



Basic information	
2025/0380(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Decision	Awaiting committee decision
Market stability reserve for the buildings, road transport and additional sectors Amending Decision 2015/1814 2014/0011(COD) Subject 3.60.08 Energy efficiency 3.70.02 Atmospheric pollution, motor vehicle pollution 3.70.03 Climate policy, climate change, ozone layer 3.70.18 International and regional environment protection measures and agreements	

Key players				
European Parliament	Committee responsible		Rapporteur	Appointed
	ENVI	Environment, Climate and Food Safety	NERUDOVÁ Danuše (EPP)	18/12/2025
	Committee for opinion		Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	ITRE	Industry, Research and Energy	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
Council of the European Union				
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner		
	Climate Action	HOEKSTRA Wopke		
European Economic and Social Committee				
European Committee of the Regions				

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
27/11/2025	Legislative proposal published	COM(2025)0738 	Summary
15/12/2025	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2025/0380(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Decision
Amendments and repeals	Amending Decision 2015/1814 2014/0011(COD)
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 192-p1
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee European Committee of the Regions
Stage reached in procedure	Awaiting committee decision
Committee dossier	ENVI/10/04630

Documentation gateway			
European Commission			
Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2025)0738 	27/11/2025	Summary

Market stability reserve for the buildings, road transport and additional sectors

2025/0380(COD) - 27/11/2025 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to enhance the effectiveness of the market stability reserve for the buildings, road transport and additional sectors in relation to the balance of supply and demand.

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: Decision (EU) 2015/1814 of the European Parliament and of the Council established a market stability reserve in order to mitigate the risk of supply and demand imbalances associated with the start of emissions trading for the buildings, road transport and additional sectors, as well as to make it more resistant to market shocks.

The analysis carried out of the expected functioning of the reserve, taking into account recent information, indicates that targeted amendments to some parameters would contribute to improving market predictability and to the stability of price movements in the early years of the new system.

CONTENT: the proposal provides for **targeted modifications to the parameters of the market stability reserve** for the building, road transport and other sectors, while respecting the overall design of the reserve, in order to improve its functioning until ETS 2 is fully operational.

The proposal contains three measures to **improve market liquidity** in order to strengthen market predictability, reduce volatility and further address excessive price increases:

- 1) **Removal of the invalidity of allowances in reserve after 2030** : the 600 million allowances held in the market stability reserve will remain valid beyond 2030, which will improve the liquidity and long-term predictability of the market.
- 2) **Modification of the injection rate mechanism** to provide a more gradual and responsive release of allowances from the reserve into the market. The proposal provides for a market stability reserve injection when the total number of allowances in circulation (TNAC) is between 210 million and 260 million. In such a case, the injection will be 100 million allowances minus twice the difference between the TNAC and the 210 million threshold.
- 3) **A supplementary mechanism** that adds a top-up mechanism of 20 million allowances to the number of allowances to be injected under the excessive price control mechanism provided for in Directive 2003/87/EC. The objective is to further improve the reactivity of this mechanism to unwarranted price

fluctuations and enhance market predictability. This amendment carefully strengthens this mechanism by making it possible to release a higher number of allowances in the market to further improve market confidence, which is important for planning decarbonisation investments.