Basic information

2025/0385(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	Awaiting Parliament's position in 1st reading
Amendments to the Critical Raw Materials Act Amending Regulation 2024/1252 2023/0079(COD) **Subject** 3.40 Industrial policy 3.40.14 Industrial competitiveness 3.40.16 Raw materials 3.70.20 Sustainable development 6.30.02 Financial and technical cooperation and assistance	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	CHAHIM Mohammed (S&D)	10/02/2026
	Shadow rapporteur SOLÍS PÉREZ Susana (EPP) GYÜRK András (PfE) VIVALDINI Mariateresa (ECR) VAN DEN BERG Brigitte (Renew) MATTHIEU Sara (Greens/EFA) CLAUSEN Per (The Left) SYPNIEWSKI Marcin (ESN)	

Former committee responsible	Former rapporteur	Appointed
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	CHAHIM Mohammed (S&D)	10/02/2026

Former committee for opinion	Former rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
DEVE Development	MAIJ Marit (S&D)	26/02/2026

	INTA International Trade	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	ENVI Environment, Climate and Food Safety	OZDOBA Jacek (ECR)	06/03/2026
Council of the European Union			
European Commission	**Commission DG**	**Commissioner**	
	Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs	SÉJOURNÉ Stéphane	
European Economic and Social Committee			

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
03/12/2025	Legislative proposal published	COM(2025)0946	Summary
19/01/2026	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
24/06/2026	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
24/06/2026	Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations with report adopted in committee		
02/07/2026	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A10-0192/2026	Summary
06/07/2026	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations announced in plenary (Rule 72)		
08/07/2026	Request for a plenary vote on the Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations (Rule 72)		
09/07/2026	Results of vote in Parliament		
09/07/2026	Report referred back to committee		
09/07/2026	Matter referred back to the committee responsible for reconsideration		
08/10/2026	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
09/10/2026	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A10-0265/2026	
19/10/2026	Debate in Parliament		
20/10/2026	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T10-0343/2026	Summary
20/10/2026	Results of vote in Parliament		
20/10/2026	Matter referred back to the committee responsible for interinstitutional negotiations		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2025/0385(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Amending Regulation 2024/1252 2023/0079(COD)
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 114
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee
Stage reached in procedure	Awaiting Parliament's position in 1st reading
Committee dossier	ITRE/10/06748 ITRE/10/04676

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE785.290	20/03/2026	
Committee opinion	DEVE	PE785.239	15/04/2026	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE787.752	27/04/2026	
Committee opinion	ENVI	PE787.862	29/04/2026	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A10-0192/2026	02/07/2026	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A10-0265/2026	09/10/2026	
Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading /single reading		T10-0343/2026	20/10/2026	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	COM(2025)0945	03/12/2025	
Legislative proposal	COM(2025)0946	03/12/2025	Summary

National parliaments

Document type	Parliament /Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary
Contribution	IT_SENATE	COM(2025)0945	02/03/2026	
Contribution	IT_SENATE	COM(2025)0946	02/03/2026	
Contribution	IT_CHAMBER	COM(2025)0946	03/03/2026	

Contribution	CZ_SENATE	COM(2025)0945	04/03/2026	
Contribution	CZ_SENATE	COM(2025)0946	04/03/2026	
Contribution	CZ_CHAMBER	COM(2025)0945	01/04/2026	
Contribution	CZ_CHAMBER	COM(2025)0946	01/04/2026	
Contribution	RO_SENATE	COM(2025)0946	09/04/2026	
Contribution	RO_CHAMBER	COM(2025)0945	23/09/2026	

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES0393/2026	18/02/2026	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency

Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
SYPNIEWSKI Marcin	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	16/10/2026	Re Alloys S.A. LuNa Smelter
CLAUSEN Per	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/10/2026	Circularise
VAN DEN BERG Brigitte	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	29/09/2026	Nyrstar Netherlands (Holdings) B.V.
VAN DEN BERG Brigitte	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	24/09/2026	ASML Netherlands B.V.
VAN DEN BERG Brigitte	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	08/09/2026	ASML Netherlands B.V.
GYÜRK András	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	12/05/2026	FEAD
TOBBACK Bruno	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	27/04/2026	FEAD
VIVALDINI Mariateresa	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/04/2026	Toy Industries of Europe
VIVALDINI Mariateresa	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	20/03/2026	EIT RawMaterials GmbH
VIVALDINI Mariateresa	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	18/03/2026	WindEurope

VAN DEN BERG Brigitte	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	18/03/2026	Invest NL
CHAHIM Mohammed	Rapporteur	ITRE	13/03/2026	Universiteit Leiden University of Bayreuth Université de Bordeaux Vienna University of Economics and Business
VAN DEN BERG Brigitte	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	12/03/2026	Phoenix metals
CHAHIM Mohammed	Rapporteur	ITRE	11/03/2026	Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research TNO
CHAHIM Mohammed	Rapporteur	ITRE	06/03/2026	Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research TNO The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (HCSS) The Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael Universiteit Leiden Universiteit Twente Nederlands Materialen Observatorium Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving
VAN DEN BERG Brigitte	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	06/03/2026	European Association of Mining Industries, Metal Ores & Industrial Minerals
VAN DEN BERG Brigitte	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	05/03/2026	Verband der Automobilindustrie
VAN DEN BERG Brigitte	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	05/03/2026	DIGITALEUROPE
VAN DEN BERG Brigitte	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	05/03/2026	WindEurope
MAIJ Marit	Rapporteur for opinion	DEVE	04/03/2026	Cobalt Institute EU-GCC Green Transition Project LSE Centre for Economic Transition Expertise EU Raw Materials Coalition Critical Minerals Institute
CHAHIM Mohammed	Rapporteur	ITRE	04/03/2026	European Aluminium AISBL European Environmental Bureau European Metals Friends of the Earth Europe Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen SIRGE Coalition UNECE
VAN DEN BERG Brigitte	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/03/2026	EUROMETAUX
CHAHIM Mohammed	Rapporteur	ITRE	25/02/2026	AMG Critical Materials N.V. Association des grandes entreprises françaises / Association of large French companies EIT RawMaterials GmbH European Aluminium AISBL Institut français des relations internationales Stichting European Initiative for Energy Security Transport and Environment (European Federation for Transport and Environment) WindEurope H2D Global VDA-Brussels
VAN DEN BERG Brigitte	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	24/02/2026	Transport and Environment (European Federation for Transport and Environment)
VAN DEN BERG Brigitte	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	24/02/2026	EIT RawMaterials GmbH

Other Members

Transparency		
Name	**Date**	**Interest representatives**
VIVALDINI Mariateresa	19/03/2026	GE Vernova

Amendments to the Critical Raw Materials Act

2025/0385(COD) - 03/12/2025 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to amend the critical raw materials act (CRMA) to guarantee access to secure and sustainable critical raw materials and strengthen the EU' s economic security.

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: the Critical Raw Materials Act (Regulation (EC) No 2024/1252) provided the EU with the objectives and a first set of tools to ensure that the EU industry has access to a secure and sustainable supply of the critical raw materials (CRMs). CRMs are needed to manufacture the strategic technologies crucial for the clean and digital transition, as well as for defence and aerospace applications. Yet, since the CRMA's entry into force on 23 May 2024, the geo-politisation of critical raw materials supply has been heightened by a series of Chinese export restrictions on rare earths elements and other critical raw materials.

It is within that context that the Commission adopted on 3 Decembre 2025 the RESourceEU action plan to accelerate the achievement of the CRMA and reinforce the European Economic Security Communication. To attain the objectives set in the RESourceEU Action Plan, Regulation (EU) 2024 /1252 should therefore be amended accordingly.

CONTENT: therefore, the Commission is proposing targeted amendments to Regulation (EC) No 2024/1252 to streamline, clarify and simplify some of the rules to improve circularity, to increase recycling capacity and to strengthen the secondary market for critical raw materials. It includes changes to the implementation plans for Member States, by removing the obligation for Member States to identify large companies and transferring this obligation to the Commission.

More specifically, the proposal:

- modifies the number of cut-off dates for open calls for applications for Strategic projects under the CRMA;

- streamlines the obligation to identify large companies by transferring it from national administrations to the Commission;

- requires the Commission to notify large companies of their obligations;

- clarifies the obligation for large companies and the aspects to consider for their risk preparedness assessment;

- clarifies the obligations that large companies need to comply with for the mitigation measures;

- strengthens the obligation for large companies to maintain their board informed of the risk assessment;

- allows the Commission to request information from large companies on their compliance with the risk assessment obligations, and empowers the Commission to specify if needed the mitigations measures for large companies through delegated acts;

- expands the list of products containing permanent magnets to be considered by the Commission for their labelling;

- clarifies and expands the scope of the critical raw materials act by including pre-consumer waste of permanent magnets to enable more comprehensive action by the Commission is more comprehensive for recycling permanent magnets.

Amendments to the Critical Raw Materials Act

2025/0385(COD) - 02/07/2026 - Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy adopted the report by Mohammed CHAHIM (S&D, NL) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending regulation (EU) 2024/1252.

As a reminder, the proposal introduces targeted amendments to Regulation (EC) No 2024/1252 to streamline, clarify and simplify some of the rules to improve circularity, to increase recycling capacity and to strengthen the secondary market for critical raw materials. It includes changes to the implementation plans for Member States, by removing the obligation for Member States to identify large companies and transferring this obligation to the Commission.

The committee responsible recommended that the European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure should amend the proposal as follows:

Demand for project recognition

Applications for recognition of a project in the critical raw materials sector as a strategic project must be submitted to the Commission by the project promoter. The Commission must assess applications through an open call for proposals with regular deadlines. The first cut-off date is set for no later than 24 August 2024. The Commission should set cut-off dates at least **twice a year**.

The Commission may also open **additional calls for applications** for targeted projects addressing specific missing links, bottlenecks or critical needs identified in strategic raw materials value chains taking into account the whole value-chain approach and their contribution to programme objectives, where appropriate.

Business risk preparedness

The Commission, in close cooperation with Member States, should identify, within two months of the entry into force of the regulation and then within six months after each update of the list of strategic raw materials, the large companies operating in the Union that use strategic raw materials to manufacture strategic products (batteries, equipment related to hydrogen production and related to renewable energy generation, aircrafts, traction motors, heat pumps, mobile electronic devices, robotics, drones, radar, satellites or advanced chips).

It may also, by delegated acts, **expand this list** of product categories according to the development of the geopolitical and economic situation.

The Commission should inform the large companies it has identified of such identification and of their obligations and should provide **guidance** regarding compliance with those obligations, including by providing relevant information to the Member States in which the company operates to facilitate compliance.

Within nine months of notification by the Commission of their census and at least every three years thereafter, and to the extent that the requested information is in their possession, large companies shall carry out a **risk assessment of their strategic raw materials supply chain**, which should include, *inter alia*: (a) a mapping of the countries in which the strategic raw materials they use are extracted, processed or recycled; (b) a mapping of the ownership of the facilities in which the strategic raw materials they use are extracted, processed or recycled.

If significant vulnerabilities to supply disruptions are detected, large companies should take measures to **mitigate those vulnerabilities**, including by reducing the use of strategic raw materials, by improving material and resource efficiency, diversifying its strategic raw materials supply chains, or by building up or maintaining of stocks.

If disclosure of some specific elements to the Commission would jeopardise essential **security or defence** interests of the Member State, it may withhold those specific elements of that information, by informing the Commission of its decision and stating the reasons.

In addition, the Commission is empowered to adopt a delegated act specifying the risk mitigation measures to be implemented, taking into account the available information on supply risks, demand and supply, price volatility, the trade flows and strategic partnerships, bilateral agreements, and projects, including related Global Gateway investment projects between the Union and third countries.

Joint purchases

Suppliers of strategic raw materials will be **excluded** from the joint purchasing system if they are established or controlled by third countries holding more than **40%** of global manufacturing capacity, unless they come from countries linked to the Union by a free trade agreement, a customs union or a strategic partnership.

In the event of a supply crisis, a sudden rise in prices or the setting of artificially low prices threatening the economic viability of extraction, processing or recycling projects established in the Union, the Commission may adopt **temporary support measures**, such as price stabilisation mechanisms, financial aid, production incentives or demand aggregation measures.

Where no other viable supplier exists, the Commission may temporarily authorize the participation of suppliers normally excluded. This derogation must be justified, proportionate, regularly reviewed, and accompanied by a search for new sources of supply.

Recyclability of permanent magnets

Two years after the entry into force of an implementing act, natural or legal persons who place on the market, including by means of online sales or any other means of distance selling, certain categories of products (MRI devices, wind energy generators, electric motors, household appliances, drones, etc.) will have to affix **a marking or a digital label** indicating the required information on the integrated permanent magnets.

Amendments to the Critical Raw Materials Act

2025/0385(COD) - 20/10/2026 - Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 470 votes to 83, with 108 abstentions, **amendments** to the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2024/1252.

The matter was referred back to the committee responsible for interinstitutional negotiations.

The proposed amendments to the regulation aim to strengthen the EU's strategic autonomy by ensuring a sustainable and circular supply of essential raw materials.

The main amendments adopted in plenary are as follows:

Demand for project recognition

Applications for recognition of a project in the critical raw materials sector as a strategic project must be submitted to the Commission by the project promoter. The Commission must assess applications through an open call for proposals with regular deadlines. The first cut-off date is set for no later than 24 August 2024. The Commission should set cut-off dates at least **twice a year**.

Business risk preparedness

The Commission, in close cooperation with Member States, will identify the large companies operating in the EU that use strategic raw materials to manufacture strategic products (batteries, equipment related to hydrogen production and related to renewable energy generation, aircrafts, traction motors, heat pumps, mobile electronic devices, robotics, drones, radar, satellites or advanced chips). It may also, by delegated acts, **expand this list of product categories** according to the development of the geopolitical and economic situation.

The Commission will inform the large companies it has identified of such identification and of their obligations and should provide **guidance** regarding compliance with those obligations, including by providing relevant information to the Member States in which the company operates to facilitate compliance.

If significant vulnerabilities to supply disruptions are detected, large companies should take **measures to mitigate those vulnerabilities**, including by: (i) reducing the use of strategic raw materials, (ii) improving material and resource efficiency, (iii) diversifying its strategic raw materials supply chains, (iv) prioritising the use of secondary raw materials or replacing strategic raw materials where such replacement is technically and economically viable, or (v) building up or maintaining of stocks including, where appropriate, through the joint purchasing system.

If disclosure of some specific elements to the Commission would jeopardise essential security or defence interests of the Member State, it may withhold those specific elements of that information, by informing the Commission of its decision and stating the reasons.

Joint purchases

Suppliers of strategic raw materials will be excluded from the joint purchasing system if they are established or controlled by third countries holding **more than 40%** of global manufacturing capacity, unless they come from countries linked to the Union by a free trade agreement, a customs union or a strategic partnership.

In the event of a supply crisis, a sudden rise in prices or the setting of artificially low prices threatening the economic viability of extraction, processing or recycling projects established in the Union, the Commission may adopt **temporary support measures**, such as price stabilisation mechanisms, financial aid, production incentives or demand aggregation measures.

Recyclability of permanent magnets

Two years after the entry into force of an implementing act, natural or legal persons who place on the market, including by means of online sales or any other means of distance selling, certain categories of products (MRI devices, wind energy generators, electric motors, household appliances, drones, etc.) will have to **affix a marking or a digital label** indicating the required information on the integrated permanent magnets.

European Critical Raw Materials Centre

Members called for the creation of a European Centre for Critical Raw Materials in the form of a Union body with operational autonomy, dedicated funding, clear governance, expertise, and the resources necessary to carry out the tasks assigned to it by this Regulation. The Centre will assist the Commission in its operational tasks, in particular by providing financial and technical support for strategic projects, facilitating the pooling of demand and direct purchases of production, and ensuring enhanced market monitoring focused on security of supply.

More specifically, the Centre should carry out the following tasks:

- operate **joint purchasing** and, where relevant, common interest procurement mechanisms;

- establish and manage **targeted strategic and contingency stockpiling mechanisms**, and supporting private stockpiling where this contributes to Union resilience;

- **identify material-specific supply chain vulnerabilities**, strategic capability gaps and bottlenecks across critical raw materials supply chains;

- **mobilise public and private financing**, in particular in cooperation with the European Investment Bank Group, national promotional banks and institutions and other financial institutions of the Union, prioritising the development of Union extraction, processing, and recycling capacities;

- provide **strategic intelligence**, market monitoring, early warning indicators and risk analysis to the Commission, Member States, the Governing Board, the European Parliament and, where appropriate, to Union undertakings.

A Critical Raw Materials Forum should be established to facilitate dialogue, cooperation and the exchange of expertise among stakeholders concerned by critical raw materials and to support the implementation of this Regulation and the activities of the Centre.

European Fund for Critical Raw Materials (ECRM)

Members proposed establishing a European Fund for Critical Raw Materials (ECRM) as a financial instrument of the Union. The EFCM's objective will be to mobilise and finance strategically important projects and investments for the Union's critical raw materials supply chains. The ECRM will benefit from an initial contribution from the Union of **EUR 2 billion**, drawn from the amount referred to in Article 4(2) of the regulation establishing the European Competitiveness Fund, as provided for in the EU's long-term budget for the period 2028-2034.