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RAPPORT

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Destinataire:	Comité des représentants permanents/Conseil
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Objet:	Proposition de directive du Parlement européen et du Conseil modifiant la directive 2009/33/CE relative à la promotion de véhicules de transport routier propres et économes en énergie – - Rapport sur l'état des travaux

I. INTRODUCTION

Le 9 novembre 2017, dans le cadre du train de mesures sur la mobilité intitulé "l'Europe en mouvement", la Commission a présenté au Parlement européen et au Conseil la proposition visée en objet, qui constitue l'une de ses initiatives liées à la mobilité à faibles émissions.

Cette proposition a pour principal objectif d'accroître la pénétration des véhicules propres sur le marché, c'est-à-dire des véhicules à émissions faibles ou nulles, dans le cadre de marchés publics et de permettre ainsi de réduire les émissions globales des transports et d'augmenter la compétitivité et la croissance dans le secteur des transports. Lors de l'évaluation de la directive 2009/33/CE, il est apparu que celle-ci n'avait pas donné lieu à une pénétration suffisante des véhicules propres sur le marché dans les pays de l'Union et que son impact sur la réduction des gaz à effet de serre et des émissions de polluants atmosphériques avait été extrêmement limité.

La proposition vise à atteindre son principal objectif en:

- élargissant le champ d'application de la directive existante afin de couvrir tout l'éventail des marchés publics;
- introduisant une définition de la notion de "véhicule propre";
- fixant des objectifs minimaux en matière de marchés publics pour les véhicules propres entre l'expiration du délai de transposition et la fin 2025, ainsi qu'entre 2026 et 2030.

II. TRAVAUX MENÉS PAR LES AUTRES INSTITUTIONS

Le Parlement européen a désigné la commission de l'environnement, de la santé publique et de la sécurité alimentaire (ENVI) comme commission compétente au fond pour cette proposition et M. Andrzej GRZYB (PPE, PL) comme rapporteur. Le rapport a été adopté par l'assemblée plénière du PE le 25 octobre 2018. La commission de l'industrie, de la recherche et de l'énergie (ITRE) et la commission des transports et du tourisme (TRAN) ont adopté un avis sur la proposition.

Le Comité économique et social européen a adopté un avis lors de sa session plénière du 19 avril 2018. Le Comité européen des régions a adopté un avis le 5 juillet 2018.

III. TRAVAUX AU SEIN DES INSTANCES PREPARATOIRES DU CONSEIL

La proposition a été présentée en novembre 2017 au groupe "Transports - Questions intermodales et réseaux", qui l'a examinée entre mars et mai 2018 et a produit un rapport sur l'état des travaux, qui a été présenté au Conseil le 7 juin 2018¹.

La présidence a consacré trois réunions à l'examen détaillé du dossier entre juillet et novembre 2018.

¹ Document 8916/18.

Sur la base des observations et des suggestions formulées par les délégations, la présidence a déposé deux textes de compromis proposant, pour la majorité des articles, des solutions et des précisions, dont les principales sont les suivantes:

- Aux articles 2 et 3: les exemptions ont été élargies et le champ d'application précisé, en particulier en ce qui concerne les services couverts par la directive qui sont visés au tableau 1, ainsi qu'aux considérants 11 et 11 *bis*;
- À l'article 4: la définition de "véhicule propre" a été élargie et des sous-objectifs ambitieux ont été introduits pour les bus à zéro émission;
- À l'article 5: les méthodes de comptage pour les différents types de contrats couverts par la directive ont été précisées. Les tableaux 4 et 5 correspondants, qui contiennent les objectifs par État membre, et la méthode de calcul pour les véhicules à zéro émission ont été simplifiés et, en ce qui concernent les bus, les objectifs nationaux ont été revus à la baisse;
- À l'article 9: la disposition relative à la procédure de comité a été supprimée;
- À l'article 10: les obligations incombant aux États membres en matière d'établissement de rapport ont été simplifiées et précisées, et une nouvelle obligation est faite à la Commission de soutenir les États membres en collationnant et en publiant les données pertinentes.

IV. QUESTIONS EN SUSPENS

a) Exemptions (article 2)

La plupart des délégations ont soutenu le compromis de la présidence concernant l'article 2. Cependant, une délégation, appuyée par une autre, souhaiterait que les services de transport spécialisés, par exemple de personnes âgées ou handicapées, soient exemptés du champ d'application de la directive. Un certain nombre d'autres États membres ont souligné que les exemptions devraient être les moins nombreuses possible.

b) Champ d'application (article 3)

Plusieurs délégations ont souhaité la réintroduction dans le champ d'application des services de collecte des ordures qui figurent au tableau 1 de l'annexe et qui avaient été retirés du champ d'application de la directive car ils ne concernent pas les services de transport de passagers et font appel à des véhicules à usage spécial.

À la demande de certaines délégations, les autocars ont été retirés du champ d'application car l'utilisation d'autocars pour le transport de passagers à longue distance pose des problèmes techniques tant du point de vue des véhicules à zéro émission que du point de vue des infrastructures de recharge, en particulier dans le cas des services transfrontières. Une délégation, appuyée par plusieurs autres, aimerait que les marchés publics relatifs aux autocars soient réintroduits dans le champ d'application de la directive en raison de la similarité entre les autocars et les camions.

c) Définitions (article 4)

De nombreuses délégations ont soutenu la dernière proposition de compromis de la présidence et se sont opposées à une référence à la directive sur les énergies renouvelables, proposée par une délégation.

En ce qui concerne la définition de la notion de "véhicule propre", plusieurs délégations ont préconisé une approche technologiquement neutre et axée sur les résultats.

Certaines délégations s'opposent à l'inclusion de combustibles fossiles comme le gaz naturel comprimé ou le gaz naturel liquéfié dans la liste de combustibles de substitution, alors que d'autres ont insisté sur la nécessité de les inclure car ils permettent une bonne transition vers les véhicules à émissions faibles ou nulles.

d) Objectifs minimaux en matière de marchés publics (article 5 et tableaux 4 et 5 de l'annexe):

Dans l'ensemble, les délégations ont soutenu le compromis de la présidence concernant l'article 5. Cependant, les objectifs minimaux en matière de marchés publics visés aux tableaux 4 et 5 doivent encore être examinés de manière plus approfondie.

Le degré d'ambition, tel qu'exprimé sous forme de quota par État membre, varie considérablement.

e) Délai de transposition

Quelques délégations se sont dites favorables à un délai de transposition prolongé, oscillant entre 30 et 36 mois, tandis que d'autres ont préconisé un délai plus court, soit 24 mois, et lié celui-ci aux progrès globalement réalisés dans ce dossier.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Durant l'examen de la proposition, le texte de compromis final de la présidence qui figure en annexe a, dans l'ensemble, recueilli le soutien des délégations. Cependant, la définition de la notion de "véhicule propre" ainsi que le niveau et la mise en œuvre des objectifs en matière de marchés publics restent les deux grandes questions, en plus de quelques autres comme exposé ci-dessus, dont il faudra continuer à discuter sous la prochaine présidence en vue d'aboutir à un accord sur ce dossier.

Le Comité des représentants permanents et le Conseil sont invités à prendre note de l'état d'avancement des travaux concernant l'examen de la directive proposée.

**Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council
amending Directive 2009/33/EC
on the promotion of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicles
(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee²,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions³,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) The Union is committed to a sustainable, competitive, secure and decarbonised energy system⁴. The Energy Union and the Energy and Climate Policy Framework for 2020 to 2030⁵ establish ambitious commitments for the Union to further reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40 % by 2030 as compared with 1990, to increase the proportion of renewable energy consumed by at least 27 %, to make energy savings of at least 27 %, and to improve the Union's energy security, competitiveness and sustainability.

² OJ C , , p. .

³ OJ C , , p. .

⁴ European Council Conclusions of 24 October 2014.

⁵ Commission Communication on a policy framework for climate and energy from 2020 to 2030 (COM(2014)0013).

- (2) In its European Strategy for Low-Emission Mobility⁶ the Commission announced that in order to meet the Union's commitments at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Paris in 2015, the decarbonisation of the transport sector must be accelerated and that therefore greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutant emissions from transport should be firmly on the path towards zero-emission by mid-century. Moreover, emissions of air pollutants from transport that are harmful to health need to be significantly reduced without delay. This can be achieved by an array of policy initiatives, including the use of public procurement of clean vehicles.
- (3) In its Communication "Europe on the Move: an agenda for a socially fair transition towards clean, competitive and connected mobility for all"⁷ the Commission underlines that increased production and uptake of clean vehicles, alternative fuels infrastructures and new mobility services taking advantage of digitalisation and automation in the Union offer multiple benefits to Europe's citizens, Member States and industries. These include safer and seamless travel and reduction of exposure to harmful pollutant emissions. Further, the 2017 State of the Union address stated that the objective is for the EU to become a world leader in decarbonisation.
- (4) As was announced in the Commission's Communication "Europe on the Move: an agenda for a socially fair transition towards clean, competitive and connected mobility for all"⁸ this proposal forms part of a second package of proposals, which will contribute to the Union's drive towards low-emission mobility. This package, which is presented in the Commission's Communication "Delivering on low-emission mobility - A European Union that protects the planet, empowers its consumers, and defends its industry and workers" includes a combination of supply- and demand-oriented measures to put the EU on a path towards low-emission mobility and at the same time strengthen the competitiveness of the EU's mobility eco-system.

⁶ COM(2016) 501 final.

⁷ COM(2017) 283 final.

⁸ COM (2017) 283 final.

- (5) Innovation of new technologies helps to lower vehicle emissions, supporting the decarbonisation of the transport sector. An increased uptake of low- and zero-emission road vehicles is likely to reduce emissions of CO₂ and certain pollutant emissions (particulate matter, nitrogen oxides and non-methane hydrocarbons) and to promote competitiveness and growth of the European industry in the increasing global markets for low- and zero-emission vehicles.
- (6) Public authorities, through their procurement policy, can establish and support markets for innovative goods and services. Directives 2014/24/EU⁹ and 2014/25/EU¹⁰ set out minimum public procurement rules coordinating the way public authorities and certain public utility operators purchase goods, works and services. In particular, they set overall monetary thresholds for determining which contracts are to be subject to Union legislation, which also apply to the Clean Vehicles Directive.
- (7) Directive 2009/33/EC complements the horizontal public procurement legislation of the Union and adds sustainability criteria, and thereby aims to stimulate the market for clean and energy efficient road transport vehicles. The Commission carried out an ex-post evaluation of the Clean Vehicles Directive in 2015 which concluded that the Directive did not trigger market uptake of clean vehicles across the Union, particular due to shortcomings in its provisions on scope and vehicle purchase. The impact on reducing greenhouse gas and air pollutant emissions and the impact on promoting industry competitiveness was found to have been very limited.

⁹ OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65 - 242.

¹⁰ OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 243 – 374.

- (8) The Impact Assessment carried out underlines the benefits of changing the overall governance approach to clean vehicle procurement at Union level. Setting minimum procurement targets can effectively reach the objective of impacting market uptake of clean vehicles in comparison to relying on the internalisation of external cost into overall procurement decisions, while noting the relevance to consider environmental aspects in all procurement decisions. The medium and long term benefits for European citizens and enterprises fully justify this approach insofar as it leaves sufficient flexibility to contracting authorities **and contracting** entities [...] in the choice of the technologies to be used.
- (9) Extending the scope of the Directive by including practices such as lease, rental and hire-purchase of vehicles, as well as contracts for certain services ensures that all relevant procurement practices are covered. The services to be covered, such as public road transport services, special purpose road transport passenger services, non-scheduled passenger transport as well as specific postal and courier services, should be those where the vehicles used for the provision of the services fall within the vehicle categories covered by this Directive, and they represent a major element in the contract. They should be identified through the respective CPV codes listed in the Annex.
- (10) There is widespread support from key stakeholders for a definition of clean vehicles taking account of reduction requirements for greenhouse gases and air pollutant emissions from light- and heavy-duty vehicles. To ensure that there are adequate incentives to supporting market-uptake of low- and zero-emission vehicles in the Union, provisions for their public procurement under this amendment should be aligned with provisions of Union legislation on CO₂ emission performance of cars and vans for the post-2020 period¹¹. Action carried out under the amended Directive will contribute to compliance with the requirements of these standards. A more ambitious approach for public procurement can provide an important additional market stimulus.

¹¹ COM(2017) 676 final.

- (10a) Clean heavy-duty vehicles should be defined through the use of alternative fuels in alignment with existing Union legislation, namely Directive 2014/94/EU¹². In such cases where liquid biofuels, synthetic or paraffinic fuels are to be used for the procured vehicles, contracting authorities and contracting entities have to ensure through obligatory contract clauses or through similarly effective means within the public procurement procedure that only such fuels are to be used for these vehicles. These fuels may contain fuel additives, as is the case for example with ED95, but should not be blended with fossil fuels.
- (11) Light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles are used for different purposes and have different levels of market maturity, and it would be beneficial that public procurement provisions acknowledge these differences. The Impact Assessment illustrated the added value of adopting an approach based on alternative fuels until technology-neutral requirements for CO₂ emissions from heavy-duty vehicles have been set at Union level, which the Commission intends to propose in the future. The Impact Assessment further recognised that markets for low- and zero-emission urban buses are characterised by increased market maturity, whereas markets for low- and zero-emission trucks are at an earlier stage of market development. Due to the limited level of maturity of low- and zero-emission coaches, the relatively limited role of public procurement in this market segment, and their specific operational requirements, coaches should not be included in the scope of this Directive. In line with the approach followed in Regulation (EC) No 661/2009 and UNECE Regulation 107, M3 vehicles with areas for standing passengers to allow for frequent passenger movement are considered buses, while M3 vehicles with very limited or no area for standing passengers are considered coaches.

¹² OJ L 307, 28.10.2014, p. 1.

- (11a) In order to avoid imposing disproportionate burdens on public authorities and operators, Member States should be able to exempt from the requirements of this Directive the public procurement of certain vehicles with specific characteristics linked to their operational requirements. These include armoured vehicles, ambulances, hearses, wheelchair accessible M1 vehicles, mobile cranes, vehicles designed and constructed for use principally on construction sites or in quarries, port or airport facilities as well as vehicles specifically designed and constructed or adapted for use by the armed forces, civil protection, fire services and forces responsible for maintaining public order. Such adaptations may relate to the installation of specialized communications equipment or emergency lights. The requirements of this Directive should not apply to vehicles that are designed and constructed specifically to perform work and are not suitable for carrying passengers or for transporting goods. These include vehicles for road maintenance (like snow plows) or vocational vehicles.
- (12) Setting minimum targets for clean vehicle procurement by 2025 and by 2030 at Member State level should contribute to policy certainty for markets where investments in low- and zero-emission mobility are warranted. The minimum targets support market creation throughout the Union. They provide time for the adjustment of public procurement processes and give a clear market signal. Further, mandating that half of the minimum target for the buses procured in the aforementioned time periods is to be fulfilled through the procurement of zero-emission buses strengthens the commitment to the decarbonisation of the transport sector. It should be noted that trolley buses are considered to be zero-emission buses, provided they only run on electricity, or they only use a zero-emission powertrain when they are not connected the grid. The Impact Assessment notes that Member States increasingly set targets, depending on their economic capacity and how serious the problem is. Different targets should be set for different Member States in accordance with their economic capacity (Gross Domestic Product per capita) and exposure to pollution (urban population density). The Territorial Impact Assessment of this amended Directive illustrated that the impact will be evenly distributed among regions in the Union.

- (12a) Member States should have the flexibility to distribute efforts to meet the minimum targets within their territory, in accordance with their constitutional framework and in line with their transport policy objectives. In the allocation of efforts within a Member State, different factors could be taken into account, such as differences in economic capacity, air quality, population density, characteristics of the transport systems, policies to decarbonise transport and reduce air pollution, or any other relevant criteria.
- (13) The maximum impact can be achieved if public procurement of clean vehicles is targeted in areas that have a relatively high degree of air pollution. Public authorities in Member States are encouraged to particularly focus on those areas when concluding the implementation of their domestic minimum targets and to reflect related action in their reporting under this amended Directive.
- (13a) In order to further promote transport decarbonisation, improve air quality and maintain a level playing field between different operators Member States can, in compliance with Union law, decide to also impose similar requirements to private operators and services outside the scope of this Directive.
- (14) Life-cycle costing is an important tool for contracting authorities and entities to cover energy and environmental costs during the life-cycle of a vehicle, including the cost of greenhouse gas emission and other pollutant emissions on the basis of a relevant methodology to determine their monetary value. Given the scarce use of the methodology for the calculation of operational lifetime costs under Directive 2009/33/EU and the information provided by contracting authorities and entities on the use of own methodologies tailored to their specific circumstances and needs, there should be no methodology mandatory to use, but contracting authorities, contracting entities or operators should be able to choose any life-costing methodology in order to support their procurement processes.

- (15) Reporting on public procurement under this amended Directive should provide a clear market overview to enable effective monitoring of the implementation. To minimise administrative burden on single public bodies and establish an effective market overview, simple reporting should be facilitated. The timeframe should be aligned with existing reporting obligations under Directive 2014/24/EU and Directive 2014/25/EU. The Commission will provide solutions for the registration and monitoring under the Tender Electronic Daily Database, and will ensure full reporting for low- and zero-emission and other alternative-fuel vehicles within the context of the Common Procurement Vocabulary of the Union. Specific codes in the Common Procurement Vocabulary will help the registration and monitoring under the Tender Electronic Daily Database.
- (16) Further support to market uptake of clean vehicles can be achieved by providing targeted public support measures at national and Union level. This includes better exchange of knowledge and alignment of procurement to enable actions at a scale great enough for cost reductions and market impact. The possibility of public support in favour of promoting development of infrastructures necessary for the distribution of alternative fuels is recognised in the Guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and energy 2014-2020¹³. However, the rules of the Treaty, and in particular Articles 107 and 108 thereof, will continue to apply to such public support.
- (17) [deleted]
- (18) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely to provide a demand-side stimulus for clean vehicles in support of a low-emission mobility transition, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States alone, but can rather, by reason of a common and long-term policy framework and for reasons of scale be better 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 the European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve those objectives.

¹³ OJ C 200, 28.6.2014, p. 1.

(19) In accordance with the Joint Political Declaration of 28 September 2011 of Member States and the Commission on explanatory documents¹⁴, Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition measures with one or more documents explaining the relationship between the components of a Directive and the corresponding parts of national transposition instruments. With regard to this Directive, the legislator considers the transmission of such documents to be justified.

(20) Directive 2009/33/EC should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Directive 2009/33/EC is amended as follows:

(1) the title is replaced by the following:

"Directive 2009/33/EU on the promotion of clean road transport vehicles in support of low-emission mobility".

(1a) Article 1 is replaced by the following:

"Article 1

Subject matter and objectives

This Directive requires contracting authorities and contracting entities to take into account lifetime energy and environmental impacts, including energy consumption and emissions of CO₂ and of certain pollutants, when procuring certain road transport vehicles with the objectives of promoting and stimulating the market for clean and energy-efficient vehicles and improving the contribution of the transport sector to the environment, climate and energy policies of the **Union** [...]."

¹⁴ OJ C 369, 17.12.2011, p. 14.

(1b) Article 2 is replaced by the following:

*"Article 2
Exemptions*

Member States may exempt from the requirements laid down in this Directive [...] vehicles referred to in Article 2(2)(d), 2(3)(a), 2(3)b and in points 5.2. to 5.5. and 5.7. of Part A of Annex I of Regulation (EU) 2018/858¹⁵."

(2) Article 3 is replaced by the following:

*"Article 3
Scope*

1. This Directive shall apply to procurement through:

- (a) contracts for the purchase, lease, rent or hire-purchase of road transport vehicles signed by contracting authorities or contracting entities in so far as they are under an obligation to apply the procurement procedures set out in Directives 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU;
- (b) public service contracts within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 1370/2007 [...] ¹⁶ having as their subject matter the provision of passenger road transport services in excess of a threshold which shall be defined by Member States not exceeding the applicable threshold value set in Article 5 [...] paragraph of that Regulation;
- (c) service contracts as set out in Table 1 of the Annex in so far as the contracting authorities or contracting entities are under an obligation to apply the procurement procedures set out in Directives 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU.

¹⁵ OJ L 151, 14.06.2018, p.1.

¹⁶ Regulation (EC) No 1370/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on public passenger transport by road and rail (OJ L 315, 3.12.2007, p. 1).

The Directive shall only apply to such contracts for which the call for competition has been sent or, in cases where a call for competition is not foreseen, where the contracting authority or contracting entity has commenced the procurement procedure after [insert date, 24 months following the date of entry into force of this directive].

2. This Directive shall not apply to:

- (a) vehicles referred to in Articles 2(2)(a), (b), (c) and 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) 2018/858;
- (b) vehicles of category M3 other than Class I and Class A vehicles as defined in Article 3.2 and 3.3 of Regulation (EC) No 661/2009."

(3) Article 4 is replaced by the following:

"Article 4
Definitions

For the purpose of this Directive:

- 1. 'contracting authorities' means contracting authorities as defined in Article 2(1)(1) of Directive 2014/24/EU and in Article 3 of Directive 2014/25/EU;
- 2. 'contracting entities' means contracting entities as referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2014/25/EU;
- 3. 'road transport vehicle' means a vehicle of category M or N, as defined in Article 4(1)(a) and (b) of Regulation (EU) No 2018/858.
- 4. 'clean vehicle' means:
 - (a) a vehicle of category M1, [...] M2 **or N1** with a maximum tail-pipe emission expressed in CO₂g/km and real driving pollutant emissions below a percentage of the applicable emission limits as referred to in Table 2 in the Annex , or;

[...]

([...]**b**) a vehicle of category M3, N2 or N3 using alternative fuels as defined in Art. 2 (1) of Directive 2014/94/EU¹⁷. In the case of vehicles using liquid biofuels, synthetic and paraffinic fuels, these shall not be blended with conventional fossil fuels;

5. 'zero-emission[...] heavy duty vehicle' means a clean vehicle as defined in Article 4(4)([...]**b**) without an internal combustion engine, or with an internal combustion engine that emits less than 1 g CO₂/kWh as measured in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 595/2009¹⁸ and its implementing measures, or that emits less than 1 g CO₂/km measured in accordance with to Regulation (EC) No 715/2007¹⁹ and its implementing measures.

(4) The following Article 4a is inserted:

"Article 4a
[Deleted]"

(5) Article 5 is replaced by the following:

"Article 5
Minimum procurement targets

1. Member States shall ensure that public procurement of vehicles and services through contracts referred to in Article 3 of this Directive complies with the minimum procurement targets for light-duty vehicles referred to in table 4 of the Annex and for heavy-duty vehicles referred to in Table 5 in the Annex. Those targets are expressed as minimum percentages of clean vehicles in the total number of road transport vehicles covered by the contracts referred to in Article 3, signed during the respective periods referred to in the Annex.

¹⁷ OJ L 307, 28.10.2014, p. 1.

¹⁸ OJ L 188, 18.7.2009, p. 1.

¹⁹ OJ L 171, 29.6.2007, p. 1.

- 1a. Vehicles that meet the definition of clean vehicle under Article 4(4) as a result of retrofitting may be counted as clean vehicles for the purpose of compliance with the minimum procurement targets.
 - 1b. In the case of contracts referred to in Article 3(1)(a), the number of road transport vehicles purchased, leased, rented or hire-purchased under each contract should be taken into account for the purpose of assessing compliance with the minimum targets.
 - 1c. In the case of contracts referred to in Article 3(1)(b) and (c), the number of road transport vehicles **to be** used for the provision of services covered by each contract should be taken into account for the purpose of assessing compliance with the minimum targets.
 - 2. Member States may apply or authorise their contracting authorities or contracting entities to apply higher national targets or more stringent requirements than those referred to in the Annex of this Directive."
- (6) Articles 6 and 7 are deleted.
- (6a) Article 8 is replaced by the following:

"Article 8

Best practice exchange

The Commission shall facilitate and structure the exchange of knowledge and best practices between Member States on practices for promoting the purchase of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicles by contracting authorities and contracting entities."

- (7) A new Article 8a is inserted.

"Article 8a

[Deleted]"

(8) Article 9 is replaced by the following:

"Article 9
Committee procedure
[Deleted]"

(9) Article 10 is replaced by the following:

"Article 10
Reporting and review

1. The Commission shall submit a report on the application of this Directive and on the actions taken by individual Member States for the effective implementation of this Directive to the European Parliament and to the Council every three years starting on 1 January 2027, following the reporting from Member States.
2. [Deleted]
3. [Deleted]
4. Member States shall submit to the Commission a report on the implementation of this Directive by 18 April 2026, and every three years thereafter. That report shall contain information on the steps undertaken to implement this Directive, including on the number and the categories of vehicles procured by authorities and entities in accordance with article 3(1), on Member States' intentions regarding future implementation activities, as well as any other information which the Member State considers relevant. Information should follow the categories contained in Regulation No 2195/2002 on the Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV)²⁰ as noted in the Annex.

²⁰ OJ L 340, 16.12.2002, p. 1,

- 4a. Member States shall inform the Commission by [insert date 36 months following the entry into force of the Directive] on the steps undertaken to implement this Directive, including on Member States' intentions regarding future implementation activities, including the timing and possible effort-sharing between different levels of governance, as well as on any other information which the Member State considers relevant.
5. The Commission may issue guidance on the contents of Member States' reports referred to in paragraph 4.
- 5a. In order to support the Member States in their reporting obligations according to paragraphs 4 and 4a, the Commission shall collate and publish the number and the categories of vehicles procured by contracting authorities and contracting entities according to this Directive by extracting the relevant data from contract award notices published on the TED Database in accordance with Directives 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU."
- (10) The Annex is replaced by the text in the Annex to this Directive.

Article 2

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by XXXX [*Please insert the date 24 months following the date of entry into force*] at the latest. They shall immediately communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 3

This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Article 4

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament *For the Council*

The President *The President*

Information for the implementation of minimum procurement targets for clean road transport vehicles in support of low-emission mobility in Member States

Table 1: Common Procurement Vocabulary codes referred to in Article 3

<i>CPV Code</i>	<i>Description</i>
60112000-6	Public road transport services
60130000-8	Special-purpose road passenger-transport services
60140000-1	Non-scheduled passenger transport
60160000-7	Mail transport by road
60161000-4	Parcel transport services

Table 2: Emission-thresholds for light-duty vehicles

Vehicle categories	Until 31 December 2025		From 1 January 2026	
	<i>CO₂ g/km</i>	<i>RDE air pollutant emissions* as percentage of emission limits**</i>	<i>CO₂ g/km</i>	<i>RDE air pollutant emissions* as percentage of emission limits</i>
M1 vehicles	[...] <u>50</u>	80%	0	n.a.
M2 vehicles	[...] <u>50</u>	80%	0	n.a.
N1 vehicles	[...] <u>50</u>	80%	0	n.a.

* [...] **Declared maximum Real driving emission (RDE) values of particles (PN) in #/km and nitrogen oxides (NOx) in mg/km as reported in point 48.2 of the Certificate of Conformity, as described in Annex IX of Directive 2007/46/EC for both complete and urban RDE trips.**

** The applicable emission limit found in Annex I of Regulation (EC) 715/2007, or its successors.

Table 3:

[deleted]

Table 4: Minimum target for the share of light-duty vehicles in accordance with table 2 in the total number of light-duty vehicles covered by contracts referred to in Article 3 at Member State level

Member State	From (insert date 24 months following the date of entry into force of this Directive) to 31 December 2025	From 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2030
Luxembourg	35%	35%
Sweden	35%	35%
Denmark	34%	34%
Finland	35%	35%
Germany	35%	35%
France	34%	34%
United Kingdom	35%	35%
Netherlands	35%	35%
Austria	35%	35%
Belgium	35%	35%
Italy	35%	35%
Ireland	35%	35%
Spain	33%	33%
Cyprus	29%	29%
Malta	35%	35%
Portugal	27%	27%
Greece	23%	23%
Slovenia	20%	20%
Czech Republic	27%	27%
Estonia	21%	21%
Slovakia	20%	20%
Lithuania	19%	19%
Poland	20%	20%
Croatia	17%	17%
Hungary	21%	21%
Latvia	20%	20%
Romania	17%	17%
Bulgaria	16%	16%

Table 5: Minimum target for the share of heavy-duty vehicles [...] in the total number of heavy-duty vehicles covered by contracts referred to in Article 3 at Member State level[...]

Member State	Trucks (vehicle category N2 and N3)		Buses (vehicle category M3)*	
	From (insert date 24 months following the date of entry into force of this Directive) to 31 December 2025	From 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2030	From (insert date 24 months following the date of entry into force of this Directive) to 31 December 2025	From 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2030
Luxembourg	10%	15%	<u>45</u> [...] %	<u>65</u> [...] %
Sweden	10%	15%	<u>45</u> [...] %	<u>65</u> [...] %
Denmark	10%	15%	<u>45</u> [...] %	<u>65</u> [...] %
Finland	9%	15%	<u>41</u> [...] %	<u>59</u> [...] %
Germany	10%	15%	<u>45</u> [...] %	<u>65</u> [...] %
France	10%	15%	<u>43</u> [...] %	<u>61</u> [...] %
United Kingdom	10%	15%	<u>45</u> [...] %	<u>65</u> [...] %
Netherlands	10%	15%	<u>45</u> [...] %	<u>65</u> [...] %
Austria	10%	15%	<u>45</u> [...] %	<u>65</u> [...] %
Belgium	10%	15%	<u>45</u> [...] %	<u>65</u> [...] %
Italy	10%	15%	<u>45</u> [...] %	<u>65</u> [...] %
Ireland	10%	15%	<u>45</u> [...] %	<u>65</u> [...] %
Spain	10%	14%	<u>45</u> [...] %	<u>65</u> [...] %
Cyprus	10%	13%	<u>45</u> [...] %	<u>65</u> [...] %
Malta	10%	15%	<u>45</u> [...] %	<u>65</u> [...] %
Portugal	8%	12%	<u>35</u> [...] %	<u>51</u> [...] %
Greece	8%	10%	<u>33</u> [...] %	<u>47</u> [...] %
Slovenia	7%	9%	<u>28</u> [...] %	<u>40</u> [...] %
Czech Republic	9%	11%	<u>41</u> [...] %	<u>60</u> [...] %
Estonia	7%	9%	<u>31</u> [...] %	<u>43</u> [...] %
Slovakia	8%	9%	<u>34</u> [...] %	<u>48</u> [...] %
Lithuania	8%	9%	<u>42</u> [...] %	<u>60</u> [...] %
Poland	7%	9%	<u>32</u> [...] %	<u>46</u> [...] %
Croatia	6%	7%	<u>27</u> [...] %	<u>38</u> [...] %
Hungary	8%	9%	<u>37</u> [...] %	<u>53</u> [...] %
Latvia	8%	9%	<u>35</u> [...] %	<u>50</u> [...] %
Romania	6%	7%	<u>24</u> [...] %	<u>33</u> [...] %
Bulgaria	7%	8%	<u>34</u> [...] %	<u>48</u> [...] %

* Half of the minimum target for the share has to be fulfilled by procuring zero-emission buses as defined in Article 4 (5).