

David Cameron to reveal UK's EU reform demands

At this week's European Council meeting, David Cameron has stated that he will set out his EU reform demands within weeks and pledged to "quicken the pace" of talks. His proposals will be published in a letter to European Council president Donald Tusk in early November - this letter will also be made public. Earlier EU Parliament president Martin Schulz called for "clarity" while German Chancellor Angela Merkel said Britain needed to "clarify the substance" of what it wanted. Arriving for his talks with Mr Schulz, the PM, who also met European Commission president Jean-Claude Juncker over lunch, said the British renegotiation was "going well" and pointed to the progress of the UK legislation paving the way for the referendum. "The pace will now quicken, and I'll be again setting out the four vital areas where we need change, laying down what those changes will be at the start of November," he said. "So we quicken the pace and quicken those negotiations in the run-up to the December Council." (Source: [BBC](#))

ACEA: Auto industry calls for a balanced real driving emissions proposal

Following the 6 October meeting of the European Commission's regulatory committee (TCMV) with the member states, the European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (ACEA) understands that the European Commission has come forward with a proposal for some of the essential elements needed for legislation on real driving emissions (RDE). ACEA has stated that the automobile industry agrees with the need for emissions to more closely reflect real-world conditions, and has been calling for proposals for years. ACEA supports a robust but realistic RDE package that will address the key environmental issues under a two-step approach, as already agreed by the member states. ACEA fully understands the need for Step 1 of RDE to commence from September 2017 for new vehicle types, and has always been

committed to this. ACEA continues to stress the need for a timeline and testing conditions that take into account the technical and economic realities of today's markets, allowing for reasonable transition time to apply RDE to all new vehicles.

(Source: [ACEA](#))



Commission presents new trade and investment strategy

The Commission has proposed a new trade and investment strategy for the European Union, entitled '[Trade for All: Towards a more responsible trade and investment policy](#)'. EU companies export nearly as much as China to the rest of the world and more than firms in the United States or any other country. More than 30 million jobs already depend on exports outside the EU. 90% of future global growth will happen outside Europe's borders. A new strategy that will make trade agreements more effective and that should create more opportunities means supporting jobs in Europe. The new strategy is also a direct response to the current debate on trade in the EU – including on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) that is being negotiated with the United States. It is also an implementation of the Juncker Commission's pledge to listen and respond to European public's concerns. The new strategy is expected to make EU trade policy more responsible by basing it on three key principles:

1. Effectiveness: Making sure trade actually delivers on its promise of new economic opportunities.

2. Transparency: Opening up negotiations to more public scrutiny by publishing key negotiating texts from all negotiations, as has been done in the TTIP negotiations.
3. Values: Safeguarding the European social and regulatory model at home.

(Source: [European Commission](#))

Parliament adopts COP21 mandate

On Thursday 15 October, the members of the European Parliament adopted the resolution 'Towards a new international climate agreement in Paris' presented by Rapporteur Gilles Pargneaux (S&D, France) during its plenary session. The resolution was adopted 434 to 96 with 52 abstentions. This constitutes the mandate of the Parliament delegation at the COP21 talks. The resolution calls on the EU and its Member States to:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2030 compared to 1990s levels,
- reach a 40% energy-efficiency target,
- and a 30% target for renewable energy by 2030.

MEPs also stressed that the Paris agreement should be legally binding, seek to phase out global emissions by 2050 (or shortly thereafter) and commit to five-yearly reviews to ratchet up ambitions. To achieve this, the Parliament said that the work to devise additional reduction measures should start in 2016. For instance, the aviation and shipping sectors, and the transport sector in general, should initiate measures to curb their emissions by the end of 2016. In addition, the resolution also calls on the EU to scale up its finance commitments and proposes to earmark some of the EU Emissions Trading System allowances as a source of climate finance. The EPP, S&D, ALDE and Greens/EFA political groups voted in favour of the resolution, while the ENF and UKIP MEPs (EFDD) opposed it. The Conservatives MEPs (ENF) mainly abstained. (Source: [European Parliament](#))

ACEA: EU new car registrations up 9.8% in September

Figures published by ACEA, the European Automobile Manufacturers Association, illustrate that in September 2015, the EU passenger car market showed another strong month (+9.8%), marking the 25th consecutive month of growth. Demand for new

passenger cars was up in all major markets, driven by ongoing scrappage schemes and by the economic recovery of Southern Europe. Registrations in Spain (+22.5%), Italy (+17.2%), France (+9.1%), the UK (+8.6%) and Germany (+4.8%) increased when compared to September 2014. Across the region, new passenger car registrations totalled 1,356,868 units. Over the first nine months of 2015, new passenger car registrations increased (+8.8%), surpassing 10 million units (10,413,675). However, this is still far from the pre-crisis level of almost 12 million units registered during the same period in 2007. All major markets posted growth, contributing to the overall upturn of the EU market over the first three quarters of the year. Spain (+22.4%) and Italy (+15.3%) benefit from strong growth and posted double-digit percentage gains, followed by the UK (+7.1%), France (+6.3%) and Germany (+5.5%). (Source: [ACEA](#))

Week ahead

European Commission

Monday 19th – Friday 23rd October

- 11th round of TTIP negotiations, Miami, Florida

European Council

No relevant activity

European Parliament

Monday 19 October

- LIBE – Towards a Digital Single Market Act