monitoring, prevention and minimisation of environmental impacts, the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human and labour rights and meaningful engagement with local communities, the use of transparent business practices and the prevention of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration and the rule of law; | |
| Article 33(1), point (c)(iii) | | | | |

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| 537 | (iii) whether there are existing cooperation agreements between a third country and the Union and, for emerging markets and developing economies, the potential for the deployment of Global Gateway investment projects. | (iii) whether there are existing or potential cooperation agreements between a third country and the Union and, for– emerging markets and developing economies countries ,– the potential for the deployment of Global Gateway investment projects. | (iii) whether there are existing cooperation agreements between a third country and the Union and, for emerging markets and developing economies, the potential for the deployment of Global Gateway investment projects. | |
| Article 33(1), point (c)(iv) | | | | |
| 538 | (iv) for emerging markets and developing economies, whether and how a partnership could contribute to local value addition and would be mutually beneficial for the partner country and the Union. | (iv) for emerging markets and developing economies countries , whether and how a partnership could contribute to in-country value creation as well as local value addition, including downstream activities , and would be mutually beneficial for the partner country and the Union. | (iv) for emerging markets and developing economies, whether and how a partnership could contribute to local value addition and would be mutually beneficial for the partner country and the Union. | |
| Article 33(1), point (c)(iva) | | | | |
| 538a | | (iva) for emerging markets and developing countries, the extent to which existing Union finance, funding and de-risking tools in particular under Global Gateway, are used, and to what extent obstacles exist to the use of such tools in the context of | | |

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| | | Strategic Projects. | | |
| Article 33(2) | | | | |
| 539 | 2. The Board shall, in the context of paragraph 1 and in so far as relates to emerging market and developing economies, ensure cooperation with other relevant coordination fora, including those established as part of the Global Gateway strategy. | 2. The Commission and the Board shall, in the context of paragraph 1 and in so far as relates to emerging market and developing economies countries , ensure cooperation and coherence with other relevant coordination fora, including those established as part of the Global Gateway strategy. | 2. The Board shall, in the context of paragraph 1 and in so far as relates to emerging market and developing economies, ensure cooperation with other relevant coordination fora, including those established as part of the Global Gateway strategy. | |
| Article 33(3) | | | | |
| 540 | 3. Member States shall: | 3. Member States shall: | 3. Member States shall: | |
| Article 33(3), point (a) | | | | |
| 541 | (a) coordinate with the Commission to ensure coherence between their bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries and the Union's non-binding Strategic Partnerships with third countries, whose scope at least includes critical raw materials value chain; | (a) coordinate with the Commission to ensure coherence between their bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries and the Union's non-binding Strategic Partnerships with third countries, whose scope at least includes critical raw materials value chain as well as to ensure the consolidation of capacity | (a) coordinate with the Commission to ensure coherence between their bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries and the Union's non-binding Strategic Partnerships with third countries, whose scope at least includes critical raw materials value chain; | |

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| | | building and technology transfer programs to promote the responsible recycling of critical raw materials in producing countries; | | |
| Article 33(3), point (b) | | | | |
| 542 | (b) support the Commission in the implementation of the cooperation measures set out in Strategic Partnerships. | (b) support the Commission in the effective implementation of the concrete cooperation measures set out in Strategic Partnerships. | (b) support the Commission in the implementation of the cooperation measures set out in Strategic Partnerships. | |
| Article 33(3), point (ba) | | | | |
| 542a | | (ba) coordinate the activities of their development banks, export credit agencies and other public institutions under their supervision to support the implementation and financing of Strategic Projects conducted in third countries in close cooperation with each other. | | |
| Article 33(3a) | | | | |
| 542b | | 3a. The Board shall issue each new report to the relevant committees of the European Parliament. | | |

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| | | | | |
| Article 33(3b) | | | | |
| 542c | | <p>3b. By ... [OJ please insert: 6 months after the date of entry into force of this regulation], the Commission shall set up a platform bringing together company representatives along the critical raw materials value chain with the aim to support exploration, processing and recycling in third countries, in line with the objectives set out in Article 1, with which the Union does not yet have strategic partnerships or free trade agreements. The platform shall enable the Commission to facilitate and support strategic relations between project promoters and relevant national governments.</p> | | |
| Article 33(3c) | | | | |
| 542d | | <p>3c. The Commission shall request the European Standardisation organisations to develop European standards or European standardisation deliverables to support the</p> | | |

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| | | objectives of this Regulation. | | |
| Article 33(3d), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 542e | | 3d. Strategic partnerships concluded by the Union with third countries shall contain measures contributing towards: | | |
| Article 33(3d), first subparagraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 542f | | (a) improving the resilience, diversification and sustainability of the Union's supply of strategic raw materials in line with the benchmarks set out in Article 1, paragraph 2; | | |
| Article 33(3d), first subparagraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 542g | | (b) improving cooperation and shared responsibility along the critical raw materials value chain between the Union and partner countries in achieving the agreed partnership objectives; | | |
| Article 33(3d), first subparagraph, point (c) | | | | |
| 542h | | (c) the economic and social | | |

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| | | development in partner countries, in particular for emerging markets and developing economies; | | |
| Article 33(3d), first subparagraph, point (d) | | | | |
| 542i | | (d) for emerging markets and developing economies, increasing local value addition by supporting the development of processing and recycling capacities alongside newly developed extraction capacities as well as measures to facilitate knowledge and skill transfers; | | |
| Article 33(3d), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 542j | | The Commission shall inform the European Parliament upon starting discussions regarding the establishment of a new strategic partnership. | | |
| Article 33(3d), third subparagraph | | | | |
| 542k | | Once the negotiations on a strategic partnership are concluded, the Commission shall inform the Parliament thereof as | | |

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| | | well. | | |
| Chapter 7 | | | | |
| 543 | Chapter 7 Governance | Chapter 7 Governance | Chapter 7 Governance | |
| Article 34 | | | | |
| 544 | Article 34 European Critical Raw Materials Board | Article 34 European Critical Raw Materials Board | Article 34 European Critical Raw Materials Board | |
| Article 34(1) | | | | |
| 545 | 1. The European Critical Raw Materials Board is established. | 1. The European Critical Raw Materials Board (the ‘Board’) is established. | 1. The European Critical Raw Materials Board is established. | |
| Article 34(2) | | | | |
| 546 | 2. The Board shall perform the tasks set out in this Regulation. | 2. The Board shall perform the tasks set out in this Regulation. | 2. The Board shall have an advisory role to the Commission and perform the tasks set out in this Regulation. | |
| Article 35 | | | | |
| 547 | Article 35 | Article 35 | Article 35 | |

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| | Composition and functioning of the European Critical Raw Materials Board | Composition and functioning of the European Critical Raw Materials Board | Composition and functioning of the European Critical Raw Materials Board | |
| Article 35(1) | | | | |
| 548 | 1. The Board shall be composed of Member States and the Commission. It shall be chaired by the Commission. | 1. The Board shall be composed of Member States and the Commission. It shall be chaired by the Commission. | 1. The Board shall be composed of representatives from all Member States and– the Commission. It shall be chaired by– the Commission. | |
| Article 35(2) | | | | |
| 549 | 2. Each Member State shall appoint a high-level representative to the Board. Where relevant as regards the function and expertise, a Member State may appoint different representatives in relation to different tasks of the Board. Each member of the Board shall have an alternate. | 2. Each Member State shall appoint a high-level representative to the Board. Where relevant as regards the function and expertise, a Member State may appoint different representatives in relation to different tasks of the Board. Each member of the Board shall have an alternate. | 2. Each Member State shall appoint a high-level representative to the Board. Where relevant as regards the function and expertise, a Member State may appoint different representatives in relation to different tasks of the Board. Each member of the Board shall have an alternate. Only Member States shall have voting rights. Each Member State shall have only one vote regardless the number of representatives. | |
| Article 35(2), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 549a | | The Board shall invite | | |

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| | | representatives of the European Parliament to attend, as observers, its meetings, including of the standing or temporary sub-groups referred to in paragraph 6. | | |
| Article 35(2a) | | | | |
| 549b | | 2a. The European Defence Agency, the European Chemical Agency, the European Environmental Agency, and the European External Action Service shall each appoint a high-level representative as an observer to the Board. | | |
| Article 35(2b) | | | | |
| 549c | | 2b. Each Member State shall appoint a representative from its one-stop-shop as an observer to the Board. | | |
| Article 35(3) | | | | |
| 550 | 3. The Board shall, on a proposal by the Commission, adopt its rules of procedure by a simple majority of its members. | 3. The Board shall, on a proposal by the Commission, adopt its rules of procedure by a simple majority of its members. | 3. At its first meeting the Board shall, on a proposal by the Commission, adopt its rules of procedure by a simple majority of | |

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| | | | its members. | |
| Article 35(4), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 551 | 4. The Board shall meet at regular intervals in order to allow the effective performance of its tasks specified in this Regulation. Where necessary, the Board shall meet at the reasoned request of the Commission. | 4. The Board shall meet at regular intervals in order to allow the effective performance of its tasks specified in this Regulation. Where necessary, the Board shall meet at the reasoned request of the Commission. | 4. The Board shall meet at regular intervals in order to allow the effective performance of its tasks specified in this Regulation. Where necessary, the Board shall meet hold extraordinary meetings at the reasoned request of the Commission or a Member State . | |
| Article 35(4), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 552 | The Board shall meet at least: | The Board shall meet at least: | The Board shall meet at least: | |
| Article 35(4), second subparagraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 553 | (a) every 3 months for the assessment of applications for Strategic Projects pursuant to Chapter 3, Section 1; | (a) every 3 months for the assessment of applications for Strategic Projects pursuant to Chapter 3, Section 1; | (a) every 3 months for the assessment of applications for Strategic Projects pursuant to Chapter 3, Section 1; | |
| Article 35(4), second subparagraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 554 | (b) every 6 months for the development of monitoring pursuant to Chapter 4; | (b) every 6 months for the development of monitoring pursuant to Chapter 4; | (b) every 6 months for the development of monitoring pursuant to Chapter 4; | |

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| Article 35(4), second subparagraph, point (ba) | | | | |
| 554a | | (ba) every 6 months for the assessment of Strategic Projects in order to discuss the progress with respective representatives of industry; | | |
| Article 35(4), second subparagraph, point (c) | | | | |
| 555 | (c) once a year in order to discuss the progress of the implementation of Member State obligations linked to exploration set out in Chapter 3, Section 4, including in light of updates to the lists of critical or strategic raw materials. | (c) once a year in order to discuss the progress of the implementation of Member State obligations linked to exploration set out in Chapter 3, Section 4, including in light of updates to the lists of critical or strategic raw materials. | (c) once a year in order to discuss the progress of the implementation of Member State obligations linked to exploration set out in Chapter 3, Section 4, including in light of updates to the lists of critical or strategic raw materials. | |
| Article 35(5) | | | | |
| 556 | 5. The Commission shall assist the Board by means of an executive secretariat that provides technical and logistical support. | 5. The Commission shall assist coordinate the work of the Board by means of an executive secretariat that fulfils agenda-setting duties and provides technical and logistical support. | 5. The Commission shall assist the Board by means of an executive secretariat that provides technical and logistical support. | |
| Article 35(5a) | | | | |
| 556a | | | 5a. The Board shall: | |

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| Article 35(5a), point (a) | | | | |
| 556b | | | (a) periodically discuss the implementation of Article 8 and share best-practices for speeding up permitting procedure for critical and strategic raw material projects; | |
| Article 35(5a), point (b) | | | | |
| 556c | | | (b) where relevant, propose to the Commission guidelines for the implementation of Article 8 paragraph 1 to be taken into account by contact points; | |
| Article 35(5a), point (c) | | | | |
| 556d | | | (c) periodically discuss the implementation of the Strategic Projects and, where necessary, measures that could be taken by the project promoter or the Member State whose territory is concerned by a Strategic Project to further facilitate the implementation of those Strategic Projects pursuant to Article 14; | |

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| Article 35(5a), point (d) | | | | |
| 556e | | | (c1) provide advice to the Commission on the assessment of the set up of the system pursuant to Article 24; | |
| Article 35(5a), point (e) | | | | |
| 556f | | | (d) facilitate the exchange of best practices between Member States, on how to improve their national programmes pursuant to Article 25. | |
| Article 35(6), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 557 | 6. The Board may establish standing or temporary sub-groups to deal with specific questions and tasks. | 6. The Board may establish standing or temporary sub-groups to deal with specific questions and tasks. | 6. The Board may establish standing or temporary sub-groups to deal with specific questions and tasks. | |
| Article 35(6), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 558 | The Board shall at least establish the following standing sub-groups: | The Board shall at least establish the following standing sub-groups: | The Board shall at least establish the following standing sub-groups: | |
| Article 35(6), second subparagraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 559 | (a) a subgroup to discuss and | (a) a subgroup to discuss and | (a) a subgroup to discuss and | |

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| | coordinate financing for Strategic Projects pursuant to Article 15; representatives of national promotional banks and institutions, the European development financial institutions, the European Investment Bank Group, other international financial institutions including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and, as appropriate, private financial institutions shall be invited as observers; | coordinate financing for Strategic Projects pursuant to Article 15; representatives of national promotional banks and institutions, export credit agencies , the European development financial institutions, the European Investment Bank Group, other international financial institutions including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and, as appropriate, private financial institutions shall be invited as observers; | coordinate financing for Strategic Projects pursuant to Article 15; representatives of national promotional banks and institutions, the European development financial institutions, Export credit agencies , the European Investment Bank Group, other international financial institutions including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and, as appropriate, private financial institutions shall be invited as observers; | |
| Article 35(6), second subparagraph, point (aa) | | | | |
| 559a | | (aa) a subgroup to discuss the implementation of the provisions pursuant to Articles 8, 10 and 11, including to share best practices concerning public participation and stakeholders involvement, including from other relevant mining regions, in order to ensure structured and predictable formats of permit granting processes, for which representatives of civil society organisations shall be invited as observers; | (aa) a subgroup to discuss and exchange views on measures to increase public knowledge on the critical raw materials supply chain and public acceptance of critical raw materials projects; | |

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| Article 35(6), second subparagraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 560 | (b) a subgroup bringing together national geological institutes or surveys or, in the absence of such institute or survey, the relevant national authority in charge of general exploration, with the purpose of contributing to the coordination of national exploration programmes referred to in Article 18; | (b) a subgroup bringing together national geological institutes or surveys or, in the absence of such institute or survey, the relevant national authority in charge of general exploration, with the purpose of contributing to the coordination of national exploration programmes referred to in Article 18; | (b) a subgroup bringing together national or, where relevant, regional geological institutes or surveys or, in the absence of such institute or survey, the relevant national authority in charge of general exploration, with the purpose of contributing to the coordination of national exploration programmes referred to in Article 18; | |
| Article 35(6), second subparagraph, point (ba) | | | | |
| 560a | | | (ba) a subgroup to discuss and exchange views on measures to promote circularity, resource efficiency and substitution of critical raw materials; | |
| Article 35(6), second subparagraph, point (c) | | | | |
| 561 | (c) a subgroup bringing together national supply and information agencies covering critical raw materials or, in the absence of such agency, the relevant national authority in charge of that matter, with the purpose of contributing to | (c) a subgroup bringing together national supply and information agencies covering critical raw materials or, in the absence of such agency, the relevant national authority in charge of that matter, with the purpose of contributing to | (c) a subgroup bringing together national supply and information agencies covering critical raw materials or, in the absence of such agency, the relevant national authority in charge of that matter, with the purpose of contributing to | |

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| | the monitoring tasks as set out in Article 19; | the monitoring tasks as set out in Article 19; | the monitoring tasks as set out in Article 19; | |
| Article 35(6), second subparagraph, point (d) | | | | |
| 562 | (d) a subgroup bringing together national emergency agency and national authorities responsible for strategic stocks or, in the absence of such agency and authority, the relevant national authority in charge of that matter, with the purpose of contributing to the coordination of strategic stocks as set out in Article 22. | (d) a subgroup bringing together national emergency agency and national authorities responsible for strategic stocks or, in the absence of such agency and authority, the relevant national authority in charge of that matter, with the purpose of contributing to the coordination monitoring of strategic stocks as set out in Article 22-; this subgroup may in particular invite like-minded third-country partners to exchange on best practices related to strategic stocks; | (d) a subgroup bringing together national emergency agency and national authorities responsible for strategic stocks or, in the absence of such agency and authority, the relevant national authority in charge of that matter, with the purpose of contributing to the coordination of strategic stocks as set out in Article 22. | |
| Article 35(6), second subparagraph, point (da) | | | | |
| 562a | | (da) a subgroup bringing together industrial alliances and other relevant industry stakeholders covering the entire critical raw materials value chain, with the purpose of contributing to the process of any possible request for amending the list of strategic or | | |

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| | | critical raw materials set out in Articles 3(3) and 4(4) as well as to the evaluation of Strategic Projects and Strategic Partnership in accordance with Article 33, which will also focus on representatives of SMEs across Member States to discuss the involvement of SMEs in raw material value chains and possibilities to enhance the involvement of SMEs; | | |
| Article 35(6), second subparagraph, point (db) | | | | |
| 562b | | (db) a subgroup to hold discussions and coordinate the work on the Strategic Partnerships pursuant to Article 33, ensuring cooperation with other relevant coordination fora, including those established as part of the Global Gateway strategy, and company representatives along the critical raw materials value chain; representatives of civil society organisations and academia shall, where appropriate, be invited as observers to meetings of this subgroup; | | |

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| Article 35(6a) | | | | |
| 562c | | 6a. The Board shall keep the European Parliament informed about its upcoming meetings, including of standing or temporary sub-groups, and the corresponding agendas. | | |
| Article 35(7), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 563 | 7. The Board shall invite representatives of the European Parliament to attend, as observers, its meetings, including of the standing or temporary sub-groups referred to in paragraph 6. | 7. The Board shall invite representatives of the European Parliament to attend, as observers, its meetings, including of the standing or temporary sub-groups referred to in paragraph 6 such meetings, the Board shall keep the European Parliament regularly informed of the discussions carried out in those meetings. | 7. The Board Chair shall invite representatives of the European Parliament to attend, as observers, its meetings, including of the standing or temporary sub-groups referred to in paragraph 6. | |
| Article 35(7), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 564 | Where appropriate, the Board may invite experts, other third parties or representatives of third countries to attend meetings of the standing or temporary sub-groups referred to in paragraph 6 as observers or to | Where appropriate, members of the Board may shall , invite experts representing industry, civil society, academia, trade unions , other third parties or representatives of third countries, | Where appropriate, the Board Chair may invite experts with specific expertise on the subject matter, including from industry and stakeholder organisations , other third parties | |

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| | provide written contributions. | as well as representatives of local and regional authorities to attend meetings of the standing or temporary sub-groups referred to in paragraph 6 as observers or to provide written contributions. Particular weight shall be given to representatives of SMEs, who shall be invited to participate in all meetings and discussions that concern them or their involvement in the raw materials value chain, both on Board and subgroup level. | or representatives of third countries, including OCTs to attend meetings of the standing or temporary sub-groups referred to in paragraph 6 as observers or to provide written contributions. Observers shall not participate in the formulation of advice of the Board and its subgroups. | |
| Article 35(7), third subparagraph | | | | |
| 565 | In performing its tasks, the Board shall, where appropriate, ensure coordination, cooperation and information exchange with the relevant crisis response and crisis preparedness structures established under Union law. | In performing its tasks, the Board shall, where appropriate, ensure coordination, cooperation and information exchange with the relevant crisis response and crisis preparedness structures established under Union law. | In performing its tasks, the Board shall, where appropriate, ensure coordination, cooperation and information exchange with the relevant crisis response and crisis preparedness structures established under Union law. | |
| Article 35(8) | | | | |
| 566 | 8. The Board shall take the necessary measures to ensure the safe handling and processing of confidential and commercially sensitive information. | 8. The Board shall take the necessary measures to ensure the safe handling and processing of confidential and commercially sensitive information in | 8. The Board shall take the necessary measures to ensure the safe handling and processing of confidential and commercially sensitive information in | |

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| | | accordance with Article 44. | accordance with Article 44. | |
| Article 35(9) | | | | |
| 567 | 9. The Board shall use its best endeavours to reach consensus. | 9. The Board shall use its best endeavours to reach consensus. | 9. The Board shall use its best endeavours to reach consensus. | |
| Article 35a | | | | |
| 567a | | | Article 35a International cooperation and Strategic Partnerships | |
| Article 35a(1) | | | | |
| 567b | | | 1. The board shall periodically discuss: | |
| Article 35a(1), point (a) | | | | |
| 567c | | | (a) the extent to which Strategic Partnerships concluded by the Union contribute towards: | |
| Article 35a(1), point (a)(i) | | | | |
| 567d | | | (i) improving the Union's security of supply including the benchmarks set out in Article 5 | |

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| | | | paragraph 0, point (b); | |
| Article 35a(1), point (a)(ii) | | | | |
| 567e | | | (ii) improving cooperation along the critical raw materials value chain between the Union and partner countries; | |
| Article 35a(1), point (b) | | | | |
| 567f | | | (b) the coherence and potential synergies between Member States' bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries and the actions carried out by the Union in the context of Strategic Partnerships; | |
| Article 35a(1), point (c) | | | | |
| 567g | | | (c) which third countries could be prioritised for the conclusion of Strategic Partnerships, taking into account the following criteria: | |
| Article 35a(1), point (c)(i) | | | | |
| 567h | | | (i) the potential contribution to | |

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| | | | security of supply, taking into account a third country's potential reserves, extraction, processing and recycling capacities related to critical raw materials; | |
| Article 35a(1), point (c)(ii) | | | | |
| 567i | | | (ii) whether a third country's regulatory framework and its implementation ensures the monitoring, prevention and minimisation of environmental impacts, the use of socially responsible practices including respect of human and labour rights and meaningful and equitable engagement with local communities, the use of transparent business practices and the prevention of adverse impacts on the proper functioning of public administration and the rule of law; | |
| Article 35a(1), point (c)(iii) | | | | |
| 567j | | | (iii) whether there are existing cooperation agreements between a third country and the Union | |

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| | | | and, for emerging markets and developing economies, the potential for the deployment of Global Gateway investment projects; | |
| Article 35a(1), point (c)(iv) | | | | |
| 567k | | | (iv) for emerging markets and developing economies, whether and how a partnership could contribute to local value addition and would be mutually beneficial for the partner country and the Union. | |
| Article 35a(1), point (d) | | | | |
| 567l | | | (d) advice the Commission on how to ensure that the strategic partnerships referred to in the context of paragraph 1 are coherent with the Union's policies with emerging markets and developing economies. | |
| Article 35a(2) | | | | |
| 567m | | | 2. The provisions under paragraph 1 shall be without prejudice to the prerogatives of | |

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| | | | the Council in accordance with the Treaties. | |
| Article 35a(3) | | | | |
| 567n | | | 3. Member States shall inform the Commission on their bilateral cooperation with relevant third countries, whose scope at least includes critical raw materials value chain. | |
| Chapter 8 | | | | |
| 568 | Chapter 8 Delegated powers and committee procedure | Chapter 8 Delegated powers and committee procedure | Chapter 8 Delegated powers and committee procedure | |
| Article 36 | | | | |
| 569 | Article 36 Exercise of the delegation | Article 36 Exercise of the delegation | Article 36 Exercise of the delegation | |
| Article 36(1) | | | | |
| 570 | 1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article. | 1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article. | 1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article. | |

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| Article 36(2) | | | | |
| 571 | 2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 3(2), Article 4(2), Article 5(2), Article 27(12), Article 28(2) and Article 30(1) and (5) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of eight years from [OP please insert: one month after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the six-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period. | 2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 3(2), Article 4(2), Article 5(2), Article 27(12), Article– 28(2) and Article 30(1) and (5) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of eight years from [OP please insert: one month after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the six-year eight-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period. | 2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 3(2), Article 4(2), Article 5(2), Article 27(12), Article– 28(2) and Article 30(1) and (5) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of eight years from [OP please insert: one month after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the six-year eight-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period. | |
| Article 36(3) | | | | |
| 572 | 3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 3(2), Article 4(2), Article 5(2), Article 27(12), Article 28(2) and Article 30(1) and (5) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the | 3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 3(2), Article 4(2), Article 5(2), Article 27(12), Article 28(2) and Article 30(1) and (5) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the | 3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 3(2), Article 4(2), Article 5(2), Article 27(12), Article– 28(2) and Article 30(1) and (5) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the | |

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| | Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect on the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force. | Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect on the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force. | Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect on the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force. | |
| Article 36(4) | | | | |
| 573 | 4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. The consultation of Member States' experts shall take place after the consultation pursuant to Article 14. | 4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. The consultation of Member States' experts shall take place after the consultation pursuant to Article 14. | 4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. The consultation of Member States' experts shall take place after the consultation pursuant to Article 14. | |
| Article 36(5) | | | | |
| 574 | 5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council. | 5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council. | 5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council. | |

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| Article 36(6) | | | | |
| 575 | 6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 3(2), Article 4(2), Article 5(2), Article 27(12), Article 28(2) and Article 30(1) and (5) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period may be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council. | 6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 3(2), Article 4(2), Article 5(2), Article 27(12), Article– 28(2) and Article 30(1) and (5) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period may shall be extended by [two months] at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council. | 6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 3(2), Article 4(2), Article 5(2), Article 27(12), Article– 28(2) and Article 30(1) and (5) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period may be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council. | |
| Article 37 | | | | |
| 576 | Article 37 Committee procedure | Article 37 Committee procedure | Article 37 Committee procedure | |
| Article 37(1) | | | | |
| 577 | 1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Committee on the | 1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Committee on the | 1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Committee on– the | |

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| | implementation of [OP: please insert reference to this act]. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011. | implementation of [OP: please insert reference to this act]. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011. | implementation of [OP: please insert reference to this act]. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011. | |
| Article 37(2) | | | | |
| 578 | 2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply. | 2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply. | 2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply. | |
| Article 37(3) | | | | |
| 579 | 3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply. | 3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply. | 3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply. | |
| Chapter 9 | | | | |
| 580 | Chapter 9 Amendments | Chapter 9 Amendments | Chapter 9 Amendments | |
| Article 38 | | | | |
| 581 | Article 38 Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 | Article 38 Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 | Article 38 Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 | |
| Article 38, first paragraph | | | | |

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| 582 | Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 is amended as follows: | Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 is amended as follows: | Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 is amended as follows: | |
| Article 38, first paragraph, point (1) | | | | |
| 583 | (1) in Annex I, in the first column, a new row ‘S. Critical raw materials projects’ is added. | (1) in Annex I, in the first column, a new row ‘S. Critical raw materials projects’ is added. | (1) in Annex I, in the first column, a new row ‘S. Critical raw materials projects’ is added. | |
| Article 38, first paragraph, point (2) | | | | |
| 584 | (2) in Annex I, in the second column, in the row ‘S. Critical raw materials projects’, the following point are added: | (2) in Annex I, in the second column, in the row ‘S. Critical raw materials projects’, the following point are added: | (2) in Annex I, in the second column, in the row ‘S. Critical raw materials projects’, the following point are added: | |
| Article 38, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (-1) | | | | |
| 584a | | | ‘ -1. the contact points referred to in Article 8 paragraph 1; | |
| Article 38, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1) | | | | |
| 585 | ‘ 1. information on the permit-granting process. ’, | ‘ 1. information on the permit-granting process. ’, | 1. information on the permit-granting process including information on dispute settlement. ’, | |

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| | | | | |
| Article 38, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2) | | | | |
| 586 | ‘ 2. information on financing and investment services ’, | ‘ 2. information on financing and investment services ’, | ‘ 2. information on financing and investment services ’, | |
| Article 38, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3) | | | | |
| 587 | ‘ 3. information on funding possibilities at Union or Member State level ’, | ‘ 3. information on funding possibilities at Union or Member State level ’, | ‘ 3. information on funding possibilities at Union or Member State level ’, | |
| Article 38, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4) | | | | |
| 588 | ‘ 4. information on business support services, including but not limited to corporate tax declaration, local tax laws, labour law ’, | ‘ 4. information on business support services, including but not limited to corporate tax declaration, local tax laws, labour law ’, | ‘ 4. information on business support services, including but not limited to corporate tax declaration, local tax laws, labour law ’, | |
| Article 38, first paragraph, point (3) | | | | |
| 589 | (3) in Annex II, in the first column, a new row ‘Critical raw materials projects’ is added. | (3) in Annex II, in the first column, a new row ‘Critical raw materials projects’ is added. | (3) in Annex II, in the first column, a new row ‘Critical raw materials projects’ is added. | |

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| | | | | |
| Article 38, first paragraph, point (4) | | | | |
| 590 | (4) in Annex II, in the second column, in the row ‘Critical raw materials projects’, the following points are added: | (4) in Annex II, in the second column, in the row ‘Critical raw materials projects’, the following points are added: | (4) in Annex II, in the second column, in the row ‘Critical raw materials projects’, the following points are added: | |
| Article 38, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, first paragraph | | | | |
| 591 | <p>‘</p> <p>Procedure related to all relevant administrative permits to plan, build and operate net-zero technology manufacturing projects, including building, chemical and grid connection permits and environmental assessments and authorisations where these are required, and encompassing all administrative applications and procedures.</p> <p>’,</p> | <p>‘</p> <p>Procedure related to all relevant administrative permits to plan, build and operate net-zero technology manufacturing projects, including building, chemical and grid connection permits and environmental assessments and authorisations where these are required, and encompassing all administrative applications and procedures.</p> <p>’,</p> | <p>‘</p> <p>Procedure related to all relevant administrative permits to plan, build and operate net-zero technology manufacturingcritical raw materials projects, including building, chemical and grid connection permits and environmental assessments and authorisations where these are required, and encompassing all administrative applications and proceduresand encompassing all applications and procedures from the acknowledgment that the application is complete to the notification of the comprehensive decision.</p> <p>’,</p> | |
| Article 38, first paragraph, point (5) | | | | |

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| 592 | (5) in Annex II, in the third column, in the row ‘Critical raw materials projects’, the following point is added: | (5) in Annex II, in the third column, in the row ‘Critical raw materials projects’, the following point is added: | (5) in Annex II, in the third column, in the row ‘Critical raw materials projects’, the following point is added: | |
| Article 38, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, first paragraph | | | | |
| 593 | ‘ All outputs pertaining to the procedures ranging from the acknowledgment of the validity of the application to the notification of the comprehensive decision on the outcome of the procedure by the responsible national competent authority.’ | ‘ All outputs pertaining to the procedures ranging from the acknowledgment of the validity of the application to the notification of the comprehensive decision on the outcome of the procedure by the responsible national competent authority.’ | ‘ All outputs pertaining to the procedures ranging from the acknowledgment of the validity of the application to the notification of the comprehensive decision on the outcome of the procedure by the responsible national competent authority. that the application is complete to the notification of the comprehensive decision on the outcome of the procedure by the responsible national competent authority. | |
| Article 38, first paragraph, point (6) | | | | |
| 594 | (6) in Annex III, the following point is added: | (6) in Annex III, the following point is added: | (6) in Annex III, the following point is added: | |
| Article 38, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (9) | | | | |
| 595 | ‘ (9) The national competent authorities referred to in Article 8(1) of [OP: please insert reference | ‘ (9) The national competent authorities referred to in Article 8(1) of [OP: please insert reference | ‘ (9) The national competent authorities contact point(s) referred to in Article 8(1) of [OP: please | |

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| | to this proposal]. | to this proposal]. | insert reference to this proposal]. | |
| Article 39 | | | | |
| 596 | Article 39 Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 | Article 39 Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 | Article 39 Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 | |
| Article 39, first paragraph | | | | |
| 597 | Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 is amended as follows: | Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 is amended as follows: | Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 is amended as follows: | |
| Article 39, first paragraph, point (1) | | | | |
| 598 | (1) in Article 4(5), the text “(EU) 2016/425(35) and (EU) 2016/426(36)” is replaced by the following: “(EU) 2016/425 (*), (EU) 2016/426 (**) and [(EU) [...] [year of adoption of this Regulation]/...(***)]; | (1) in Article 4(5), the text “(EU) 2016/425(35) and (EU) 2016/426(36)” is replaced by the following: “(EU) 2016/425 (*), (EU) 2016/426 (**) and [(EU) [...] [year of adoption of this Regulation]/...(***)]; | (1) in Article 4(5), the text “(EU) 2016/425(35) and (EU) 2016/426(36)” is replaced by the following: “(EU) 2016/425 (*), (EU) 2016/426 (**) and [(EU) [...] [year of adoption of this Regulation]/...(***)]; | |
| Article 39, first paragraph, point (2) | | | | |
| 599 | (2) in Annex I, the following point is added: ‘X [OP please insert the next consecutive number] Regulation (EU).../... establishing | (2) in Annex I, the following point is added: ‘X [OP please insert the next consecutive number] Regulation (EU).../... establishing | (2) in Annex I, the following point is added: ‘X [OP please insert the next consecutive number] Regulation (EU).../... establishing | |

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| | a framework for ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 [OP please insert the publication details of this Regulation], in so far as it concerns the requirements set out Articles 27, 28 or 30 of that Regulation. | a framework for ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 [OP please insert the publication details of this Regulation], in so far as it concerns the requirements set out Articles 27, 28 or 30 of that Regulation. | a framework for ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 [OP please insert the publication details of this Regulation], in so far as it concerns the requirements set out Articles 27, 28 or 30 of that Regulation. | |
| Article 40 | | | | |
| 600 | Article 40 Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2018/858 | Article 40 Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2018/858 | Article 40 Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2018/858 | |
| Article 40, first paragraph | | | | |
| 601 | Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/858 is amended as follows: | Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/858 is amended as follows: | Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2018/858 is amended as follows: | |
| Article 40, first paragraph, first paragraph | | | | |
| 602 | In Part I, in the table, the following entry is added: | In Part I, in the table, the following entry is added: | In Part I, in the table, the following entry is added: | |
| Article 40, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, first paragraph | | | | |
| 603 | " | | " | |

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| | | | | |
| Article 40, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 1 | | | | |
| 604 | [OP Please insert the next consecutive number under heading G] | " [OP Please insert the next consecutive number under heading G] | [OP Please insert the next consecutive number under heading G] | |
| Article 40, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 1 | | | | |
| 605 | Permanent magnet circularity requirements | Permanent magnet circularity requirements | Permanent magnet circularity requirements | |
| Article 40, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 1 | | | | |
| 606 | Regulation (EU) XX/XXXX [OP please insert: OJ publication details of this Regulation] | Regulation (EU) XX/XXXX [OP please insert: OJ publication details of this Regulation] | Regulation (EU) XX/XXXX [OP please insert: OJ publication details of this Regulation] | |
| Article 40, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 1, Column 4, Row 1 | | | | |
| 607 | X | X | X | |
| Article 40, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 1, Column 5, Row 1 | | | | |
| 608 | X | X | X | |
| Article 40, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 1, Column 6, Row 1 | | | | |

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| 609 | X | X | X | |
| Article 40, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 1, Column 7, Row 1 | | | | |
| 610 | X | X | X | |
| Article 40, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 1, Column 8, Row 1 | | | | |
| 611 | X | X | X | |
| Article 40, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 1, Column 9, Row 1 | | | | |
| 612 | X | X | X | |
| Article 40, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 1, Column 10, Row 1 | | | | |
| 613 | | | | |
| Article 40, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 1, Column 11, Row 1 | | | | |
| 614 | | | | |
| Article 40, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 1, Column 12, Row 1 | | | | |
| 615 | | | | |
| Article 40, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 1, Column 13, Row 1 | | | | |

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| 616 | | | | |
| Article 40, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 1, Column 14, Row 1 | | | | |
| 617 | X | X | X | |
| Article 40, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 1, Column 15, Row 1 | | | | |
| 618 | X | X | X | |
| Article 40, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, second paragraph | | | | |
| 619 | " | | " | |
| Article 41 | | | | |
| 620 | Article 41 Amendment to Regulation (EU) 168/2013 | Article 41 Amendment to Regulation (EU) 168/2013 | Article 41 Amendment to Regulation (EU) 168/2013 | |
| Article 41, first paragraph | | | | |
| 621 | Annex II to Regulation (EU) 168/2013 is amended as follows: | Annex II to Regulation (EU) 168/2013 is amended as follows: | Annex II to Regulation (EU) 168/2013 is amended as follows: | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph | | | | |

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| 622 | In Part I, in the table, the following entry is added: | In Part I, in the table, the following entry is added: | In Part I, in the table, the following entry is added: | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, first paragraph | | | | |
| 623 | " | | " | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 1 | | | | |
| 624 | [OP Please insert the next consecutive number under heading C1] | " [OP Please insert the next consecutive number under heading C1] | [OP Please insert the next consecutive number under heading C1] | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 1 | | | | |
| 625 | Permanent magnet circularity requirements | Permanent magnet circularity requirements | Permanent magnet circularity requirements | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 1 | | | | |
| 626 | Regulation (EU) XX/XXXX [OP please insert: OJ publication details of this Regulation] | Regulation (EU) XX/XXXX [OP please insert: OJ publication details of this Regulation] | Regulation (EU) XX/XXXX [OP please insert: OJ publication details of this Regulation] | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 2, Column 4, Row 1 | | | | |
| 627 | | | | |

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| | X | X | X | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 2, Column 5, Row 1 | | | | |
| 628 | X | X | X | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 2, Column 6, Row 1 | | | | |
| 629 | X | X | X | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 2, Column 7, Row 1 | | | | |
| 630 | X | X | X | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 2, Column 8, Row 1 | | | | |
| 631 | X | X | X | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 2, Column 9, Row 1 | | | | |
| 632 | X | X | X | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 2, Column 10, Row 1 | | | | |
| 633 | X | X | X | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 2, Column 11, Row 1 | | | | |

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| 634 | X | X | X | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 2, Column 12, Row 1 | | | | |
| 635 | X | X | X | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 2, Column 13, Row 1 | | | | |
| 636 | X | X | X | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 2, Column 14, Row 1 | | | | |
| 637 | X | X | X | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 2, Column 15, Row 1 | | | | |
| 638 | X | X | X | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 2, Column 16, Row 1 | | | | |
| 639 | X | X | X | |
| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, Table 2, Column 17, Row 1 | | | | |
| 640 | X | X | X | |

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| Article 41, first paragraph, first paragraph, amending provision, second paragraph | | | | |
| 641 | " | | " | |
| Chapter 10 | | | | |
| 642 | Chapter 10 Final provisions | Chapter 10 Final provisions | Chapter 10 Final provisions | |
| Article 42 | | | | |
| 643 | Article 42 Monitoring progress | Article 42 Monitoring progress | Article 42 Monitoring progress | |
| Article 42(-1) | | | | |
| 643a | | | -1. By [OP please insert 18 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall present a report including indicative benchmarks per strategic raw material with a view to meet the benchmarks set in Article 5(0)(a), for 2030. | |
| Article 42(1), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 644 | 1. The Commission shall, taking | 1. The Commission shall, taking | 1. The Commission shall, taking | |

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| | into account the advice of the Board, monitor progress towards the objectives set out in Article 1(2) and publish, at least every 3 years, a report detailing the Union's progress towards achieving those objectives. | into account the advice of the Board, monitor progress towards the objectives set out in Article 1(2) and publish, at least every 3 years, a report detailing the Union's progress towards achieving those objectives. | into account the advice of the Board, monitor progress towards the objectives benchmarks set out pursuant to paragraph 0 and set out in Article 1(2) 5(0) and publish, at least every 3 years, a report detailing the Union's progress towards achieving those objectives benchmarks . | |
| Article 42(1), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 645 | The first report shall be drawn up by [OP please insert: 4 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. | The first report shall be drawn up by [OP please insert: 4 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. | The first report shall be drawn up by [OP please insert: 43 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. | |
| Article 42(2) | | | | |
| 646 | 2. The report referred to in paragraph 1 shall include quantitative information on the extent of the Union's progress towards the benchmarks set out in Article 1(2), points (a) and (b). | 2. The report referred to in paragraph 1 shall include quantitative information on the extent of the Union's progress towards the benchmarks set out in Article 1(2), points (a) and (b). | 2. The report referred to in paragraph 1 shall include quantitative information on the extent of the Union's progress towards the benchmarks set out in Article 1(2) 5(0) , points (a) and (b). | |
| Article 42(2a) | | | | |
| 646a | | 2a. The monitoring tasks provided for in this Article shall not create any obligations for | | |

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| | | undertakings or other economic operators in the raw materials value chain to submit any information to the Commission, authorities in the Board or any other authority. Any information that is provided by undertakings pursuant to this Article shall be provided on a purely voluntary basis and shall at all times be treated in accordance with Article 44. | | |
| Article 42(2b) | | | | |
| 646b | | 2b. The Commission shall continuously monitor the implementation of this Regulation in order to prevent any inconsistency of other Union law with and this Regulation. For this purpose, the Commission shall publish, within [OJ please insert: 1 year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], a report on the consistency of this Regulation with other Union law. | | |
| Article 42(2a) | | | | |
| 646c | | | 2a. Where, based on the report | |

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| | | | referred to in Paragraph 1, the Commission concludes that the Union is likely not to achieve the benchmarks set out in Article 5(0), it shall assess the feasibility and proportionality of proposing measures in order to ensure the achievement of those benchmarks. | |
| Article 43 | | | | |
| 647 | Article 43 Reporting of Member States | Article 43 Reporting of Member States | Article 43 Reporting of Member States | |
| Article 43(1) | | | | |
| 648 | 1. Member States shall each year send a report to the Commission containing the information referred to in Article 18(4), Article 20(1) and (2), Article 21(1), Article 22(5) and Article 25(6). The first report shall be sent [OP please insert: one year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. | 1. Member States shall each year send a report to the Commission containing the information referred to in Article 18(4), Article 20(1) and (2), Article 21(1), Article 22(5) and Article 25(6). The first report shall be sent [OP please insert: one year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. | 1. Member States shall each year send a report to the Commission containing the information referred to in Article 18(4), Article 20(1) and (2), Article 21(1), Article 22(5) and Article 25(6). The first report shall be sent [OP please insert: one year two years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. | |
| Article 43(2) | | | | |
| 649 | 2. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts setting | 2. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts setting | 2. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts setting | |

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| | out a template for the reports referred to in paragraph 1. The template may indicate how the information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be expressed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37(2). | out a template for the reports referred to in paragraph 1. The template may indicate how the information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be expressed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37(2). | out a template for the reports referred to in paragraph 1. The template may indicate how the information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be expressed. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37(2). | |
| Article 43(3) | | | | |
| 650 | 3. The information contained in the reports referred to in paragraph 1 shall be treated in accordance with Article 44. | 3. The information contained in the reports referred to in paragraph 1 shall be treated in accordance with Article 44. | 3. The information contained in the reports referred to in paragraph 1 shall be treated in accordance with Article 44. | |
| Article 43(3a) | | | | |
| 650a | | 3a. The reporting provided for in this Article shall not create any obligations for undertakings or other economic operators in the raw materials value chain to submit any information to the Commission, authorities in the Board or any other authority. Any information that is provided by undertakings pursuant to this Article shall be provided on a purely voluntary basis and shall at all times be treated in | | |

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| | | accordance with Article 44. | | |
| Article 44 | | | | |
| 651 | Article 44 Treatment of confidential information | Article 44 Treatment of confidential information | Article 44 Treatment of confidential information | |
| Article 44(1) | | | | |
| 652 | 1. Information acquired in the course of implementing this Regulation shall be used only for the purposes of this Regulation and shall be protected by the relevant Union and national legislation. | 1. Information acquired in the course of implementing this Regulation shall be used only for the purposes of this Regulation and shall be protected by the relevant Union and national legislation. | 1. Information acquired in the course of implementing this Regulation shall be used only for the purposes of this Regulation and shall be protected by the relevant Union and national legislation. | |
| Article 44(2) | | | | |
| 653 | 2. Member States and the Commission shall ensure the protection of trade and business secrets and other sensitive, confidential and classified information acquired and generated in application of this Regulation, including recommendations and measures to be taken, in accordance with Union and the respective national law. | 2. Member States and the Commission shall ensure the protection of trade and business secrets and other sensitive, confidential and classified information acquired and generated in application of this Regulation, including recommendations and measures to be taken, in accordance with Union and the respective national law. | 2. Member States and the Commission shall ensure the protection of trade and business secrets and other sensitive, confidential and classified information acquired and generated in application of this Regulation, including recommendations and measures to be taken, in accordance with Union and the respective national law. | |

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| Article 44(3) | | | | |
| 654 | 3. Member States and the Commission shall ensure that classified information provided or exchanged under this Regulation is not downgraded or declassified without the prior written consent of the originator. | 3. Member States and the Commission shall ensure that classified information provided or exchanged under this Regulation is not downgraded or declassified without the prior written consent of the originator. | 3. Member States and the Commission shall ensure that classified information provided or exchanged under this Regulation is not downgraded or declassified without the prior written consent of the originator in accordance with relevant national or Union law. | |
| Article 44(4) | | | | |
| 655 | 4. If a Member State assesses that the presentation of aggregated information in the context of Article 21 may nonetheless compromise its national security interest, it may object to the Commission's presentation through a justified notice. | 4. If a Member State assesses that the presentation of aggregated information in the context of Article 21 may nonetheless compromise its national security interest, it may object to the Commission's presentation through a justified notice. | 4. If a Member State assesses that the presentation of aggregated information in the context of Article 21 may nonetheless compromise its national security interest, it may object to the Commission's presentation through a justified notice. | |
| Article 44(5) | | | | |
| 656 | 5. The Commission and the national authorities, their officials, employees and other persons working under the supervision of these authorities shall ensure the confidentiality of information obtained in carrying out their tasks | 5. The Commission and the national authorities, their officials, employees and other persons working under the supervision of these authorities shall ensure the confidentiality of information obtained in carrying out their tasks | 5. The Commission and the national authorities, their officials, employees and other persons working under the supervision of these authorities shall ensure the confidentiality of information obtained in carrying out their tasks | |

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| | and activities. This obligation also applies to all representatives of Member States, observers, experts and other participants attending meetings of the Board pursuant to Article 35. | and activities. This obligation also applies to all representatives of Member States, observers, experts and other participants attending meetings of the Board pursuant to Article 35. | and activities in accordance with relevant national or Union law . This obligation also applies to all representatives of Member States, observers, experts and other participants attending meetings of the Board pursuant to Article 35. | |
| Article 44(5a) | | | | |
| 656a | | | 5a. The Commission shall provide for standardised and secure means for the collection, processing and storage of the information acquired pursuant to this Regulation. | |
| Article 44(5b) | | | | |
| 656b | | | 5b. Any obligations on sharing information pursuant to this Regulation shall not apply to data that concerns national security or defence. | |
| Article 45 | | | | |
| 657 | Article 45 Penalties | Article 45 Penalties | Article 45 Penalties | |
| Article 45, first paragraph | | | | |

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| 658 | By 12 months after entry into force of the Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall, without delay, notify the Commission of those rules and of those measures and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them. | By 12 months after entry into force of the Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall, without delay, notify the Commission of those rules and of those measures and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them. | By 12 No later than 18 months after entry into force of the Regulation, Member States shall lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall, without delay, notify the Commission of those rules and of those measures and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them. | |
| Article 46 | | | | |
| 659 | Article 46 Evaluation | Article 46 Evaluation | Article 46 Evaluation | |
| Article 46(1) | | | | |
| 660 | 1. By [OP please insert: 5 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation in light of the objectives that it pursues and shall present a report thereon to the | 1. By [OP please insert: 5 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation in light of the objectives that it pursues and shall present a report thereon to the | 1. By [OP please insert: 54 years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation in light of the objectives that it pursues and shall present a report thereon, to the | |

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| | European Parliament, to the Council and to the European Economic and Social Committee. | European Parliament, to the Council and to the European Economic and Social Committee. | European Parliament, to the Council and to the European Economic and Social Committee. | |
| Article 46(1a), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 661 | 2. The report referred to in paragraph shall at least assess the appropriateness of establishing maximum environmental footprint thresholds for critical raw materials for which calculation and verification rules have been adopted. | 2. The report referred to in paragraph shall at least assess the appropriateness of establishing maximum environmental footprint thresholds for critical raw materials for which calculation and verification rules have been adopted as well as the need to further strengthen the critical raw materials supply chains after 2030. | 2. The report referred to in paragraph 1 shall at least assess:- - the appropriateness of establishing maximum environmental footprint thresholds for critical raw materials for which calculation and verification rules have been adopted-; | |
| Article 46(1a), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 661a | | | - the appropriateness of establishing benchmarks targeting 2040 and 2050 on aggregated level and per strategic raw material; | |
| Article 46(1a), third subparagraph | | | | |
| 661b | | | - the consistency between the Union environmental legislation and this regulation, in particular | |

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| | | | in relation to the priority status of the strategic projects; | |
| Article 46(1a), fourth subparagraph | | | | |
| 661c | | | - the impact of the Joint purchasing system set up pursuant to Article 24 on competition in the internal market. | |
| Article 47 | | | | |
| 662 | Article 47 Entry into force | Article 47 Entry into force | Article 47 Entry into force | |
| Article 47, first paragraph | | | | |
| 663 | This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union. | This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union. | This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union. | |
| Article 47, second paragraph | | | | |
| 664 | This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States. | This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States. | This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States. | |

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| Formula | | | | |
| 665 | Done at Brussels, | Done at Brussels, | Done at Brussels, | |
| Formula | | | | |
| 666 | For the European Parliament | For the European Parliament | For the European Parliament | |
| Formula | | | | |
| 667 | The President | The President | The President | |
| Formula | | | | |
| 668 | For the Council | For the Council | For the Council | |
| Formula | | | | |
| 669 | The President | The President | The President | |
| Annex I | | | | |
| 670 | Annex I | Annex I | Annex I | |
| Annex I, first paragraph | | | | |
| 671 | Strategic raw materials | Strategic raw materials | Strategic raw materials | |

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| Annex I, Section 1 | | | | |
| 672 | Section 1 List of strategic raw materials | Section 1 List of strategic raw materials | Section 1 List of strategic raw materials | |
| Annex I, second paragraph | | | | |
| 673 | The following raw materials shall be considered strategic: | The following raw materials shall be considered strategic: | The following raw materials shall be considered strategic: | |
| Annex I, second paragraph, point (-a) | | | | |
| 673a | | (-a) Aluminium | (-a) Bauxite/Alumina/Aluminium | |
| Annex I, second paragraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 674 | (a) Bismuth | (a) Bismuth | (a) Bismuth | |
| Annex I, second paragraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 675 | (b) Boron - metallurgy grade | (b) Boron - metallurgy grade | (b) Boron—metallurgy grade | |
| Annex I, second paragraph, point (c) | | | | |
| 676 | (c) Cobalt | (c) Cobalt | (c) Cobalt | |
| Annex I, second paragraph, point (d) | | | | |

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| 677 | (d) Copper | (d) Copper | (d) Copper | |
| Annex I, second paragraph, point (e) | | | | |
| 678 | (e) Gallium | (e) Gallium | (e) Gallium | |
| Annex I, second paragraph, point (f) | | | | |
| 679 | (f) Germanium | (f) Germanium | (f) Germanium | |
| Annex I, second paragraph, point (g) | | | | |
| 680 | (g) Lithium - battery grade | (g) Lithium - battery grade | (g) Lithium—battery grade | |
| Annex I, second paragraph, point (h) | | | | |
| 681 | (h) Magnesium metal | (h) Magnesium metal | (h) Magnesium metal | |
| Annex I, second paragraph, point (i) | | | | |
| 682 | (i) Manganese - battery grade | (i) Manganese - battery grade | (i) Manganese—battery grade | |
| Annex I, second paragraph, point (j) | | | | |
| 683 | (j) Natural Graphite - battery grade | (j) Natural Graphite - battery grade | (j) Natural Graphite—battery grade | |
| Annex I, second paragraph, point (k) | | | | |

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| 684 | (k) Nickel - battery grade | (k) Nickel - battery grade | (k) Nickel — battery grade | |
| Annex I, second paragraph, point (l) | | | | |
| 685 | (l) Platinum Group Metals | (l) Platinum Group Metals | (l) Platinum Group Metals | |
| Annex I, second paragraph, point (m) | | | | |
| 686 | (m) Rare Earth Elements for magnets (Nd, Pr, Tb, Dy, Gd, Sm, and Ce) | (m) Rare Earth Elements for magnets (Nd, Pr, Tb, Dy, Gd, Sm, and Ce) | (m) Rare Earth Elements for magnets (Nd, Pr, Tb, Dy, Gd, Sm, and Ce) | |
| Annex I, second paragraph, point (n) | | | | |
| 687 | (n) Silicon metal | (n) Silicon metal | (n) Silicon metal | |
| Annex I, second paragraph, point (o) | | | | |
| 688 | (o) Titanium metal | (o) Titanium metal | (o) Titanium metal | |
| Annex I, second paragraph, point (p) | | | | |
| 689 | (p) Tungsten | (p) Tungsten | (p) Tungsten | |
| Annex I, Section 2 | | | | |
| 690 | Section 2 Methodology to select | Section 2 Methodology to select | Section 2 Methodology to select | |

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| | strategic raw materials | strategic raw materials | strategic raw materials | |
| Annex I, point 1. | | | | |
| 691 | 1. The strategic importance shall be determined based on the relevance of a raw material for the green and digital transition as well as defence and space applications, taking into account: | 1. The strategic importance shall be determined based on the relevance of a raw material for the green and digital transition as well as defence and space applications, taking into account: | 1. The strategic importance shall be determined based on the relevance of a raw material for the green and digital transition as well as defence and space applications, taking into account according to the following criteria: | |
| Annex I, point 1.(a) | | | | |
| 692 | (a) the amount of strategic technologies using a raw material as an input; | (a) the amount of strategic technologies using a raw material as an input; | (a) the amount of strategic technologies using a raw material as an input; | |
| Annex I, point 1.(b) | | | | |
| 693 | (b) the amount of a raw material needed for manufacturing relevant strategic technologies; | (b) the amount of a raw material needed for manufacturing relevant strategic technologies; | (b) the amount of a raw material needed for manufacturing relevant strategic technologies; | |
| Annex I, point 1.(c) | | | | |
| 694 | (c) the expected global demand for relevant strategic technologies. | (c) the expected global demand for relevant strategic technologies. | (c) the expected global demand for relevant strategic technologies. | |
| Annex I, point 2., first subparagraph | | | | |

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| 695 | 2. The forecasted demand growth ($D_{F/C}$) shall be calculated as follows: | 2. The forecasted demand growth ($D_{F/C}$) shall be calculated as follows: | 2. The forecasted demand growth ($D_{F/C}$) shall be calculated as follows: | |
| Annex I, point 2., second subparagraph | | | | |
| 696 | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | |
| Annex I, point 2., third subparagraph | | | | |
| 697 | where: | where: | where: | |
| Annex I, third paragraph | | | | |
| 698 | D_F is a demand forecast for a raw material for a reference year; | D_F is a demand forecast for a raw material for a reference year; | D_F is a demand forecast for a raw material for a reference year; | |
| Annex I, fourth paragraph | | | | |
| 699 | GS is the global annual production of a raw material for a reference period. | GS is the global annual production of a raw material for a reference period. | GS is the global annual production of a raw material for a reference period. | |
| Annex I, point 3. | | | | |
| 700 | 3. The difficulty of increasing | 3. The difficulty of increasing | 3. The difficulty of increasing | |

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| | production shall be determined taking into account at least: | production shall be determined taking into account at least: | production shall be determined taking into account at least: | |
| Annex I, point 3.(a), first subparagraph | | | | |
| 701 | the current production scale (PS) of a raw material for a reference period, calculated as follows: | (a) the current production scale (PS) of a raw material for a reference period, calculated as follows: | (a) the current production scale (PS) of a raw material for a reference period, – calculated as follows: | |
| Annex I, point 3.(a), second subparagraph | | | | |
| 702 | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | |
| Annex I, point 3.(a), third subparagraph | | | | |
| 703 | where: | where: | where: | |
| Annex I, fifth paragraph | | | | |
| 704 | \log_{10} is a common logarithm; | \log_{10} is a common logarithm; | \log_{10} is a common logarithm; | |
| Annex I, sixth paragraph | | | | |
| 705 | GS is the global annual production of a raw material for a reference period; | GS is the global annual production of a raw material for a reference period; | GS is the global annual production of a raw material for a reference period; | |

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| Annex I, eighth paragraph | | | | |
| 706 | the reserves-production ratio R/P of a raw material, calculated as follows: | the reserves-production ratio R/P of a raw material, calculated as follows: | (b) the reserves-production ratio R/P of a raw material, calculated as follows: | |
| Annex I, ninth paragraph | | | | |
| 707 | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | |
| Annex I, tenth paragraph | | | | |
| 708 | where: | where: | where: | |
| Annex I, eleventh paragraph | | | | |
| 709 | R are known reserves of economically extractable geological resources of a raw material; | R are known reserves of economically extractable geological resources of a raw material; | R are known reserves of economically extractable geological resources of a raw material; | |
| Annex I, twelfth paragraph | | | | |
| 710 | GS is the global annual production of a raw material for a reference period. | GS is the global annual production of a raw material for a reference period. | GS is the global annual production of a raw material for a reference period. | |

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| | | | | |
| Annex II | | | | |
| 711 | Annex II | Annex II | Annex II | |
| Annex II, first paragraph | | | | |
| 712 | Critical raw materials | Critical raw materials | Critical raw materials | |
| Annex II, Section 1 | | | | |
| 713 | Section 1 List of critical raw materials | Section 1 List of critical raw materials | Section 1 List of critical raw materials | |
| Annex II, second paragraph | | | | |
| 714 | The following raw materials shall be considered critical: | The following raw materials shall be considered critical: | The following raw materials shall be considered critical: | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 715 | (a) Antimony | (a) Antimony | (a) Antimony | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 716 | (b) Arsenic | (b) Arsenic | (b) Arsenic | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (c) | | | | |

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| 717 | (c) Bauxite | (c) Bauxite | (c) Bauxite/ Bauxite /Alumina/Aluminium | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (d) | | | | |
| 718 | (d) Baryte | (d) Baryte | (d) Baryte | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (e) | | | | |
| 719 | (e) Beryllium | (e) Beryllium | (e) Beryllium | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (f) | | | | |
| 720 | (f) Bismuth | (f) Bismuth | (f) Bismuth | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (g) | | | | |
| 721 | (g) Boron | (g) Boron | (g) Boron | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (h) | | | | |
| 722 | (h) Cobalt | (h) Cobalt | (h) Cobalt | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (i) | | | | |
| 723 | (i) Coking Coal | (i) Coking Coal | (i) Coking Coal | |

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| | | | | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (j) | | | | |
| 724 | (j) Copper | (j) Copper | (j) Copper | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (k) | | | | |
| 725 | (k) Feldspar | (k) Feldspar | (k) Feldspar | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (l) | | | | |
| 726 | (l) Fluorspar | (l) Fluorspar | (l) Fluorspar | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (m) | | | | |
| 727 | (m) Gallium | (m) Gallium | (m) Gallium | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (n) | | | | |
| 728 | (n) Germanium | (n) Germanium | (n) Germanium | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (o) | | | | |
| 729 | (o) Hafnium | (o) Hafnium | (o) Hafnium | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (p) | | | | |
| 730 | | | | |

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| | (p) Helium | (p) Helium | (p) Helium | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (q) | | | | |
| 731 | (q) Heavy Rare Earth Elements | (q) Heavy Rare Earth Elements | (q) Heavy Rare Earth Elements | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (r) | | | | |
| 732 | (r) Light Rare Earth Elements | (r) Light Rare Earth Elements | (r) Light Rare Earth Elements | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (s) | | | | |
| 733 | (s) Lithium | (s) Lithium | (s) Lithium | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (t) | | | | |
| 734 | (t) Magnesium | (t) Magnesium | (t) Magnesium | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (u) | | | | |
| 735 | (u) Manganese | (u) Manganese | (u) Manganese | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (v) | | | | |
| 736 | (v) Natural Graphite | (v) Natural Graphite | (v) Natural Graphite | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (w) | | | | |

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| 737 | (w) Nickel – battery grade | (w) Nickel – battery grade | (w) Nickel – battery grade | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (x) | | | | |
| 738 | (x) Niobium | (x) Niobium | (x) Niobium | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (y) | | | | |
| 739 | (y) Phosphate rock | (y) Phosphate rock | (y) Phosphate rock | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (z) | | | | |
| 740 | (z) Phosphorus | (z) Phosphorus | (z) Phosphorus | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (aa) | | | | |
| 741 | (aa) Platinum Group Metals | (aa) Platinum Group Metals | (aa) Platinum Group Metals | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (bb) | | | | |
| 742 | (bb) Scandium | (bb) Scandium | (bb) Scandium | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (cc) | | | | |
| 743 | (cc) Silicon metal | (cc) Silicon metal | (cc) Silicon metal | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (dd) | | | | |

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| 744 | (dd) Strontium | (dd) Strontium | (dd) Strontium | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (ee) | | | | |
| 745 | (ee) Tantalum | (ee) Tantalum | (ee) Tantalum | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (ff) | | | | |
| 746 | (ff) Titanium metal | (ff) Titanium metal | (ff) Titanium metal | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (gg) | | | | |
| 747 | (gg) Tungsten | (gg) Tungsten | (gg) Tungsten | |
| Annex II, second paragraph, point (hh) | | | | |
| 748 | (hh) Vanadium | (hh) Vanadium | (hh) Vanadium | |
| Annex II, Section 2 | | | | |
| 749 | Section 2 Calculation of economic importance and supply risk | Section 2 Calculation of economic importance and supply risk | Section 2 Calculation of economic importance and supply risk | |
| Annex II, point 1., first subparagraph | | | | |
| 750 | 1. The economic importance (EI) of a raw material is calculated as | 1. The economic importance (EI) of a raw material is calculated as | 1. The economic importance (EI) of a raw material is calculated as | |

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| | follows: | follows: | follows: | |
| Annex II, point 1., second subparagraph | | | | |
| 751 | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | |
| Annex II, point 1., third subparagraph | | | | |
| 752 | where: | where: | where: | |
| Annex II, third paragraph | | | | |
| 753 | A _s is the share of end use of the raw material in a NACE (2-digit level) sector; | A _s is the share of end use of the raw material in a NACE (2-digit level) sector; | A _s is the share of end use of the raw material in a NACE (2-digit level) sector; | |
| Annex II, fourth paragraph | | | | |
| 754 | Q _s is the value added of the relevant sector at the NACE (2-digit level); | Q _s is the value added of the relevant sector at the NACE (2-digit level); | Q _s is the value added of the relevant sector at the NACE (2-digit level); | |
| Annex II, fifth paragraph | | | | |
| 755 | SI _{EI} is the substitution index related to economic importance. | SI _{EI} is the substitution index related to economic importance. | SI _{EI} is the substitution index related to economic importance. | |

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| Annex II, point 2., first subparagraph | | | | |
| 756 | 2. The substitution index of a raw material related to economic importance (SI _{EI}) is calculated as follows: | 2. The substitution index of a raw material related to economic importance (SI _{EI}) is calculated as follows: | 2. The substitution index of a raw material related to economic importance (SI _{EI}) is calculated as follows: | |
| Annex II, point 2., second subparagraph | | | | |
| 757 | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | |
| Annex II, point 2., third subparagraph | | | | |
| 758 | where: | where: | where: | |
| Annex II, sixth paragraph | | | | |
| 759 | i denotes an individual substitute material; | i denotes an individual substitute material; | i denotes an individual substitute material; | |
| Annex II, seventh paragraph | | | | |
| 760 | a denotes an individual application of the raw material; | a denotes an individual application of the raw material; | a denotes an individual application of the raw material; | |
| Annex II, eighth paragraph | | | | |
| 761 | | | | |

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| | SCP is the substitute cost performance parameter; | SCP is the substitute cost performance parameter; | SCP is the substitute cost performance parameter; | |
| Annex II, ninth paragraph | | | | |
| 762 | Share is the share of the raw materials in an end-use application; | Share is the share of the raw materials in an end-use application; | Share is the share of the raw materials in an end-use application; | |
| Annex II, tenth paragraph | | | | |
| 763 | Sub-share is the sub-share of each substitute within each application. | Sub-share Sub--share is the sub-share of each substitute within each application. | Sub-share is the sub-share of each substitute within each application. | |
| Annex II, point 3., first subparagraph | | | | |
| 764 | 3. The supply risk (SR) of a raw material is calculated as follows: | 3. The supply risk (SR) of a raw material is calculated as follows: | 3. The supply risk (SR) of a raw material is calculated as follows: | |
| Annex II, point 3., second subparagraph | | | | |
| 765 | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | |
| Annex II, point 3., third subparagraph | | | | |
| 766 | where: | where: | where: | |

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| Annex II, eleventh paragraph | | | | |
| 767 | GS is the global annual production of a raw material for a reference period; | GS is the global annual production of a raw material for a reference period; | GS is the global annual production of a raw material for a reference period; | |
| Annex II, twelfth paragraph | | | | |
| 768 | EU sourcing is the actual sourcing of the supply to the EU, i.e. EU domestic production plus other countries importing to the EU; | EU sourcing is the actual sourcing of the supply to the EU, i.e. EU domestic production plus other countries importing to the EU; | EU sourcing is the actual sourcing of the supply to the EU, i.e. EU domestic production plus other countries importing exporting to the EU; | |
| Annex II, thirteenth paragraph | | | | |
| 769 | HHI is the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (used as a proxy for country concentration); | HHI is the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (used as a proxy for country concentration); | HHI is the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (used as a proxy for country concentration); | |
| Annex II, fourteenth paragraph | | | | |
| 770 | WGI is the scaled World Governance Index (used as a proxy for country governance); | WGI is the scaled World Governance Index (used as a proxy for country governance); | WGI is the scaled World Governance Index (used as a proxy for country governance); | |
| Annex II, fifteenth paragraph | | | | |
| 771 | t is the trade parameter adjusting WGI, which shall be determined | t is the trade parameter adjusting WGI, which shall be determined | t is the trade parameter adjusting WGI, which shall be determined | |

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| | taking into account potential export taxes (possibly mitigated by a trade agreement in force), physical export quotas or export prohibitions imposed by a country. | taking into account potential export taxes (possibly mitigated by a trade agreement in force), physical export quotas or export prohibitions imposed by a country. | taking into account potential export taxes (possibly mitigated by a trade agreement in force), physical export quotas or export prohibitions imposed by a country. | |
| Annex II, sixteenth paragraph | | | | |
| 772 | IR is import reliance; | IR is import reliance; | IR is import reliance; | |
| Annex II, seventeenth paragraph | | | | |
| 773 | EoL _{RIR} is the end-of-life recycling input rate, meaning the ratio of secondary material inputs (recycled from old scrap) to all inputs of a raw material (primary and secondary); | EoL _{RIR} is the end-of-life recycling input rate, meaning the ratio of secondary material inputs (recycled from old scrap) to all inputs of a raw material (primary and secondary); | EoL _{RIR} is the end-of-life recycling input rate, meaning the ratio of secondary material inputs (recycled from old scrap) to all inputs of a raw material (primary and secondary); | |
| Annex II, eighteenth paragraph | | | | |
| 774 | SI _{SR} is the substitution index related to supply risk. | SI _{SR} is the substitution index related to supply risk. | SI _{SR} is the substitution index related to supply risk. | |
| Annex II, point 4., first subparagraph | | | | |
| 775 | 4. The import reliance of raw materials is calculated as follows: | 4. The import reliance of raw materials is calculated as follows: | 4. The import reliance of raw materials is calculated as follows: | |
| Annex II, point 4., second subparagraph | | | | |

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| 776 | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | |
| Annex II, point 5., first subparagraph | | | | |
| 777 | 5. The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI_{WGI}) of a raw material is calculated as follows: | 5. The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI_{WGI}) of a raw material is calculated as follows: | 5. The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI_{WGI}) of a raw material is calculated as follows: | |
| Annex II, point 5., second subparagraph | | | | |
| 778 | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | |
| Annex II, point 5., third subparagraph | | | | |
| 779 | where: | where: | where: | |
| Annex II, nineteenth paragraph | | | | |
| 780 | S_c is the share of country c in the global supply (or EU sourcing) of the raw material; | S_c is the share of country c in the global supply (or EU sourcing) of the raw material; | S_c is the share of country c in the global supply (or EU sourcing) of the raw material; | |
| Annex II, twentieth paragraph | | | | |
| 781 | | | | |

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| | WGI _c is the scaled World Governance Index of country c; | WGI _c is the scaled World Governance Index of country c; | WGI _c is the scaled World Governance Index of country c; | |
| Annex II, twenty-first paragraph | | | | |
| 782 | t _c is the trade parameter of a country adjusting the WGI, which shall be determined taking into account potential export taxes (possibly mitigated by a trade agreement in force), physical export quotas or export prohibitions imposed by a country. | t _c is the trade parameter of a country adjusting the WGI, which shall be determined taking into account potential export taxes (possibly mitigated by a trade agreement in force), physical export quotas or export prohibitions imposed by a country. | t _c is the trade parameter of a country adjusting the WGI, which shall be determined taking into account potential export taxes (possibly mitigated by a trade agreement in force), physical export quotas or export prohibitions imposed by a country. | |
| Annex II, point 6., first subparagraph | | | | |
| 783 | 6. The substitution index of a raw material related to supply risk (SI _{SR}) is calculated as follows: | 6. The substitution index of a raw material related to supply risk (SI _{SR}) is calculated as follows: | 6. The substitution index of a raw material related to supply risk (SI _{SR}) is calculated as follows: | |
| Annex II, point 6., second subparagraph | | | | |
| 784 | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | The element is not present in the annex, as it is not supported. Please consult the original document | |
| Annex II, point 6., third subparagraph | | | | |
| 785 | where: | where: | where: | |

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| Annex II, twenty-second paragraph | | | | |
| 786 | i denotes an individual substitute material; | i denotes an individual substitute material; | i denotes an individual substitute material; | |
| Annex II, twenty-third paragraph | | | | |
| 787 | a denotes an individual application of the candidate material; | a denotes an individual application of the candidate material; | a denotes an individual application of the candidate material; | |
| Annex II, twenty-fourth paragraph | | | | |
| 788 | SP is the substitute production, reflecting global production of the substitute and the material; | SP is the substitute production, reflecting global production of the substitute and the material; | SP is the substitute production, reflecting global production of the substitute and the material; | |
| Annex II, twenty-fifth paragraph | | | | |
| 789 | SCr is the substitute criticality, taking into account whether the substitute is itself a critical raw material; | SCr is the substitute criticality, taking into account whether the substitute is itself a critical raw material; | SCr is the substitute criticality, taking into account whether the substitute is itself a critical raw material; | |
| Annex II, twenty-sixth paragraph | | | | |
| 790 | SCo is the substitute co-production, taking into account whether the substitute is a primary product or mined as a co- or by-product; | SCo is the substitute co-production, taking into account whether the substitute is a primary product or mined as a co- or by-product; | SCo is the substitute co-production, taking into account whether the substitute is a primary product or mined as a co- or by-product; | |

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| Annex II, twenty-seventh paragraph | | | | |
| 791 | Share is the share of the candidate materials in an end-use application; | Share is the share of the candidate materials in an end-use application; | Share is the share of the candidate materials in an end-use application; | |
| Annex II, twenty-eighth paragraph | | | | |
| 792 | Sub-share is the sub-share of each substitute within each application. | Sub-share is the sub-share of each substitute within each application. | Sub-share is the sub-share of each substitute within each application. | |
| Annex II, point 7., first subparagraph | | | | |
| 793 | 7. Where structural or statistical changes affect the measurement of economic importance and supply risk horizontally for all assessed materials, the corresponding values shall be corrected to offset such changes. | 7. Where structural or statistical changes affect the measurement of economic importance and supply risk horizontally for all assessed materials, the corresponding values shall be corrected to offset such changes. | 7. Where structural or statistical changes affect the measurement of economic importance and supply risk horizontally for all assessed materials, the corresponding values shall be corrected to offset such changes. | |
| Annex II, point 7., second subparagraph | | | | |
| 794 | Calculations shall be based on an average of the last 5 years for which data is available. The priority, quality and availability of data shall be taken into account. | Calculations shall be based on an average of the last 5 years for which data is available. The priority, quality and availability of data shall be taken into account. | Calculations shall be based on an average of the last 5 years for which data is available. The priority, quality and availability of data shall be taken into account. | |
| Annex III | | | | |

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| 795 | Annex III | Annex III | Annex III | |
| Annex III, first paragraph | | | | |
| 796 | Assessment of the recognition criteria for Strategic Projects | Assessment of the recognition criteria for Strategic Projects | Assessment of the recognition criteria for Strategic Projects | |
| Annex III, point 1., first subparagraph | | | | |
| 797 | 1. Whether a project in the Union fulfils the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (a) shall be assessed taking into account: | 1. Whether a project in the Union fulfils the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (a) shall be assessed taking into account: | 1. Whether a project in the Union fulfils the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (a) shall be assessed taking into account: | |
| Annex III, point 1., first subparagraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 798 | (a) whether the project contributes towards the benchmarks set out in Article 1(2), point (a); | (a) whether the project contributes towards the benchmarks set out in Article 1(2), point (a) or to substituting strategic raw materials in the value chains of strategic technologies while taking measures to achieve a similar or lower environmental footprint than the material that is substituted; | (a) whether the project contributes towards the benchmarks set out in Article 1(2), point (a); | |
| Annex III, point 1., first subparagraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 799 | | | | |

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| | (b) whether the project contributes to maintaining or strengthening Union capacities as a share of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw material, taking into account the expected increase in Union consumption; | (b) in the event that the project contributes towards the benchmarks set out in Article 1(2), point (a) , whether the project contributes to maintaining or strengthening Union capacities as a share of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw material, taking into account the expected increase in Union consumption; | (b) whether the project contributes to maintaining or strengthening Union capacities as a share of the Union's annual consumption of strategic raw material, taking into account the expected increase in Union consumption; | |
| Annex III, point 1., first subparagraph, point (ba) | | | | |
| 799a | | (ba) whether the project does not present an obstacle to the achievement of the Union's 2030 and 2050 climate objectives. | | |
| Annex III, point 1., second subparagraph | | | | |
| 800 | A project's contribution to the relevant capacity benchmark shall be assessed taking into account the project's business plan and supporting technical information included in the application and the project's estimated time-to-market. | A project's contribution to the relevant capacity benchmark shall be assessed taking into account the project's business plan and supporting technical information included in the application and the project's estimated time-to-market. | A project's contribution to the relevant capacity benchmark shall be assessed taking into account the project's business plan and supporting technical information included in the application and the project's estimated time-to-market. | |
| Annex III, point 2., first subparagraph | | | | |
| 801 | | | | |

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| | 2. Whether a project in a third country fulfils the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (a) shall be assessed taking into account: | 2. Whether a project in a third country fulfils the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (a) shall be assessed taking into account: | 2. Whether a project in a third country, including OCT , fulfils the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (a) shall be assessed taking into account: | |
| Annex III, point 2., first subparagraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 802 | (a) whether the project contributes to the benchmarks set out in Article 1(2), point (b) or contributes to maintaining the resilience of the Union's supply of strategic raw materials; | (a) whether the project contributes to the benchmarks set out in Article 1(2), point (b) or contributes to maintaining the resilience of the Union's supply of strategic raw materials or to the Union's supply of strategic technologies through the substitution of strategic raw materials in the value chains of strategic technologies ; | (a) whether the project contributes to the benchmarks set out in Article 1(2), point (b) or contributes to maintaining the resilience of the Union's supply of strategic raw materials; | |
| Annex III, point 2., first subparagraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 803 | (b) whether the applicable legal framework or other conditions provide assurance that trade and investment related to the project will not be distorted, taking into account notably whether the Union has concluded a Strategic Partnership referred to in Article 33 or a trade agreement containing a chapter on raw materials with the relevant third country, and is | (b) whether the applicable legal framework or other conditions provide assurance that trade and investment related to the project will not be distorted, taking into account notably whether the Union has concluded a Strategic Partnership referred to in Article 33 or a trade agreement containing a chapter on raw materials with the relevant third country, and is | (b) whether the applicable legal framework or other conditions provide assurance that trade and investment related to the project will not be distorted, taking into account notably whether the Union has concluded a Strategic Partnership referred to in Article 33 or a trade agreement containing a chapter on raw materials with the relevant third country, including | |

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| | consistent with the Union's common commercial policy; | consistent with the Union's common commercial policy; | OCT , and is consistent with the Union's common commercial policy; | |
| Annex III, point 2., first subparagraph, point (c) | | | | |
| 804 | (c) the extent to which there are companies that have or are willing to conclude off-take agreements with the project promoter with a view to using or processing the strategic raw materials produced by the relevant projects in the Union; | (c) the extent to which there are companies that have or are willing to conclude off-take agreements with the project promoter with a view to using or processing the strategic raw materials produced by the relevant projects in the Union; | (c) the extent to which there are companies that have or are willing to conclude off-take agreements with the project promoter with a view to using or processing the strategic raw materials produced by the relevant projects in the Union; | |
| Annex III, point 2., first subparagraph, point (d) | | | | |
| 805 | (d) whether the project is in line with the Union's development cooperation and foreign policy objectives. | (d) whether the project is in line with the Union's development cooperation and foreign policy objectives. | (d) whether the project is in line with the Union's development cooperation and foreign policy objectives. | |
| Annex III, point 2., second subparagraph | | | | |
| 806 | A project's contribution to the benchmarks referred to in point (a) shall be assessed taking into account the project's business plan and supporting technical information included in the application, the project's estimated time-to-market as well as the share | A project's contribution to the benchmarks referred to in point (a) shall be assessed taking into account the project's business plan and supporting technical information included in the application, the project's estimated time-to-market as well as the share | A project's contribution to the benchmarks referred to in point (a) shall be assessed taking into account the project's business plan and supporting technical information included in the application, the project's estimated time-to-market as well as the share | |

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| | of the project's output that is covered by existing or potential off-take agreements referred to in point (c). Evidence related to point (c) may include contractual agreements, letters of intent or memoranda of understanding. | of the project's output that is covered by existing or potential off-take agreements referred to in point (c). Evidence related to point (c) may include contractual agreements, letters of intent or memoranda of understanding. | of the project's output that is covered by existing or potential off-take agreements referred to in point (c). Evidence related to point (c) may include contractual agreements, letters of intent or memoranda of understanding. | |
| Annex III, point 3., first subparagraph | | | | |
| 807 | 3. Whether a project fulfils the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (b), shall be assessed taking into account: | 3. Whether a project fulfils the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (b), shall be assessed taking into account: | 3. Whether a project fulfils the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (b), shall be assessed taking into account: | |
| Annex III, point 3., first subparagraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 808 | (a) the quality of the feasibility studies performed on the potential of development of the project; | (a) the quality of the feasibility studies performed on the potential of development of the project; | (a) the quality of the feasibility studies performed on the potential of development of the project; | |
| Annex III, point 3., first subparagraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 809 | (b) whether the technology intended to be used has been demonstrated in the relevant environment. | (b) whether the technology intended to be used has been demonstrated in the relevant environment. | (b) whether the technology intended to be used has been demonstrated in the relevant environment. | |
| Annex III, point 3., second subparagraph | | | | |
| 810 | | | | |

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| | The feasibility studies referred to in point (a) shall be designed to: | The feasibility studies referred to in point (a) shall be designed to: | The feasibility studies referred to in point (a) shall be designed to: | |
| Annex III, point 3., second subparagraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 811 | (a) assess whether or not a proposed project is likely to be successful by analysing technological and environmental considerations; | (a) assess whether or not a proposed project is likely to be successful by analysing technological and environmental considerations; | (a) assess whether or not a proposed project is likely to be successful by analysing technological and environmental considerations; | |
| Annex III, point 3., second subparagraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 812 | (b) identify potential technical issues and problems that could arise while pursuing the project. | (b) identify potential technical issues and problems that could arise while pursuing the project. | (b) identify potential technical issues and problems that could arise while pursuing the project. | |
| Annex III, point 3., third subparagraph | | | | |
| 813 | Further studies may be required to confirm the feasibility of the project. | Further studies may be required to confirm the feasibility of the project. | Further studies may be required to confirm the feasibility of the project. | |
| Annex III, point 4., first subparagraph | | | | |
| 814 | 4. Whether a project fulfils the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (c), shall be assessed taking into account a project's compliance with the following Union | 4. Whether a project fulfils the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (c), shall be assessed taking into account, where applicable , a project's compliance with the | 4. Whether a project fulfils projects fulfil the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (c), shall be assessed taking into account a project's compliance | |

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| | legislation or international instruments: | following Union legislation or international instruments: | with the following Union legislation or international instruments. Those international instruments may include in particular: | |
| Annex III, point 4., first subparagraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 815 | (a) [OP please insert: reference to the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive], in so far as it applies to the project promoter; | (a) [OP please insert: reference to the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive], in so far as it applies to the project promoter; | (a) [OP please insert: reference to the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive], in so far as it applies to the project promoter; | |
| Annex III, point 4., first subparagraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 816 | (b) [OP please insert: reference to Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive], in so far as it applies to the project promoter; | (b) [OP please insert: reference to Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive], in so far as it applies to the project promoter; | (b) [OP please insert: reference to Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive], in so far as it applies to the project promoter; | |
| Annex III, point 4., first subparagraph, point (c) | | | | |
| 817 | (c) ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy; | (c) ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy; | (c) ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy; | |
| Annex III, point 4., first subparagraph, point (d) | | | | |
| 818 | (d) OECD Due Diligence | (d) OECD Due Diligence | (d) OECD Due Diligence | |

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| | Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct, in particular the guidelines related to combatting corruption; | Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct, in particular the guidelines related to combatting corruption; | Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct, in particular the guidelines related to combatting corruption; | |
| Annex III, point 4., first subparagraph, point (e) | | | | |
| 819 | (e) OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas; | (e) OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas; | (e) OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas; | |
| Annex III, point 4., first subparagraph, point (f) | | | | |
| 820 | (f) OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Meaningful Stakeholder Engagement in the Extractive Sector; | (f) OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Meaningful Stakeholder Engagement in the Extractive Sector; | (f) OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Meaningful Stakeholder Engagement in the Extractive Sector; | |
| Annex III, point 4., first subparagraph, point (g) | | | | |
| 821 | (g) OECD Principles of Corporate Governance; | (g) OECD Principles of Corporate Governance; | (g) OECD Principles of Corporate Governance; | |
| Annex III, point 4., first subparagraph, point (h) | | | | |
| 822 | (h) OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; | (h) OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; | (h) OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct; | |

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| Annex III, point 4., first subparagraph, point (i) | | | | |
| 823 | (i) UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. | (i) UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. | (i) UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. | |
| Annex III, point 4., first subparagraph, point (ia) | | | | |
| 823a | | (ia) the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) as established in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2007; | | |
| Annex III, point 4., second subparagraph | | | | |
| 824 | Project promoters may also attest compliance with the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (c) by: | Project promoters may also attest compliance with the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (c) by: | Project promoters may also attest compliance with the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (c) by: | |
| Annex III, point 4., second subparagraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 825 | (a) providing evidence that the project concerned is individually certified as part of a recognised scheme referred to in Article 29; or | (a) providing evidence that the project concerned is individually certified as part of a recognised scheme referred to in Article 29; or | (a) providing evidence that the project concerned is individually certified as part of a recognised scheme referred to in Article 29; or | |
| Annex III, point 4., second subparagraph, point (b) | | | | |

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| 826 | (b) committing to obtain certification for the project concerned as part of a recognised scheme referred to in Article 29 and providing sufficient evidence that when implemented the project concerned will be able to meet the criteria for such certification. | (b) committing to obtain certification for the project concerned as part of a recognised scheme referred to in Article 29 and providing sufficient evidence that when implemented the project concerned will be able to meet the criteria for such certification. | (b) committing to obtain certification for the project concerned as part of a recognised scheme referred to in Article 29 and providing sufficient evidence that when implemented the project concerned will be able to meet the criteria for such certification. | |
| Annex III, point 4., second subparagraph, point (ba) | | | | |
| 826a | | (ba) for projects in the Union, committing that when implemented, the project concerned will comply with relevant Union law. | | |
| Annex III, point 5. | | | | |
| 827 | 5. Whether a project in the Union fulfils the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (d), shall be assessed taking into account: | 5. Whether a project in the Union fulfils the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (d), shall be assessed taking into account: | 5. Whether a project in the Union fulfils the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (d), shall be assessed taking into account: | |
| Annex III, point 5.(a) | | | | |
| 828 | (a) whether companies from different Member States participate in the project; | (a) whether companies from different Member States participate in the project; | (a) whether companies from different Member States participate in the project; | |

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| Annex III, point 5.(b) | | | | |
| 829 | (b) whether potential off-takers are located also in more than one Member State; | (b) whether potential off-takers are located also in more than one Member State; | (b) whether potential off-takers are located also in more than one Member State; | |
| Annex III, point 5.(c) | | | | |
| 830 | (c) effects on the availability of strategic raw materials for downstream users in more than one Member State. | (c) effects on the availability of strategic raw materials for downstream users in more than one Member State. | (c) effects on the availability of strategic raw materials for downstream users in more than one Member State. | |
| Annex III, point 6. | | | | |
| 831 | 6. Whether a project in a third country fulfils the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (e), shall be assessed taking into account the extent to which the project contributes, in the relevant third country: | 6. Whether a project in a third country fulfils the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (e), shall be assessed taking into account the extent to which the project contributes, in the relevant third country: | 6. Whether a project in a third country fulfils the criterion referred to in Article 5(1), point (e), shall be assessed taking into account the extent to which the project contributes, in the relevant third country: | |
| Annex III, point 6.(a) | | | | |
| 832 | (a) to strengthening more than one stage of the raw materials value chain in that country or its wider region; | (a) to strengthening more than one stage of the raw materials value chain in that country or its wider region; | (a) to strengthening more than one stage of the raw materials value chain in that country or its wider region; | |

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| Annex III, point 6.(b) | | | | |
| 833 | (b) to fostering private investment in the domestic raw materials value chain; | (b) to fostering private investment in the domestic raw materials value chain; | (b) to fostering private investment in the domestic raw materials value chain; | |
| Annex III, point 6.(c) | | | | |
| 834 | (c) to the creation of wider economic or social benefits, including the creation of employment. | (c) to the creation of wider economic or social benefits, including the creation of employment. | (c) to the creation of wider economic or social benefits, including the creation of employment. | |
| Annex IV | | | | |
| 835 | Annex IV | Annex IV | Annex IV | |
| Annex IV, first paragraph | | | | |
| 836 | Criteria for certification schemes | Criteria for certification schemes | Criteria for certification schemes | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph | | | | |
| 837 | A recognised certification scheme shall meet the following criteria: | A recognised certification scheme shall meet the following criteria: | A recognised certification scheme shall meet the following criteria: | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 838 | (a) it is open under transparent, | (a) it is open under transparent, | (a) it is open under transparent, | |

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| | fair and non-discriminatory terms to all economic operators willing and able to comply with the scheme's requirements; | fair and non-discriminatory terms to all economic operators willing and able to comply with the scheme's requirements and it is of multi-stakeholder governance ; | fair and non-discriminatory terms to all economic operators willing and able to comply with the scheme's requirements; | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 839 | (b) the requirements for certification shall include at least: | (b) the requirements for certification shall include at least must be coherent throughout EU law and shall include: | (b) the requirements for certification shall include at least: | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph, point (b)(i) | | | | |
| 840 | (i) requirements ensuring environmentally sustainable practices, including requirements ensuring environmental management and impact mitigation; | (i) requirements ensuring environmentally sustainable practices before, during and after closure of operation , including requirements ensuring environmental management and impact mitigation; in the following environmental risk categories: | (i) requirements ensuring environmentally sustainable practices, including requirements ensuring environmental management and impact mitigation; | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph, point (b)(i)(1) | | | | |
| 840a | | (1) air, including air pollution such as greenhouse gas emissions; | | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph, point (b)(i)(2) | | | | |

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| 840b | | (2) water, including seabed and marine environment, and water pollution, water use, water quantities (flooding or droughts) and access to water; | | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph, point (b)(i)(3) | | | | |
| 840c | | (3) soil, including soil pollution, soil erosion, land use and land degradation; | | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph, point (b)(i)(4) | | | | |
| 840d | | (4) biodiversity, including damage to habitats, wildlife, flora and ecosystems, including ecosystem services; | | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph, point (b)(i)(5) | | | | |
| 840e | | (5) hazardous substances; | | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph, point (b)(i)(6) | | | | |
| 840f | | (6) noise and vibration; | | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph, point (b)(i)(7) | | | | |

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| 840g | | (7) plant safety; | | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph, point (b)(i)(8) | | | | |
| 840h | | (8) energy use; | | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph, point (b)(i)(9) | | | | |
| 840i | | (9) waste and residues; | | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph, point (b)(ii) | | | | |
| 841 | (ii) requirements for ensuring socially responsible practices, including respect for human rights and labour rights; | (ii) requirements for ensuring socially responsible practices, including respect for human rights and labour rights including the community life of indigenous peoples; | (ii) requirements for ensuring socially responsible practices, including respect for human rights and labour rights; | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph, point (b)(iii) | | | | |
| 842 | (iii) requirements for ensuring business integrity and transparency including requirements to apply sound management of financial, environmental and social matters; | (iii) requirements for ensuring business integrity and transparency including requirements to apply sound management of financial, environmental and social matters and anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies in line with the OECD Guidelines listed in | (iii) requirements for ensuring business integrity and transparency including requirements to apply sound management of financial, environmental and social matters; | |

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| | | Annex III, point 4; | | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph, point (ba) | | | | |
| 842a | | | (ba) the requirements listed in paragraph (b) point (i to iii) shall ensure high levels of social and environmental protection and be in line with Union legislation or the international instruments listed in Annex III; | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph, point (c) | | | | |
| 843 | (c) verification and monitoring of compliance is objective, based on international, Union or national standards, requirements and procedures and carried out independently from the relevant economic operator; | (c) verification and monitoring of compliance is objective, based on international, Union or national standards, requirements and procedures and carried out independently from the relevant economic operator; | (c) verification and monitoring of compliance is objective, based on international, Union or national standards, requirements and procedures and carried out independently from the relevant economic operator; | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph, point (d) | | | | |
| 844 | (d) it includes sufficient requirements and procedures to ensure the competence and independence of responsible verifiers. | (d) it includes sufficient requirements and procedures to ensure the competence and independence of responsible verifiers. | (d) it includes sufficient requirements and procedures to ensure the competence and independence of responsible verifiers. | |
| Annex IV, second paragraph, point (da) | | | | |

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| 844a | | (da) it includes requirements to ensure an audit-report established at the site level. | | |
| Annex V | | | | |
| 845 | Annex V | Annex V | Annex V | |
| Annex V, first paragraph | | | | |
| 846 | Environmental footprint | Environmental footprint | Environmental footprint | |
| Annex V, Part I | | | | |
| 847 | Part I 1. Definitions | Part I 1. Definitions | Part I 1. Definitions | |
| Annex V, second paragraph | | | | |
| 848 | For the purposes of this Annex, the following definitions shall apply: | For the purposes of this Annex, the following definitions shall apply: | For the purposes of this Annex, the following definitions shall apply: | |
| Annex V, second paragraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 849 | (a) ‘Activity data’ means the information associated with processes while modelling Life Cycle Inventories (LCI). The aggregated LCI results of the | (a) ‘Activity data’ means the information associated with processes while modelling Life Cycle Inventories (LCI). The aggregated LCI results of the | (a) ‘Activity data’ means the information associated with processes while modelling Life Cycle Inventories (LCI). The aggregated LCI results of the | |

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| | process chains that represent the activities of a process are each multiplied by the corresponding activity data and then combined to derive the environmental footprint associated with that process; | process chains that represent the activities of a process are each multiplied by the corresponding activity data and then combined to derive the environmental footprint associated with that process; | process chains that represent the activities of a process are each multiplied by the corresponding activity data and then combined to derive the environmental footprint associated with that process; | |
| Annex V, second paragraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 850 | (b) 'Bill of materials' means list of the raw materials, sub-assemblies, intermediate assemblies, sub-components, parts and the quantities of each needed to manufacture the product in scope of the study; | (b) 'Bill of materials' means list of the raw materials, sub-assemblies, intermediate assemblies, sub-components, parts and the quantities of each needed to manufacture the product in scope of the study; | (b) 'Bill of materials' means list of the raw materials, sub-assemblies, intermediate assemblies, sub-components, parts and the quantities of each needed to manufacture the product in scope of the study; | |
| Annex V, second paragraph, point (c) | | | | |
| 851 | (c) 'Company-specific data' refers to directly measured or collected data from one or multiple facilities (site-specific data) that are representative for the activities of the company. It is synonymous to "primary data"; | (c) 'Company-specific data' refers to directly measured or collected data from one or multiple facilities (site-specific data) that are representative for the activities of the company. It is synonymous to "primary data"; | (c) 'Company-specific data' refers to directly measured or collected data from one or multiple facilities (site-specific data) that are representative for the activities of the company. It is synonymous to "primary data"; | |
| Annex V, second paragraph, point (d) | | | | |
| 852 | (d) 'Impact assessment method' means the protocol for quantitative | (d) 'Impact assessment method' means the protocol for quantitative | (d) 'Impact assessment method' means the protocol for quantitative | |

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| | translation of life cycle inventory data into contributions to an environmental impact of concern; | translation of life cycle inventory data into contributions to an environmental impact of concern; | translation of life cycle inventory data into contributions to an environmental impact of concern; | |
| Annex V, second paragraph, point (e) | | | | |
| 853 | (e) 'Impact category' means a class of resource use or environmental impact to which the life cycle inventory data are related; | (e) 'Impact category' means a class of resource use or environmental impact to which the life cycle inventory data are related; | (e) 'Impact category' means a class of resource use or environmental impact to which the life cycle inventory data are related; | |
| Annex V, second paragraph, point (f) | | | | |
| 854 | (f) 'Life cycle' means the consecutive and interlinked stages of a product system, from raw material acquisition or generation from natural resources to final disposal (ISO 14040:2006); | (f) 'Life cycle' means the consecutive and interlinked stages of a product system, from raw material acquisition or generation from natural resources to final disposal (ISO 14040:2006); | (f) 'Life cycle' means the consecutive and interlinked stages of a product system, from raw material acquisition or generation from natural resources to final disposal (ISO 14040:2006); | |
| Annex V, second paragraph, point (g) | | | | |
| 855 | (g) 'Life cycle inventory (LCI)' means the combined set of exchanges of elementary, waste and product flows in a LCI dataset; | (g) 'Life cycle inventory (LCI)' means the combined set of exchanges of elementary, waste and product flows in a LCI dataset; | (g) 'Life cycle inventory (LCI)' means the combined set of exchanges of elementary, waste and product flows in a LCI dataset; | |
| Annex V, second paragraph, point (h) | | | | |
| 856 | (h) 'Life cycle inventory (LCI) | (h) 'Life cycle inventory (LCI) | (h) 'Life cycle inventory (LCI) | |

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| | dataset’ means a document or file with life cycle information of a specified product or other reference (e.g., site, process), covering descriptive metadata and quantitative life cycle inventory. A LCI dataset could be a unit process dataset, partially aggregated or an aggregated dataset; | dataset’ means a document or file with life cycle information of a specified product or other reference (e.g., site, process), covering descriptive metadata and quantitative life cycle inventory. A LCI dataset could be a unit process dataset, partially aggregated or an aggregated dataset; | dataset’ means a document or file with life cycle information of a specified product or other reference (e.g., site, process), covering descriptive metadata and quantitative life cycle inventory. A LCI dataset could be a unit process dataset, partially aggregated or an aggregated dataset; | |
| Annex V, second paragraph, point (i) | | | | |
| 857 | (i) ‘Secondary data’ means data not from a specific process within the supply-chain of the company performing an environmental footprint study. This refers to data that is not directly collected, measured, or estimated by the company, but sourced from a third party LCI database or other sources. Secondary data includes industry average data (e.g., from published production data, government statistics, and industry associations), literature studies, engineering studies and patents, and may also be based on financial data, and contain proxy data, and other generic data. Primary data that go through a horizontal aggregation step are considered as secondary data; | (i) ‘Secondary data’ means data not from a specific process within the supply-chain of the company performing an environmental footprint study. This refers to data that is not directly collected, measured, or estimated by the company, but sourced from a third party LCI database or other sources. Secondary data includes industry average data (e.g., from published production data, government statistics, and industry associations), literature studies, engineering studies and patents, and may also be based on financial data, and contain proxy data, and other generic data. Primary data that go through a horizontal aggregation step are considered as secondary data; | (i) ‘Secondary data’ means data not from a specific process within the supply-chain of the company performing an environmental footprint study. This refers to data that is not directly collected, measured, or estimated by the company, but sourced from a third party LCI database or other sources. Secondary data includes industry average data (e.g., from published production data, government statistics, and industry associations), literature studies, engineering studies and patents, and may also be based on financial data, and contain proxy data, and other generic data. Primary data that go through a horizontal aggregation step are considered as secondary data; | |

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| | | | | |
| Annex V, second paragraph, point (j) | | | | |
| 858 | (j) ‘System boundary’ means the aspects included or excluded from the life cycle study. | (j) ‘System boundary’ means the aspects included or excluded from the life cycle study. | (j) ‘System boundary’ means the aspects included or excluded from the life cycle study. | |
| Annex V, third paragraph | | | | |
| 859 | Additionally, the calculation rules for the environmental footprint of a critical raw material shall include any further definition necessary for their interpretation. | Additionally, the calculation rules for the environmental footprint of a critical raw material shall include any further definition necessary for their interpretation. | Additionally, the calculation rules for the environmental footprint of a critical raw material shall include any further definition necessary for their interpretation. | |
| Annex V, Part II | | | | |
| 860 | Part II 2. Scope | Part II 2. Scope | Part II 2. Scope | |
| Annex V, fourth paragraph | | | | |
| 861 | This Annex provides essential elements on how to calculate the environmental footprint of critical raw materials. | This Annex provides essential elements on how to calculate the environmental footprint of critical raw materials. | This Annex provides essential elements on how to calculate the environmental footprint of critical raw materials. | |
| Annex V, fifth paragraph | | | | |
| 862 | The calculation rules for the | The calculation rules for the | The calculation rules for the | |

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| | environmental footprint of specific critical raw materials shall build on the essential elements included in this Annex, taking into account scientifically sound assessment methods and relevant international standards in the area of life cycle assessment. | environmental footprint of specific critical raw materials shall build on the essential elements included in this Annex, taking into account scientifically sound assessment methods and relevant international standards in the area of life cycle assessment. | environmental footprint of specific critical raw materials shall build on the essential elements included in this Annex, taking into account scientifically sound assessment methods and relevant international standards in the area of life cycle assessment. | |
| Annex V, sixth paragraph | | | | |
| 863 | The calculation of the environmental footprint of a critical raw material shall be based on the bill of material, the energy, production methods, and auxiliary materials used at the facilities involved on the production of critical raw material. | The calculation of the environmental footprint of a critical raw material shall be based on the bill of material, the energy, production methods, and auxiliary materials used at the facilities involved on the production of critical raw material. | The calculation of the environmental footprint of a critical raw material shall be based on the bill of material, the energy, production methods, and auxiliary materials used at the facilities involved on the production of critical raw material. | |
| Annex V, seventh paragraph | | | | |
| 864 | When establishing calculation rules for the environmental footprint of specific critical raw materials, the Commission shall aim to ensure consistency with calculation rules for the environmental footprint of product making use of the relevant critical raw materials. | When establishing calculation rules for the environmental footprint of specific critical raw materials, the Commission shall aim to ensure consistency with calculation rules for the environmental footprint of product intermediate and final products making use of the relevant critical raw materials. | When establishing calculation rules for the environmental footprint of specific critical raw materials, the Commission shall aim to ensure consistency with calculation rules for the environmental footprint of product making use of the relevant critical raw materials. | |

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| Annex V, Part III | | | | |
| 865 | Part III 3. Declared unit | Part III 3. Declared unit | Part III 3. Declared unit | |
| Annex V, eighth paragraph | | | | |
| 866 | The declared unit shall be 1 kg of the relevant critical raw material type. | The declared unit shall be 1 kg of the relevant critical raw material type. | The declared unit shall be 1 kg of the relevant critical raw material type. | |
| Annex V, ninth paragraph | | | | |
| 867 | The calculation rules for the environmental footprint of specific critical raw materials may specify a higher of lower declared unit, expressed in kg, where necessary to take into account the nature or use of the relevant critical raw material. | The calculation rules for the environmental footprint of specific critical raw materials may specify a higher of lower declared unit, expressed in kg, where necessary to take into account the nature or use of the relevant critical raw material. | The calculation rules for the environmental footprint of specific critical raw materials may specify a higher of lower declared unit, expressed in kg, where necessary to take into account the nature or use of the relevant critical raw material. | |
| Annex V, tenth paragraph | | | | |
| 868 | All quantitative input and output data collected by the manufacturer to quantify the carbon footprint shall be calculated in relation to this declared unit. | All quantitative input and output data collected by the manufacturer to quantify the carbon footprint shall be calculated in relation to this declared unit. | All quantitative input and output data collected by the manufacturer to quantify the carbon footprint shall be calculated in relation to this declared unit. | |
| Annex V, Part IV | | | | |

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| 869 | Part IV 4. System boundary | Part IV 4. System boundary | Part IV 4. System boundary | |
| Annex V, eleventh paragraph | | | | |
| 870 | Extraction, concentration and refining are the three life cycle stages to be included in the system boundary of primary critical raw materials with the following processes (when relevant to the specific raw material): | Extraction, concentration and refining are the three life cycle stages to be included in the system boundary of primary critical raw materials with the following processes (when relevant to the specific raw material): | Extraction, concentration and refining are the three life cycle stages to be included in the system boundary of primary critical raw materials with the following processes (when relevant to the specific raw material): | |
| Annex V, eleventh paragraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 871 | (a) Upstream processes including the extraction of ore for raw material production, production and supply (transport) of chemicals, auxiliaries, production and supply (transport) of fuels, production and supply of electricity, and transport of materials in vehicles not owned by the organisation; | (a) Upstream processes including the extraction of ore for raw material production, production and supply (including transport) of chemicals, auxiliaries, production and supply (including transport) of fuels, production and supply of electricity, and transport of materials in vehicles not owned or operated by the organisation; | (a) Upstream processes including the extraction of ore for raw material production, production and supply (transport) of chemicals, auxiliaries, production and supply (transport) of fuels, production and supply of electricity, and transport of materials in vehicles not owned by the organisation; | |
| Annex V, eleventh paragraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 872 | (b) Transport of ore, concentrates and raw materials in vehicles owned or operated by the | (b) Transport of ore, concentrates and raw materials in vehicles owned or operated by the | (b) Transport of ore, concentrates and raw materials in vehicles owned or operated by the | |

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| | organisation; | organisation; | organisation; | |
| Annex V, eleventh paragraph, point (c) | | | | |
| 873 | (c) Storage of ore, concentrates and raw materials; | (c) Storage of ore, concentrates and raw materials; | (c) Storage of ore, concentrates and raw materials; | |
| Annex V, eleventh paragraph, point (d) | | | | |
| 874 | (d) Ore crushing and cleaning; | (d) Ore crushing and cleaning; | (d) Ore crushing and cleaning; | |
| Annex V, eleventh paragraph, point (e) | | | | |
| 875 | (e) Raw material concentrate production; | (e) Raw material concentrate production; | (e) Raw material concentrate production; | |
| Annex V, eleventh paragraph, point (f) | | | | |
| 876 | (f) Metal extraction (by chemical, physical or biological means); | (f) Metal extraction (by chemical, physical or biological means); | (f) Metal extraction (by chemical, physical or biological means); | |
| Annex V, eleventh paragraph, point (g) | | | | |
| 877 | (g) Smelting; | (g) Smelting; | (g) Smelting; | |
| Annex V, eleventh paragraph, point (h) | | | | |
| 878 | (h) Metal conversion; | (h) Metal conversion; | (h) Metal conversion; | |

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| | | | | |
| Annex V, eleventh paragraph, point (i) | | | | |
| 879 | (i) Slag cleaning; | (i) Slag cleaning; | (i) Slag cleaning; | |
| Annex V, eleventh paragraph, point (j) | | | | |
| 880 | (j) Metal refining; | (j) Metal refining; | (j) Metal refining; | |
| Annex V, eleventh paragraph, point (k) | | | | |
| 881 | (k) Metal electrolysis; | (k) Metal electrolysis; | (k) Metal electrolysis; | |
| Annex V, eleventh paragraph, point (l) | | | | |
| 882 | (l) Metal casting or packaging; | (l) Metal casting or packaging; | (l) Metal casting or packaging; | |
| Annex V, eleventh paragraph, point (m) | | | | |
| 883 | (m) Spent material and slag treatment; | (m) Spent material and slag treatment; | (m) Spent material and slag treatment; | |
| Annex V, eleventh paragraph, point (n) | | | | |
| 884 | (n) All related auxiliary processes such as waste water treatment (on site, including for treatment of process waters, direct cooling, | (n) All related auxiliary processes such as waste water treatment (on site, including for treatment of process waters, direct cooling, | (n) All related auxiliary processes such as waste water treatment (on site, including for treatment of process waters, direct cooling, | |

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| | water and surface run off water), gas abatement systems (including for primary and secondary off gases, boilers (including pre-treatment of feed water), internal logistics. | water and surface run off water), gas abatement systems (including for primary and secondary off gases, boilers (including pre-treatment of feed water), internal logistics. | water and surface run off water), gas abatement systems (including for primary and secondary off gases, boilers (including pre-treatment of feed water), internal logistics. | |
| Annex V, twelfth paragraph | | | | |
| 885 | In the system boundary of secondary critical raw materials (defining the recycling life cycle stage), the following processes (when relevant to the specific recycled raw material) shall be included: | In the system boundary of secondary critical raw materials (defining the recycling life cycle stage), the following processes (when relevant to the specific recycled raw material) shall be included: | In the system boundary of secondary critical raw materials (defining the recycling life cycle stage), the following processes (when relevant to the specific recycled raw material) shall be included: | |
| Annex V, twelfth paragraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 886 | (a) Upstream processes including the generation of raw feed material (scrap materials and virgin copper concentrates, the production and supply (transport) of chemicals, auxiliaries, production and supply (transport) of fuels, the production and supply of electricity, and the transport of materials in vehicles not owned by the organisation; | (a) Upstream processes including the generation of raw feed material (scrap materials and virgin copper concentrates, the production and supply (transport) of chemicals, auxiliaries, production and supply (transport) of fuels, the production and supply of electricity, and the transport of materials in vehicles not owned by the organisation; | (a) Upstream processes including the generation of raw feed material (scrap materials and virgin copper concentrates, the production and supply (transport) of chemicals, auxiliaries, production and supply (transport) of fuels, the production and supply of electricity, and the transport of materials in vehicles not owned by the organisation; | |
| Annex V, twelfth paragraph, point (b) | | | | |

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| 887 | (b) Transport of concentrates and scraps in vehicles owned or operated by the organisation; | (b) Transport of concentrates and scraps in vehicles owned or operated by the organisation; | (b) Transport of concentrates and scraps in vehicles owned or operated by the organisation; | |
| Annex V, twelfth paragraph, point (c) | | | | |
| 888 | (c) Storage of scraps, concentrates and raw materials; | (c) Storage of scraps, concentrates and raw materials; | (c) Storage of scraps, concentrates and raw materials; | |
| Annex V, twelfth paragraph, point (d) | | | | |
| 889 | (d) Secondary material pre-treatment; | (d) Secondary material pre-treatment; | (d) Secondary material pre-treatment; | |
| Annex V, twelfth paragraph, point (e) | | | | |
| 890 | (e) Smelting; | (e) Smelting; | (e) Smelting; | |
| Annex V, twelfth paragraph, point (f) | | | | |
| 891 | (f) Metal conversion; | (f) Metal conversion; | (f) Metal conversion; | |
| Annex V, twelfth paragraph, point (g) | | | | |
| 892 | (g) Metal refining; | (g) Metal refining; | (g) Metal refining; | |
| Annex V, twelfth paragraph, point (h) | | | | |

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| 893 | (h) Metal electrolysis; | (h) Metal electrolysis; | (h) Metal electrolysis; | |
| Annex V, twelfth paragraph, point (i) | | | | |
| 894 | (i) Metal casting or packaging; | (i) Metal casting or packaging; | (i) Metal casting or packaging; | |
| Annex V, twelfth paragraph, point (j) | | | | |
| 895 | (j) Spent material treatment; | (j) Spent material treatment; | (j) Spent material treatment; | |
| Annex V, twelfth paragraph, point (k) | | | | |
| 896 | (k) All related auxiliary processes such as waste water treatment (on site, including for treatment of process waters, direct cooling, water and surface run off water), gas abatement systems (including for primary and secondary off gases, boilers (including pre-treatment of feed water), and internal logistics. | (k) All related auxiliary processes such as waste water treatment (on site, including for treatment of process waters, direct cooling, water and surface run off water), gas abatement systems (including for primary and secondary off gases, boilers (including pre-treatment of feed water), and internal logistics. | (k) All related auxiliary processes such as waste water treatment (on site, including for treatment of process waters, direct cooling, water and surface run off water), gas abatement systems (including for primary and secondary off gases, boilers (including pre-treatment of feed water), and internal logistics. | |
| Annex V, thirteenth paragraph | | | | |
| 897 | The use phase or end-of-life phase shall be excluded from the environmental footprint calculations, as it is not under the | The use phase or end-of-life phase shall be excluded from the environmental footprint calculations, as it is not under the | The use phase or end-of-life phase shall be excluded from the environmental footprint calculations, as it is not under the | |

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| | direct influence of the responsible economic operator. Other processes may be excluded where their contribution to the environmental footprint of a specific critical raw material is insignificant. | direct influence of the responsible economic operator. Other processes may be excluded where their contribution to the environmental footprint of a specific critical raw material is insignificant. | direct influence of the responsible economic operator. Other processes may be excluded where their contribution to the environmental footprint of a specific critical raw material is insignificant. | |
| Annex V, Part V | | | | |
| 898 | Part V 5. Impact categories | Part V 5. Impact categories | Part V 5. Impact categories | |
| Annex V, fourteenth paragraph | | | | |
| 899 | The calculation rules shall specify the impact category that needs to be included in the environmental footprint calculation. The choice shall be based on the hotspot analysis performed in line with scientifically sound methodologies developed at international level and taking into account the: | The calculation rules shall specify the impact category or categories that need to be included in the environmental footprint calculation as well as greenhouse gas emissions . The choice shall be based on the hotspot analysis performed in line with scientifically sound methodologies developed at international level and taking into account the: | The calculation rules shall specify the impact category that needs categories that need to be included in the environmental footprint calculation. The choice shall be based on the hotspot analysis performed in line with scientifically sound methodologies developed at international level and taking into account the: | |
| Annex V, fourteenth paragraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 900 | (a) relative importance of different impacts, including their relative importance for meeting Union | (a) relative importance of different impacts, including their relative importance for meeting Union | (a) relative importance of different impacts, including their relative importance for meeting Union | |

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| | climate and environmental impacts; | climate and environmental impacts; | climate and environmental impacts; | |
| Annex V, fourteenth paragraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 901 | (b) needs of downstream companies wishing to communicate on the environmental footprint of the critical raw materials they use. | (b) needs of downstream companies wishing to communicate on the environmental footprint of the critical raw materials they use. | (b) needs of downstream companies wishing to communicate on the environmental footprint of the critical raw materials they use. | |
| Annex V, Part VI | | | | |
| 902 | Part VI 6. Use of company specific and secondary datasets | Part VI 6. Use of company specific and secondary datasets | Part VI 6. Use of company specific and secondary datasets | |
| Annex V, fifteenth paragraph | | | | |
| 903 | The calculation rules shall specify the use of company specific or secondary datasets for all relevant processes and materials. | The calculation rules shall specify the use of company specific or secondary datasets for all relevant processes and materials. If calculation rules allow for the choice between a company specific dataset and a secondary dataset, there shall be a sufficient incentive in the calculation method to use the company specific dataset. | The calculation rules shall specify the use of company specific or secondary datasets for all relevant processes and materials. | |
| Annex V, sixteenth paragraph | | | | |

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| 904 | The use of company-specific data shall be required at least for the processes under the direct influence of the responsible operator and have the largest contribution to the relevant impact categories. | The use of company-specific data shall be required at least for the processes under the direct influence of the responsible operator and have the largest contribution to the relevant impact categories. | The use of company-specific data shall be required at least for the processes under the direct influence of the responsible operator and have the largest contribution to the relevant impact categories. | |
| Annex V, seventeenth paragraph | | | | |
| 905 | The company specific activity data shall be used in combination with the relevant Environmental Footprint compliant secondary datasets. The calculation rules should specify whether sampling is allowed, in line with the criteria set out in scientifically sound methodologies developed at international level. | The company specific activity data shall be used in combination with the relevant Environmental Footprint compliant secondary datasets. The calculation rules should specify whether sampling is allowed, in line with the criteria set out in scientifically sound methodologies developed at international level. | The company specific activity data shall be used in combination with the relevant Environmental Footprint compliant secondary datasets. The calculation rules should specify whether sampling is allowed, in line with the criteria set out in scientifically sound methodologies developed at international level. | |
| Annex V, eighteenth paragraph | | | | |
| 906 | A change in the bill of materials or energy mix used to produce a critical raw material type requires a new calculation of the environmental footprint. | A change in the bill of materials or energy mix used to produce a critical raw material type requires a new calculation of the environmental footprint. | A change in the bill of materials or energy mix used to produce a critical raw material type requires a new calculation of the environmental footprint. | |
| Annex V, eighteenth paragraph a | | | | |

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| 906a | | <p>When calculating the carbon intensity of the energy used across the process stages as listed in point 4, average greenhouse gas emissions data of the energy mix of the country or, where possible, region, where the specific activity or process took place, shall be used. Lower emission factors shall only be used where the economic operator can reliably demonstrate that its individual processes or energy supply are less carbon intensive than the energy mix of the country average or, where possible, region, average. This shall be demonstrated via a direct connection to a producer of renewable energy or a producer with lower carbon intensity or a contract demonstrating a temporal and geographical link between the energy supply and the use by the economic operator, which shall be verified by a third party verification statement.</p> | | |
| Annex V, nineteenth paragraph | | | | |
| 907 | | | | |

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| | The calculation rules to be elaborated via a delegated act shall include detailed modelling of the following lifecycle stages: | The calculation rules to be elaborated via a delegated act shall include detailed modelling of the following lifecycle stages: | The calculation rules to be elaborated via a delegated act shall include detailed modelling of the following lifecycle stages: | |
| Annex V, nineteenth paragraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 908 | (a) Primary raw material extraction, concentration and refining stage; | (a) Primary raw material extraction, concentration and refining stage; | (a) Primary raw material extraction, concentration and refining stage; | |
| Annex V, nineteenth paragraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 909 | (b) Secondary raw material acquisition and processing stage. | (b) Secondary raw material acquisition and processing stage. | (b) Secondary raw material acquisition and processing stage. | |
| Annex V, Part VII | | | | |
| 910 | Part VII 7. Impact assessment methods | Part VII 7. Impact assessment methods | Part VII 7. Impact assessment methods | |
| Annex V, twentieth paragraph | | | | |
| 911 | The environmental footprint shall be calculated using scientifically sound impact assessment methods which take into account developments on the international level for relevant impact categories related to climate change, water, | The environmental footprint shall be calculated using scientifically sound impact assessment methods which take into account developments on the international level for relevant impact categories related to climate change, water, | The environmental footprint shall be calculated using scientifically sound impact assessment methods which take into account developments on the international level for relevant impact categories related to climate change, water, | |

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| | air, soil, resources, land use and toxicity. | air, soil, resources, land use and toxicity. | air, soil, resources, land use and toxicity. | |
| Annex V, twenty-first paragraph | | | | |
| 912 | The results shall be provided as characterised results (without normalisation and weighting). | The results shall be provided as characterised results (without normalisation and weighting). | The results shall be provided as characterised results (without normalisation and weighting). | |
| Annex V, Part VIII | | | | |
| 913 | Part VIII 8. Environmental footprint performance classes | Part VIII 8. Environmental footprint performance classes | Part VIII 8. Environmental footprint performance classes | |
| Annex V, twenty-second paragraph | | | | |
| 914 | Depending on the distribution of the values of the environmental footprint declarations placed on the internal market, a meaningful number of classes of performance shall be identified, with category A being the best class with the lowest life cycle impact, to allow for market differentiation. The identification of the threshold for each class of performance, as well as their width, will be based on the distribution of performances of the relevant critical raw materials placed on the market in the | Depending on the distribution of the values of the environmental footprint declarations placed on the internal market, a meaningful number of classes of performance shall be identified, with category A being the best class with the lowest life cycle impact, to allow for market differentiation. The identification of the threshold for each class of performance, as well as their width, will be based on the distribution of performances of the relevant critical raw materials placed on the market in the | Depending on the distribution of the values of the environmental footprint declarations placed on the internal market, a meaningful number of classes of performance shall be identified, with category A being the best class with the lowest life cycle impact, to allow for market differentiation. The identification of the threshold for each class of performance, as well as their width, will be based on the distribution of performances of the relevant critical raw materials placed on the market in the | |

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| | previous 3 years, the expected technological improvements, and other technical factors to be identified. | previous 3 years, the expected technological improvements, and other technical factors to be identified. | previous 3 years, the expected technological improvements, and other technical factors to be identified. | |
| Annex V, twenty-third paragraph | | | | |
| 915 | The Commission shall review the number of performance classes and the thresholds between them every 3 years in order to keep them representative of the market reality and its expected development. | The Commission shall review the number of performance classes and the thresholds between them every 3 years in order to keep them representative of the market reality and its expected development. | The Commission shall review the number of performance classes and the thresholds between them every 3 years in order to keep them representative of the market reality and its expected development. | |
| Annex V, Part IX | | | | |
| 916 | Part IX 9. Conformity assessment | Part IX 9. Conformity assessment | Part IX 9. Conformity assessment | |
| Annex V, twenty-fourth paragraph | | | | |
| 917 | The calculation and verification rules shall specify the applicable conformity assessment procedure from among the modules set out in Annex II to Decision No 768/2008/EC, with the adaptations necessary in view of the material concerned. | The calculation and verification rules shall specify the applicable conformity assessment procedure from among the modules set out in Annex II to Decision No 768/2008/EC, with the adaptations necessary in view of the material concerned. | The calculation and verification rules shall specify the applicable conformity assessment procedure from among the modules set out in Annex II to Decision No 768/2008/EC, with the adaptations necessary in view of the material concerned. | |
| Annex V, twenty-fifth paragraph | | | | |

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| 918 | When specifying the applicable conformity assessment procedure, the Commission shall consider the following criteria: | When specifying the applicable conformity assessment procedure, the Commission shall consider the following criteria: | When specifying the applicable conformity assessment procedure, the Commission shall consider the following criteria: | |
| Annex V, twenty-fifth paragraph, point (a) | | | | |
| 919 | (a) whether the module concerned is appropriate to the type of material and proportionate to the public interest pursued; | (a) whether the module concerned is appropriate to the type of material and proportionate to the public interest pursued; | (a) whether the module concerned is appropriate to the type of material and proportionate to the public interest pursued; | |
| Annex V, twenty-fifth paragraph, point (b) | | | | |
| 920 | (b) the availability of competent and independent third parties able to perform potential third party conformity assessment tasks; | (b) the availability of competent and independent third parties able to perform potential third party conformity assessment tasks; | (b) the availability of competent and independent third parties able to perform potential third party nature of the risks entailed by the product and the extent to which conformity assessment tasks corresponds to the type and degree of risk; | |
| Annex V, twenty-fifth paragraph, point (c) | | | | |
| 921 | (c) where third party involvement is mandatory, the need for the manufacturer to have a choice between quality assurance and product certification modules set | (c) where third party involvement is mandatory, the need for the manufacturer to have a choice between quality assurance and product certification modules set | (c) where third party involvement is mandatory, the need for the manufacturer to have a choice between quality assurance and product certification modules set | |

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| | out in Annex II of Decision No 768/2008/EC. | out in Annex II of Decision No 768/2008/EC. | out in Annex II of Decision No 768/2008/EC. | |
| Annex VI | | | | |
| 922 | Annex VI | Annex VI | Annex VI | |
| Annex VI, first paragraph | | | | |
| 923 | Relevant products as referred to in Article 26(1) | Relevant products as referred to in Article 26(1) 27(1) | Relevant products as referred to in Article 26(1) 27(1) | |
| Annex VI, second paragraph | | | | |
| 924 | The following table lists goods as classified in the Combined Nomenclature set out in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87. | The following table lists goods as classified in the Combined Nomenclature set out in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87. | The following table lists goods as classified in the Combined Nomenclature set out in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87. | |