**European Parliament**
2014-2019

*Committee on Industry, Research and Energy*

**2016/0376(COD)**

04.7.2017

# AMENDMENTS
# 83 - 245

**Draft report**
**Adam Gierek**
(PE604.805v01-00)

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency

Proposal for a directive
(COM(2016)0761 – C8-0498/2016 – 2016/0376(COD))

AM_Com_LegReport

**Amendment 83**
**Notis Marias**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Citation 1 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***having regard to the Protocol (No 1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) on the role of national parliaments in the European Union,*** |

Or. el

**Amendment 84**
**Notis Marias**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Citation 1 b (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***having regard to the Protocol (No 2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) on the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality,*** |

Or. el

**Amendment 85**
**Adam Gierek**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 1**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (1) ***Moderation of energy demand is one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy adopted on 25 February 2015.*** Improving ***energy efficiency will*** | (1) Improving ***the efficiency of non-renewable primary energy resources benefits*** the environment. ***It*** will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy |

***benefit*** the environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union***,*** cut ***energy costs for*** households and companies***, help*** alleviate energy poverty ***and lead to increased jobs and economy-wide economic activity***. ***This is in line with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change***.

security ***and*** cut the costs ***of final electricity and heat supplied to*** households and companies, ***where it will be used effectively in the form of usable energy and useful work to*** alleviate energy poverty***, thereby generating economic activity in the Member States***. ***This will translate into the further improvement of the quality of life of the citizens of the Member States***.

Or. pl

*Justification*

*This amendment concerns amendment 1 to the draft report. It clarifies the aim of the Directive by referring to non-renewable primary energy.*

**Amendment 86**
**Benedek Jávor**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 1**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (1) Moderation of energy demand is one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy adopted on 25 February 2015. Improving energy efficiency will benefit the environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty and lead to increased jobs and economy-wide economic activity. ***This is in line with*** the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the | (1) Moderation of energy demand is one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy adopted on 25 February 2015. Improving energy efficiency will benefit the environment, ***improve air quality through less solid heating fuel demand in energy efficient buildings,*** reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty and lead to increased jobs and economy-wide economic activity. ***Ambitious energy efficiency programmes allow achieving in a reliable and less expensive way*** the |

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|---|---|
| Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change. | Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change. |

Or. en

**Amendment 87**
**Xabier Benito Ziluaga, Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo, Cornelia Ernst**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 1**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (1) ***Moderation of*** energy ***demand is one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy adopted on 25 February 2015. Improving energy efficiency*** will benefit the environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty and lead to increased jobs and economy-wide economic activity. This is in line with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change. | (1) ***Improving*** energy ***efficiency for environmental and social purposes*** will benefit the environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty and lead to increased jobs and economy-wide economic activity. This is in line with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change ***to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius***. |

Or. en

**Amendment 88**
**Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Fredrick Federley, Morten Helveg Petersen, Carolina Punset**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 1**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (1) Moderation of energy demand is one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy adopted on 25 February 2015. Improving energy efficiency will benefit the environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty and lead to increased jobs and economy-wide economic activity. This is in line with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change. | (1) Moderation of energy demand is one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy adopted on 25 February 2015. Improving energy efficiency will benefit the environment ***and increase the health of EU citizens by reducing air pollution and creating a healthy indoor climate***, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty and lead to increased jobs and economy-wide economic activity. This is in line with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change. |

Or. en

*Justification*

*An ambitious energy efficiency target decreases the amount of air pollutants and leads to less ozone pollution, resulting in reduced premature deaths and an increase of the number of life years in the population. Consequently, health care costs will drop significantly (source: 'Do the Commission's impact assessments assign the right role to energy efficiency?', Yamina Saheb, OpenEXP).*

**Amendment 89**
**Lefteris Christoforou**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 1**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (1) Moderation of energy demand is | (1) Moderation of energy demand is |

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| one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy adopted on 25 February 2015. Improving energy efficiency will benefit the environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty and lead to increased jobs and economy-wide economic activity. This is in line with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change. | one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy adopted on 25 February 2015. Improving energy efficiency will benefit the environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty and lead to increased jobs and economy-wide economic activity***, thereby making European economies more competitive***. This is in line with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change. |

Or. el

**Amendment 90**
**Kathleen Van Brempt, Dan Nica, Miriam Dalli, Adam Gierek, Theresa Griffin, Flavio Zanonato, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Bernd Lange, Martina Werner, Edouard Martin, Tibor Szanyi, Nessa Childers, Carlos Zorrinho, Pervenche Berès, Tiemo Wölken, Jo Leinen, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Jude Kirton-Darling, Damiano Zoffoli, Patrizia Toia, Massimo Paolucci, Jens Geier, Karin Kadenbach, Nicola Caputo, Pavel Poc, Jeppe Kofod, Miroslav Poche, Eugen Freund, Isabella De Monte, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Eva Kaili, Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Peter Kouroumbashev**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 1**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (1) Moderation of energy demand is one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy adopted on 25 February 2015. Improving energy efficiency will benefit the environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty and lead to increased jobs and economy-wide | (1) Moderation of energy demand is one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy adopted on 25 February 2015. Improving energy efficiency will benefit the environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, ***benefit public health,*** help alleviate energy poverty and lead to increased jobs and |

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| economic activity. This is in line with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change. | economy-wide economic activity. This is in line with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change. |

Or. en

**Amendment 91**
**Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli, Piernicola Pedicini**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 1**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (1) Moderation of energy demand is one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy adopted on 25 February 2015. Improving energy efficiency will benefit the environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty and lead to increased jobs and economy-wide economic activity. This is in line with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change. | (1) Moderation of energy demand is one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy adopted on 25 February 2015. Improving energy efficiency will benefit the environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions ***and air pollution***, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty and lead to increased jobs and economy-wide economic activity. This is in line with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change. |

Or. en

**Amendment 92**
**Lefteris Christoforou**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 1 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(1a) Reducing energy consumption and eliminating energy wastage is of growing importance to the EU.*** |

Or. el

**Amendment 93**
**Adam Gierek**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 2**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[9] is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as ***an energy source*** in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle should be taken into account when setting ***new*** rules ***for the supply side and other policy areas***. ***The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity***. Energy efficiency needs to be considered whenever energy system ***relevant*** planning ***or*** financing decisions are taken. ***Energy*** efficiency ***improvements*** need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency ***for*** Europe's society***, in particular for citizens and businesses***. | (2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[9] is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as ***a source of accessible energy*** in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle should be taken into account when setting rules ***providing for an increase in or the stabilisation of the supply of final energy to the Member States' markets, with declining consumption of non-renewable primary energy***. Energy efficiency needs to be considered whenever energy system planning ***and*** financing decisions are taken. ***Investments to improve final energy*** efficiency need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective ***for the market*** than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of ***an increase in*** energy efficiency ***at all stages of energy flow and thereby improve the welfare of*** Europe's society. ***The Commission should ensure that the real increase in energy efficiency and actions taken in response to actual market demand can co-exist harmoniously with increasing per capita GDP. Decisions favouring investments in energy efficiency, particularly at the stage of*** |

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| | ***converting primary non-renewable energy into final energy, and in effective grids used to supply energy to the users, should be prioritised in EU financial plans, especially under the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI).*** |
| [9] Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1). | [9] Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1). |

Or. pl

*Justification*

*This amendment concerns amendment 2 to the draft report. It aims to make it clearer. It concerns linking per capita GDP growth to improving efficiency in the use of non-renewable primary energy.*

**Amendment 94**
**Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Carolina Punset, Fredrick Federley, Morten Helveg Petersen**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 2**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[9] is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as an energy source in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency needs to be considered whenever energy system relevant planning | (2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[9] is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as an energy source in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency needs to be considered whenever energy system relevant planning |

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| or financing decisions are taken. Energy efficiency improvements need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for Europe's society, in particular for citizens and businesses. | or financing decisions are taken. Energy efficiency improvements need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective***, technically feasible and proportionate*** than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for Europe's society, in particular for citizens and businesses. ***To unlock the full potential of these benefits, and for the successful implementation of the intended policy measures, the Commission and Member States should work together with both local and regional authorities, cities and citizens all over Europe.*** |
| [9] Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1). | [9] Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1). |

Or. en

**Amendment 95**
**Benedek Jávor**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 2**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[9] is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as an energy source in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. | (2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[9]is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as an energy source in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas***, and recognised by the financial institutions by providing dedicated funds and instruments and by avoiding to drive investments into costly*** |

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| Energy efficiency needs to be considered whenever energy system relevant planning or financing decisions are taken. Energy efficiency improvements need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for Europe's society, in particular for citizens and businesses. | ***and redundant infrastructure***. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency needs to be considered whenever energy system relevant planning or financing decisions are taken. Energy efficiency improvements need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for Europe's society, in particular for citizens and businesses. |
| [9] Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1). | [9] Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1). |

Or. en

**Amendment 96**
**Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli, Piernicola Pedicini**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 2**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[9] is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as an energy source in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency needs to be considered | (2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[9] is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as an energy source in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency needs to be considered |

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| whenever energy system relevant planning or financing decisions are taken. Energy efficiency improvements need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for Europe's society, in particular for citizens and businesses. | whenever energy system relevant planning or financing decisions are taken. Energy efficiency improvements need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for Europe's society, in particular for citizens and businesses ***in order to reduce their overall average primary energy needs and uses to no more than 2,000 watts by 2050, without lowering their standard of living***. |
| [9] Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1). | [9] Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1). |

Or. en

**Amendment 97**
**Angelo Ciocca, Lorenzo Fontana, Jean-Luc Schaffhauser, Nicolas Bay**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 2**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[9] ***is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which*** energy efficiency ***should be treated as an energy source in its own right***. ***The 'energy efficiency first'*** principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency needs to be considered whenever energy system relevant planning or financing decisions | (2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[9] ***makes a contribution to the application of the '***energy efficiency ***first' principle. That*** principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency needs to be considered whenever energy system relevant planning or financing decisions are taken. Energy efficiency improvements need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective |

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| are taken. Energy efficiency improvements need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for Europe's ***society***, in particular for citizens and businesses. | than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for Europe's ***societies***, in particular for citizens and businesses. |
| [9] Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1). | [9] Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1). |

Or. it

**Amendment 98**
**Csaba Molnár**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 2**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[9] is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as an energy source in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency needs to be considered whenever energy system relevant planning or financing decisions are taken. Energy efficiency improvements need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for Europe's society, | (2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[9] is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as an energy source in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency needs to be considered whenever energy system relevant planning or financing decisions are taken. Energy efficiency improvements need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency ***based on renewables*** |

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| in particular for citizens and businesses. | for Europe's society, in particular for citizens and businesses. |
| [9] Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1). | [9] Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1). |

Or. en

**Amendment 99**
**Xabier Benito Ziluaga, Paloma López Bermejo, Cornelia Ernst**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 2**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[9] is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as an energy source in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. The Commission should ***ensure that*** energy efficiency and demand side response ***can compete on equal terms with*** generation capacity. Energy efficiency needs to be considered whenever energy system relevant planning or financing decisions are taken. Energy efficiency improvements need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for Europe's society, in particular for citizens and businesses. | (2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[9] is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as an energy source in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. The Commission should ***prioritise*** energy efficiency and demand side response ***against*** generation capacity. Energy efficiency needs to be considered whenever energy system relevant planning or financing decisions are taken. Energy efficiency improvements need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for Europe's society, in particular for citizens and businesses. |
| [9] Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 | [9] Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 |

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| October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1). | October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1). |

Or. en

**Amendment 100**
**Benedek Jávor**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 2 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(2a) To trigger large scale energy efficiency investments, Member States and the Union should base the development of their policies and targets on comprehensive cost-benefit analysis using a model of differentiated discount rates and develop tools and open source standards to measure actual energy savings from portfolio of projects, i.e. to facilitate investments through ESCO type contracts or Energy Saving Purchase Agreements.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 101**
**Xabier Benito Ziluaga, Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo, Cornelia Ernst**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 2 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(2a) With the objective of achieving the ambitious energy efficiency target, financial barriers should be removed. Therefore, public investments in energy efficiency shall not be considered as public deficit as established by the Treaty*** |

***on Stability, Coordination and Governance in the Economic and Monetary Union.***

Or. en

**Amendment 102**
**Carlos Zorrinho**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 2 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(2a) Member State measures should be supported by well-designed and effective EU financial and regulatory instruments, such as the EU budget, the EFSI and the EIB, which should be technologically neutral and focused on the most cost-effective method of reducing primary energy consumption or increasing energy efficiency.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 103**
**Adam Gierek**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 2 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(2a) All forms of primary energy (non-renewable and renewable) should take into account the additional energy input required to acquire that energy, to establish and operate power installations and to dismantle them, as well as to eliminate the associated threats to the environment.*** |

Or. pl

*Justification*

*This amendment concerns amendment 3 to the draft report. It aims to clarify that it concerns energy input, not human work.*

**Amendment 104**
**Adam Gierek**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 2 b (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(2b) Member State measures should be supported by well-designed and effective EU financial instruments, such as the EU budget, the EFSI and the EIB. Financial support should be technologically neutral and focused on the most cost-effective method of reducing primary energy consumption or increasing energy efficiency, as regards both non-renewable primary energy and final energy.*** |

Or. pl

*Justification*

*This amendment concerns amendment 4 to the draft report. It aims to make it clearer.*

**Amendment 105**
**Adam Gierek**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 3**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (3) The European Council of October 2014 set a 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in mind an Union level of 30 %'. In December 2015, the European Parliament called upon the Commission to also assess the viability of a 40 % energy efficiency target for the | (3) The European Council of October 2014 set a 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in mind an Union level of 30 %'. In December 2015, the European Parliament called upon the Commission to also assess the viability of a 40 % energy efficiency |

| | |
|---|---|
| same timeframe. It is therefore appropriate to review and ***consequently amend*** the Directive ***to adapt it to the 2030 perspective***. | target for the same timeframe. It is therefore appropriate to review and ***analyse the technical and investment aspects of an amendment to*** the Directive***, so as to ensure that they will not, by 2030, result in economic disturbance in the Member States or worsen the living conditions of citizens owing to the reduction in their per capita GDP. Moreover, an appropriate benchmark for the assessment of energy efficiency improvements should be defined, including the use of non-renewable primary energy in relation to GDP per capita for the Member State concerned.*** |

Or. pl

*Justification*

*The amendment concerns recital 5 of the draft report. It aims to make it clearer. A review of these possibilities should take into account growth in GDP. It is therefore necessary to amend the adopted evaluation indicators.*

**Amendment 106**
**Benedek Jávor**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 3**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (3) The European Council of October 2014 ***set*** a 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in mind an Union level of 30 %'. In December 2015, the European Parliament ***called upon*** the Commission to ***also assess the viability of a 40 % energy efficiency target for the same timeframe***. It is therefore appropriate to review and consequently amend the Directive to adapt it to the 2030 perspective. | (3) The European Council of October 2014 ***defined the general political direction for the 2030 climate & energy framework, indicating its preference for*** a 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in mind an Union level of 30 %'. In December 2015, the European Parliament ***asked*** the Commission to ***set a binding energy efficiency target of 40 % for 2030 which will reflect the level of cost-effective energy efficiency potential***. It is therefore appropriate to review and consequently amend the Directive to adapt it to the 2030 |

perspective.

Or. en

**Amendment 107**
**Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Morten Helveg Petersen, Carolina Punset, Fredrick Federley**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 3**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (3) The European Council of October 2014 set a 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in mind an Union level of 30 %'. ***In December 2015***, the European Parliament called upon the Commission to ***also assess the viability of a 40 %*** energy efficiency target for ***the same timeframe***. It is therefore appropriate to review and consequently amend the Directive to adapt it to the 2030 perspective. | (3) The European Council of October 2014 set a 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in mind an Union level of 30 %'. ***Given the cost-effective potential and the socio-economic and environmental benefits of higher ambition***, the European Parliament called upon the Commission to ***increase the*** energy efficiency target for ***2030 to at least 40%***. It is therefore appropriate to review and consequently amend the Directive to adapt it to the 2030 perspective. |

Or. en

**Amendment 108**
**Markus Pieper, Pavel Telička, Gesine Meissner, Herbert Reul, Werner Langen, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vladimir Urutchev, Nadine Morano, Angelika Niebler, Massimiliano Salini**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 3**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (3) The European Council of October 2014 set a 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in mind an Union level of 30 %'. In December 2015, the European Parliament called upon the Commission to also assess the viability of a 40 % energy efficiency target for the | (3) The European Council of October 2014 set a 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in mind an Union level of 30 %'. In December 2015, ***a small majority of*** the European Parliament called upon the Commission to also assess the viability of a 40 % energy |

same timeframe. It is therefore appropriate to review and consequently amend the Directive to adapt it to the 2030 perspective.

efficiency target for the same timeframe. It is therefore appropriate to review and consequently amend the Directive to adapt it to the 2030 perspective.

Or. en

**Amendment 109**
**Miroslav Poche**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 3**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (3) The European Council of October 2014 set a 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in mind an Union level of 30 %'. In ***December 2015***, the European Parliament called upon the Commission to ***also assess the viability of a*** 40 % energy efficiency target for the same timeframe. It is therefore appropriate to review and consequently amend the Directive to adapt it to the 2030 perspective. | (3) The European Council of October 2014 set a 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in mind an Union level of 30 %'. In ***June 2016***, the European Parliament called upon the Commission to ***set a binding*** 40 % energy efficiency target for the same timeframe. It is therefore appropriate to review and consequently amend the Directive to adapt it to the 2030 perspective. |

Or. en

**Amendment 110**
**Kathleen Van Brempt, Dan Nica, Miriam Dalli, Adam Gierek, Theresa Griffin, Flavio Zanonato, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Bernd Lange, Martina Werner, Edouard Martin, Tibor Szanyi, Nessa Childers, Carlos Zorrinho, Pervenche Berès, Tiemo Wölken, Jo Leinen, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Jude Kirton-Darling, Damiano Zoffoli, Patrizia Toia, Massimo Paolucci, Karin Kadenbach, Nicola Caputo, Jeppe Kofod, Miroslav Poche, Eugen Freund, Isabella De Monte, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Peter Kouroumbashev**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 3**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (3) The European Council of October 2014 set a 27 % energy efficiency target | (3) The European Council of October 2014 set a 27 % energy efficiency target |

| | |
|---|---|
| for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in mind an Union level of 30 %'. In ***December 2015***, the European Parliament called upon the Commission to ***also assess the viability of a*** 40 % energy efficiency target for the same timeframe. It is therefore appropriate to review and consequently amend the Directive to adapt it to the 2030 perspective. | for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in mind an Union level of 30 %'. In ***June 2016***, the European Parliament called upon the Commission to ***propose a binding*** 40 % energy efficiency target for the same timeframe. It is therefore appropriate to review and consequently amend the Directive to adapt it to the 2030 perspective. |

Or. en

**Amendment 111**
**Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli, Piernicola Pedicini**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 3**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (3) The European Council of October 2014 set a 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in mind an Union level of 30 %'. In December 2015, the European Parliament called upon the Commission to ***also assess the viability of*** a 40 % energy efficiency target for the same timeframe. It is therefore appropriate to review and consequently amend the Directive to adapt it to the 2030 perspective. | (3) The European Council of October 2014 set a 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in mind an Union level of 30 %'. In December 2015, the European Parliament called upon the Commission to ***set*** a 40 % ***binding*** energy efficiency target for the same timeframe. It is therefore appropriate to review and consequently amend the Directive to adapt it to the 2030 perspective. |

Or. en

**Amendment 112**
**Bendt Bendtsen, Luděk Niedermayer, Seán Kelly**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 3**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (3) The European Council of October 2014 set a 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in | (3) The European Council of October 2014 set a 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in |

| | |
|---|---|
| mind ***an*** Union level of 30 %'. In December 2015, the European Parliament called upon the Commission to also assess the viability of a 40 % energy efficiency target for the same timeframe. It is therefore appropriate to review and consequently amend the Directive to adapt it to the 2030 perspective. | mind ***a*** Union level of 30 %'. In December 2015, the European Parliament called upon the Commission to also assess the viability of a 40 % energy efficiency target for the same timeframe. It is therefore appropriate to review and consequently amend the Directive to adapt it to the 2030 perspective. |

Or. en

**Amendment 113**
**Markus Pieper, Pavel Telička, Gesine Meissner, Angelika Mlinar, Herbert Reul, Werner Langen, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Francesc Gambús, András Gyürk, Vladimir Urutchev, Nadine Morano, Angelika Niebler, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Gunnar Hökmark, Henna Virkkunen, Massimiliano Salini, Pilar del Castillo Vera**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 3 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(3a) The Commission and the Member States should ensure that the reduction in energy consumption results from greater energy efficiency and not from macro-economic circumstances. The main focus of this Directive is to achieve real energy efficiency gains, regardless of the macro-economic circumstances. Therefore flexibility in the calculation of the target should be provided for key influencing para-meters such as economic growth, technological developments, variations of industrial production, structural changes of the economy and significant climate variations, in order to maintain a level of energy efficiency ambition and avoid a cap on in-dustrial growth.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 114**
**Benedek Jávor**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 3 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(3a) The large surplus of allowances in the Union Emissions Trading System, due to economic downturn, influx of international carbon credits and over allocation, has resulted in a weak ETS allowance price. The carbon price is not projected to increase in the foreseeable future to a level that would sufficiently incentivise improvement in energy saving and renewable energy, and energy efficiency projects face non-economic barriers which cannot be overcome through pricing instruments only. It is thus necessary to maintain specific measures and a stable long-term framework at Union level for energy saving investments.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 115**
**Angelo Ciocca, Lorenzo Fontana, Jean-Luc Schaffhauser, Nicolas Bay**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (4) There are no binding targets at national level ***in the 2030 perspective***. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary ***and*** final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a ***binding*** 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, ***primary or final energy savings,*** or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative | (4) There are no binding targets at national level. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary ***or*** final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions ***by means of comparison with*** 2005 levels. A regular |

| | |
|---|---|
| energy efficiency contributions ***taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to*** 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target ***is necessary and*** is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. | evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. |

Or. it

**Amendment 116**
**Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli, Piernicola Pedicini**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (4) ***There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective.*** The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding ***30*** % target. ***This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity.*** Member States should set their national ***indicative*** energy efficiency contributions ***taking into account that*** the Union's 2030 energy ***consumption*** has to be no more than ***1 321*** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than ***987*** Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by ***23*** % and final energy consumption should be reduced by ***17*** % in | (4) The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding ***40*** % target. Member States should set their national ***binding*** energy efficiency contributions ***to underpin*** the Union's 2030 energy ***target, which*** has to be no more than ***1 132*** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than ***846*** Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by ***34*** % and final energy consumption should be reduced by ***29*** % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. |

the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Or. en

**Amendment 117**
**Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Inmaculada Rodríguez-Piñero Fernández**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy ***efficiency targets*** at EU level, ***expressed*** in ***primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in*** the form of a binding ***30 %*** target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom ***is kept*** to ***set*** their national contributions based on ***either primary or final*** energy consumption***, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity***. Member States should set their national indicative ***energy efficiency*** contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy ***and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy***. ***This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels.*** A regular evaluation of progress towards ***the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary*** and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. | (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its ***2020 and 2030 targets for a significant reduction in primary and final*** energy ***consumption should be clearly set out*** at EU level in the form of a binding ***40%*** target ***for the commercial power industry, heating and cooling in the services sector, housing, industry and transport***. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States***, which are guided by their development plans when it comes to prioritising the rate at which efficiency is improved in the aforementioned economic sectors,*** as ***they will keep*** their freedom to ***restrict*** their national contributions based on ***being effective in setting the*** energy ***intensity of their economies and in cumulative primary energy*** consumption. Member States should set their national indicative contributions ***to limiting cumulative primary energy consumption*** taking into account that the Union's 2030 ***cumulative*** energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe ***(+ transport fuel consumption)*** of ***cumulative*** primary energy. A regular evaluation of progress ***by the different countries*** towards ***fulfilling their obligations which, together, make up*** |

***this EU goal will be carried out every 2 1/2 years*** and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Or. es

*Justification*

*Aiming at 40 % will produce stronger economic growth, more jobs and fewer fossil fuel imports than would have been the case with the 30 % savings target. Additional fields for which this target must be binding have also been included.*

**Amendment 118**
**Adam Gierek**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the ***Union*** to achieve ***its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in*** 2020 and 2030 ***should be clearly set out*** in the form of a binding ***30 %*** target. ***This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity.*** Member States should ***set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final*** energy. ***This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels.*** A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the ***Union*** | (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the ***Member States*** to achieve ***the ambitious and binding targets set out in European Parliament resolution of 23 June 2016 on the implementation report on the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU), expressed in the form of a significant reduction in the use of non-renewable primary energy by*** 2020 and 2030***, as well as after 2030, should be clearly defined at EU level for the commercial power industry, energy transmission and distribution, heating and cooling in the housing sector, and in public and goods transport,*** in the form of a binding target. ***This clarification of the ambitious EU target should not, however, impose constraints on Member States, which are guided by their development plans when it comes to the priority given to the rate of efficiency improvements in the aforementioned economic sectors***. Member States should ***retain the freedom to determine their national contributions*** |

***2030 target is necessary*** and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

***based on an effective definition of the energy intensity of their energy mix on the basis of the consumption of accumulated non-renewable primary*** energy. ***Member States should therefore set themselves ambitious national indicative contributions for the reduction of consumption of non-renewable primary energy, having regard to the EU binding target for 2030.*** A regular evaluation of ***Member States'*** progress towards the achievement of ***their obligations in terms of the EU target shall be carried out every two-and-a-half years,*** and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Or. pl

*Justification*

*This amendment concerns amendment 6 to the draft report. It aims to make specify that Member States shall take into account the binding EU target.*

**Amendment 119**
**Xabier Benito Ziluaga, Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo, Cornelia Ernst**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (4) There are ***no*** binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding ***30*** % target. ***This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity.*** Member States should set their national ***indicative*** | (4) There are binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding ***40*** % target. Member States should set their national ***binding*** energy efficiency ***targets*** taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than ***1 132*** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than ***846*** Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by ***34*** % |

energy efficiency ***contributions*** taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than ***1 321*** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than ***987*** Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by ***23*** % and final energy consumption should be reduced by ***17*** % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

and final energy consumption should be reduced by ***29*** % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Or. en

**Amendment 120**
**Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Carolina Punset, Morten Helveg Petersen**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (4) ***There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective.*** The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out ***in the form of a*** binding ***30 % target. This*** clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set ***their*** national ***contributions*** based on ***either*** primary ***or*** final energy consumption, primary ***or*** final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national ***indicative*** energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than ***1 321*** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than ***987*** Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by ***23*** % and final energy consumption should be reduced by ***17 %*** in | (4) The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out ***by an energy efficiency target of at least 40%. In addition, Member States should develop national energy plans, drafted through an iterative process with the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EU) XX (20XX) [Governance of the Energy Union]. These plans should include*** binding***, national targets. The*** clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set ***more ambitious*** national ***targets*** based on ***both*** primary ***and*** final energy consumption, primary ***and*** final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to |

the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

be no more than ***1132*** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than ***846*** Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by ***34*** % and final energy consumption should be reduced by ***29%*** in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Or. en

*Justification*

*In their proposal, the Commission relied on a target of 40.17%. However, in accordance with the proposed energy efficiency target of 40%, the number of Mtoe for primary energy and final energy, as well as the reduction percentages should be based on the PRIMES model for an energy efficiency target of 40%. The amendment translates the amounts of Mtoe for primary and final energy to this 40% target. PRIMES is a way of energy modelling used by the Commission for forecasting, scenario construction and policy impact analysis up to the year 2030.*

**Amendment 121**
**Massimiliano Salini, Lara Comi, Elisabetta Gardini, Aldo Patriciello**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary ***and final*** energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a ***binding*** 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on ***either*** primary ***or final*** energy consumption, primary ***or final*** energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative | (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a ***indicative*** 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on primary energy consumption, primary energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency |

| | |
|---|---|
| energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy ***and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy***. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 ***% and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17*** % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. | contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. |

Or. en

**Amendment 122**
**Benedek Jávor**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding ***30*** % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national ***contributions based on either*** primary ***or*** final energy ***consumption, primary or final*** energy ***savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative*** energy efficiency ***contributions taking*** into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than ***1 321*** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than ***987*** Mtoe of final energy***. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 %*** | (4) ***Currently,*** there are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding ***40*** % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to ***apply measures and schemes of their choice. Member States*** set their national ***targets in both*** primary ***and*** final energy ***terms, at least equal to or below the*** energy ***consumption level set out in Annex V a (new). The Member States national*** energy efficiency ***target setting should take*** into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than ***1 132*** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than ***846*** Mtoe of final energy. A regular evaluation of progress towards the |

***in the Union compared to 2005 levels***. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Or. en

**Amendment 123**
**Lefteris Christoforou**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. ***The need for*** the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 ***should be clearly*** set ***out in the form of*** a binding 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. | (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. ***For*** the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 ***it is necessary to*** set a binding 30% ***energy efficiency*** target, ***accompanied by individual national targets***. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. |

Or. el

**Amendment 124**
**Kathleen Van Brempt, Theresa Griffin, Flavio Zanonato, Edouard Martin, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Bernd Lange, Martina Werner, Tibor Szanyi, Nessa Childers, Carlos Zorrinho, Pervenche Berès, Tiemo Wölken, Jo Leinen, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Jude Kirton-Darling, Massimo Paolucci, Karin Kadenbach, Jeppe Kofod, Eugen Freund, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Eva Kaili**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (4) There are ***no*** binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding ***30*** % target***. This clarification at Union level should not restrict*** Member States ***as*** their freedom ***is kept*** to set their national ***contributions*** based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity***. Member States*** should set their national ***indicative*** energy efficiency ***contributions*** taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than ***1 321*** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than ***987*** Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by ***23*** % and final energy consumption should be reduced by ***17*** % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. | (4) There are binding targets at ***both*** national ***and Union*** level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding ***40*** % target ***(when compared to projections for 2030 based on PRIMES modelling using a 2007 baseline). Although*** Member States ***should retain*** their freedom to set ***the level of*** their national ***targets*** based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity***, they*** should set their ***binding*** national energy efficiency ***targets*** taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than ***1129*** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than ***825*** Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by ***34*** % and final energy consumption should be reduced by ***31*** % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. |

Or. en

**Amendment 125**
**Csaba Molnár**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. | (4) ***Currently*** there are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding 30 % target ***which increases investor certainty***. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. |

Or. en

**Amendment 126**
**Françoise Grossetête, Anne Sander**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary ***and*** final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy ***and*** no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % ***and*** final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. | (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary ***or*** final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy ***or*** no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % ***or*** final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. |

Or. en

**Amendment 127**
**Miroslav Poche**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (4) There are ***no*** binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets ***at EU level***, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in | (4) There are binding targets at ***both*** national ***and Union*** level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets, expressed in primary and final energy |

2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding ***30*** % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding ***40*** % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Or. en

**Amendment 128**
**Bendt Bendtsen, Luděk Niedermayer, Seán Kelly**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member | (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member |

| | |
|---|---|
| States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption ***has to*** be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. | States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption ***should*** be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. |

Or. en

**Amendment 129**
**Anneleen Van Bossuyt, Hans-Olaf Henkel, Evžen Tošenovský**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary ***and*** final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of ***a binding*** 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy ***and*** no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy | (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary ***or*** final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of ***an indicative*** 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy ***or*** no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy |

consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Or. en

**Amendment 130**
**Henna Virkkunen**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary ***and*** final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a ***binding 30*** % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. | (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary ***or*** final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a ***indicative 27*** % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. |

Or. en

**Amendment 131**
**Paul Rübig**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of ***a binding 30*** % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy ***and*** no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. | (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of ***an indicative 27*** % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy ***or*** no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. |

Or. en

**Amendment 132**
**Pavel Telička, Gesine Meissner, Angelika Mlinar**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of ***a binding*** 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption ***has to*** be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy ***and*** no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. | (4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of ***an indicative*** 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption ***should*** be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy ***or*** no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance. |

Or. en

**Amendment 133**
**Pilar del Castillo Vera, Pilar Ayuso, Francesc Gambús**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(4a) The principle of equity between Member States should be applied when determining national energy efficiency*** |

***contributions. Energy is an essential commodity and minimum levels of energy consumption are therefore inevitable, a fact that should be properly taken into account when setting national contributions. In general, countries whose energy consumption per capita is below the EU average should be given more flexibility when setting their contributions to the EU target.***

Or. es

**Amendment 134**
**Adam Gierek**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(4a) The operational efficiency of energy systems at any given moment is influenced by the ability to feed power generated from different sources - with different degrees of inertia and start-up times - into the grid smoothly and flexibly; improving this efficiency will enable better use to be made of renewable energy, such as wind power combined with gas turbines, to avoid overloading networks served by conventional large power units that have significant thermal inertia.*** |

Or. pl

*Justification*

*Poprawka ta dotyczy poprawki 8 projektu sprawozdania i zmienia słowa "wytwornicami parowymi" na właściwsze określenie "blokami energetycznymi". Do źródeł OZE o stabilnej pracy należy zaliczyć układy oparte na spalaniu biomasy i biogazu.*

**Amendment 135**
**Carlos Zorrinho**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(4a) The operational efficiency of energy systems at any given moment is influenced by the ability to feed power generated from different sources, with different degrees of inertia and start-up times into the grid smoothly and flexibly; improving this efficiency will enable better use to be made of renewable energy, such as wind power combined with gas turbines or by other systems, to avoid overloading networks served by conventional large power generators with boilers that have significant thermal inertia.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 136**
**Benedek Jávor**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(4a) In order to improve interaction between the EU ETS and increased ambition of the energy efficiency targets, a review of the intake rates of the Market Stability Reserve (MSR) is to be agreed within the context of the EU ETS review. More importantly, the EU climate and energy targets for 2030 should be increased in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 137**
**Markus Pieper, Pavel Telička, Angelika Mlinar, Herbert Reul, Werner Langen, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Francesc Gambús, Vladimir Urutchev, Nadine Morano, Angelika Niebler, Marian-Jean Marinescu**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(4a) In order not to undermine the price signal within the EU ETS due to energy efficiency targets, the intake rates of the market stability reserve should be agreed. Measures adopted pursuant to this Directive should lead to more free allowances being available under the ETS to ensure effective carbon leakage protection.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 138**
**Jerzy Buzek, Janusz Lewandowski**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(4a) The Commission and the Member States will need to ensure that the reduction in energy consumption results from greater energy efficiency and not macro-economic circumstances.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 139**
**Patrizia Toia**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(4a) The Commission and the Member States will need to ensure that the reduction in energy consumption results from greater energy efficiency and not macro-economic parameters.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 140**
**Markus Pieper, Pavel Telička, Angelika Mlinar, Herbert Reul, Werner Langen, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Francesc Gambús, Nadine Morano, Angelika Niebler, Marian-Jean Marinescu**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4 b (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(4b) The Commission should ask Member States that overachieve targets and thereby cause an increase in the carbon market surplus and a decrease in certificate prices, to withhold and later cancel allowances in a volume sufficient to neutralise the market surplus and price decrease.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 141**
**Jerzy Buzek, Janusz Lewandowski**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 4 b (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(4b) Member States should identify cost-effective energy efficiency potentials on the basis of bottom-up calculation for each sector separately, as these are dependent on their energy mix, economy*** |

***structure and pace of economic development.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*Bottom-up simulations allow Member States for more precise calculations of savings opportunities to be achieved cost-effectively and thus to set policy recommendations accordingly.*

**Amendment 142**
**Csaba Molnár**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 5**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (5) The obligation on Member States to establish long-term strategies for mobilising investment in the renovation of their national building stock and notify them to the Commission should be removed from Directive 2012/27/EU and added to Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[10] where it fits with long term plans for nearly zero energy buildings and the decarbonisation of buildings. | (5) The obligation on Member States to establish long-term strategies for mobilising investment in the renovation of their national building stock and notify them to the Commission should be removed from Directive 2012/27/EU and added to Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[10] where it fits with long term plans for nearly zero energy buildings and the decarbonisation of buildings ***which also considers decreasing energy poverty***. |
| [10] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13. | [10] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13. |

Or. en

**Amendment 143**
**Markus Pieper, Herbert Reul, Werner Langen, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Francesc Gambús, András Gyürk, Vladimir Urutchev, Nadine Morano, Angelika Niebler, Marian-Jean Marinescu**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 5**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (5) The obligation on Member States to establish long-term strategies for mobilising investment in the renovation of their national building stock and notify them to the Commission should be removed from Directive 2012/27/EU and added to Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[10] where it fits with long term plans for nearly zero energy buildings ***and the decarbonisation of buildings***. | (5) The obligation on Member States to establish long-term strategies for mobilising investment in the renovation of their national building stock and notify them to the Commission should be removed from Directive 2012/27/EU and added to Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[10] where it fits with long term plans for nearly zero energy buildings. |
| [10] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13. | [10] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13. |

Or. en

**Amendment 144**
**Bendt Bendtsen, Luděk Niedermayer, Seán Kelly**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 5**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (5) The obligation on Member States to establish long-term strategies for ***mobilising investment in*** the renovation of their national building stock and notify them to the Commission should be removed from Directive 2012/27/EU and added to Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[10] where it fits with long term plans for nearly zero energy buildings and the decarbonisation of buildings. | (5) The obligation on Member States to establish long-term strategies for ***facilitating*** the renovation of their national building stock and notify them to the Commission should be removed from Directive 2012/27/EU and added to Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[10] where it fits with long term plans for nearly zero energy buildings and the decarbonisation of buildings. |

| | |
|---|---|
| [10] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13. | [10] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13. |

Or. en

**Amendment 145**
**Benedek Jávor**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 5 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(5a) Together with other stakeholders from industry, social partners, civil society representatives and the public at large, local, regional and national authorities - such as the Covenant of Mayors representing more than 7,000 EU local authorities - should be part of a permanent stakeholder dialogue on energy efficiency and savings policies. Local authorities play a crucial role in enabling the implementation of energy efficiency measures and schemes by engaging in ambitious energy savings through local action plans such as in the framework of the Covenant of Mayors for climate and energy. Data from local action plans, such as the energy efficiency policies and measures outlined in more than 5000 sustainable energy and climate action plans, can effectively contribute in co-designing new measures and schemes and to achieve national efficiency targets.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 146**
**Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Carolina Punset, Fredrick Federley, Morten Helveg Petersen**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 6**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (6) In view of the climate and energy framework for 2030 the energy savings obligation should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings. | (6) In view of the ***commitments made under the Paris Agreement in December 2015 and the*** climate and energy framework for 2030***,*** the energy savings obligation should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period ***with a long term vision*** beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings. ***In addition, a long term vision would stimulate the energy efficiency markets, which will have a positive effect on achieving the climate and energy goals. Cooperation with the private sector is important to assess on which conditions private investment for energy efficiency projects can be unlocked and to develop new revenue models for innovation in the field of energy efficiency.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 147**
**Benedek Jávor**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 6**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (6) In view of the climate and energy framework for 2030 the energy savings obligation should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings. | (6) In view of the climate and energy framework for 2030 the energy savings obligation should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the ***deep*** renovation of buildings ***to achieve a nearly zero-energy buildings (NZEB) stock by 2050. The energy savings obligation has been key in leading to the creation of*** |

***local growth and jobs, and should be continued to ensure that the EU can achieve its energy and climate objectives by creating further opportunities and continue to decouple energy consumption from growth. The Commission shall help exchange the best practice in terms of job and growth creation through the energy saving obligation***.

Or. en

**Amendment 148**
**Kathleen Van Brempt, Dan Nica, Miriam Dalli, Flavio Zanonato, Theresa Griffin, Martina Werner, Edouard Martin, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Bernd Lange, Tibor Szanyi, Nessa Childers, Carlos Zorrinho, Pervenche Berès, Tiemo Wölken, Jo Leinen, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Jude Kirton-Darling, Damiano Zoffoli, Patrizia Toia, Massimo Paolucci, Jens Geier, Karin Kadenbach, Pavel Poc, Jeppe Kofod, Miroslav Poche, Eugen Freund, Isabella De Monte, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Eva Kaili**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 6**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (6) In view of the climate and energy framework for 2030 the energy savings obligation should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings. | (6) In view of the climate and energy framework for 2030 ***and the Union's long-term decarbonisation goals in line with the Paris Agreement,*** the energy savings obligation should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings ***and moving towards 'nearly zero energy buildings'***. |

Or. en

**Amendment 149**
**Xabier Benito Ziluaga, Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo, Cornelia Ernst**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 6**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (6) In view of the climate and energy framework for 2030 the energy savings obligation should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings. | (6) In view of the climate ***goals of the Paris Agreement and the climate*** and energy framework for 2030 the energy savings obligation should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period beyond 2020 ***or even beyond 2030*** would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings. |

Or. en

**Amendment 150**
**Csaba Molnár**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 6**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (6) In view of the climate and energy framework for 2030 the energy savings obligation should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings. | (6) In view of the climate and energy framework for 2030 the energy savings obligation should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings ***which benefits citizens, in particular the most vulnerable***. |

Or. en

**Amendment 151**
**Benedek Jávor**
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 6 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(6a) Energy efficiency improvements also have a positive impact on air quality, as more energy efficient buildings reduce the demand in heating fuels, especially also solid heating fuels. Therefore energy efficiency measures contribute to improving in- and outdoor air quality and help achieving, in a cost effective manner, the objectives of Union's air quality policy, as established in particular by the Air Quality Directive [1a]. The reduction of energy demand in buildings should be considered an element of air quality policy, in general and especially in Member States where achieving Union's limits on emissions of air pollutants is problematic and energy efficiency could help attain these goals.*** |
| | ***[1a] Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (OJ L 344, 17.12.2016, p. 1-31)*** |

Or. en

*Justification*

*The residential sector is responsible for important shares of pollutant emissions in Europe stemming from smoke caused by burning solid fuels used for heating. These pollutants increase mortality, morbidity and hospitalisation, especially as measured emission values often go well beyond the limits established by the EU air quality legislation.*

**Amendment 152**
**Angelo Ciocca, Lorenzo Fontana, Jean-Luc Schaffhauser, Nicolas Bay**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 6 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(6a) Public investment in long-term energy efficiency, such as renovation of buildings or replacement of meters, is vital not only for the purpose of attaining energy and climate targets but above all to revive the economy, employment and internal demand in the Union, particularly in those Member States hardest hit by the economic crisis and austerity policies. Such investment ought therefore not to be included in accounting under the Stability and Growth Pact;*** |

Or. it

**Amendment 153**
**Markus Pieper, Herbert Reul, Werner Langen, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Francesc Gambús, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vladimir Urutchev, Angelika Niebler, Pilar del Castillo Vera**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 7**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to ***'new'*** savings of ***1.5*** % of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by ***new*** policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by ***new individual actions as a result of*** policy measures adopted during or before the previous ***period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new*** period. | (7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to savings of ***1,2*** % of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by policy measures adopted during or before the previous period. |

Or. en

*Justification*

*Punishing long-term measures is wrong; measures which still generate savings should be counted, especially since they usually require higher investment efforts. Only counting savings after 2021 will lead to a halt of energy efficiency investments until the new period.*

**Amendment 154**
**Paul Rübig**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 7**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to ***'new'*** savings of 1.5 % of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by ***new*** individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous ***period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new*** period. | (7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to savings of 1.5 % of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period. |

Or. en

*Justification*

*Energy savings resulting from energy efficiency measures taken before 2020 must be recognised in the following period to the extent to which they exceed the 2020 energy efficiency target for businesses to invest in energy efficiency measures until 2020.*

**Amendment 155**
**Angelo Ciocca, Lorenzo Fontana, Jean-Luc Schaffhauser, Nicolas Bay**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 7**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to 'new' savings of 1.5 % of annual energy sales. ***This requirement*** could be ***met*** by new policy measures that are adopted during the new ***obligation*** period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period. | (7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to 'new' savings of 1.5 % of annual energy sales. ***A contribution to energy saving*** could be ***made*** by new policy measures that are adopted during the new period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period. |

Or. it

**Amendment 156**
**Anneleen Van Bossuyt, Hans-Olaf Henkel, Zdzisław Krasnodębski**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 7**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to ***'new'*** savings of ***1.5*** % of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by ***new*** policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period. | (7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to savings of ***1.4*** % of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period. |

Or. en

**Amendment 157**
**Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Inmaculada Rodríguez-Piñero Fernández, José Blanco López**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 7**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (7) Member States are required to achieve ***a cumulative*** end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to 'new' savings of ***1.5 %*** of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period. | (7) Member States are required to achieve ***an overall*** end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to 'new' savings of ***2 %*** of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period. |

Or. es

*Justification*

*The savings requirement should still be expressed as a percentage of annual sales, but raised to 2 %. Furthermore energy sales are sales of final energy, meaning that the savings requirement cannot refer to primary energy.*

**Amendment 158**
**Xabier Benito Ziluaga**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 7**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to 'new' savings of ***1.5*** % of annual energy sales. This requirement | (7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to 'new' savings of ***2*** % of annual energy sales. This requirement |

could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period.

could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period.

Or. en

**Amendment 159**
**Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli, Piernicola Pedicini**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 7**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to 'new' savings of ***1.5*** % of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period. | (7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to 'new' savings of ***2*** % of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period. |

Or. en

**Amendment 160**
**Bendt Bendtsen, Luděk Niedermayer, Seán Kelly**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 7**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to 'new' savings of 1.5 % of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period. | (7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to 'new' savings of ***at least*** 1.5 % of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period. |

Or. en

**Amendment 161**
**Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Carolina Punset, Fredrick Federley, Morten Helveg Petersen**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 7**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to 'new' savings of 1.5 % of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period. | (7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to 'new' savings of ***at least*** 1.5 % of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period. |

Or. en

**Amendment 162**
**Angelo Ciocca, Lorenzo Fontana, Jean-Luc Schaffhauser, Nicolas Bay**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 7 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(7a) In order to attain primary energy saving targets, services on the energy efficiency market should be provided in a competitive and transparent context in order to guarantee that the final consumer will enjoy the benefits, in terms of reduced costs and better quality of service, associated with energy efficiency measures. The energy efficiency market should ensure non-discriminatory access for the various economic actors, particularly SMEs, guaranteeing their participation on equal terms with vertically integrated operators and overcoming the positions of competitive advantage that have been established for businesses operating in the distribution or sale of energy. To this end, integrated operators should offer third parties the same conditions and the same instruments as they use to provide energy efficiency services.*** |

Or. it

**Amendment 163**
**Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli, Piernicola Pedicini**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 7 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(7a) In order to attain primary energy saving targets, services on the energy efficiency market should be provided in a competitive and transparent context in*** |

***order to guarantee that the final consumer will enjoy the benefits, in terms of reduced costs and better quality of service, associated with energy efficiency measures. The energy efficiency market should ensure non-discriminatory access for the various economic actors, particularly SMEs, guaranteeing their participation on equal terms with vertically integrated operators and overcoming the positions of competitive advantage that have been established for businesses operating in the distribution or sale of energy. To this end, integrated operators should offer third parties the same conditions and the same instruments as they use to provide energy efficiency services.***

Or. it

**Amendment 164**
**Adam Gierek**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 7 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(7a) Emission standards should take into account the current and potential energy efficiency of a Member State's energy mix; they should also take into account the real system for the supply of non-renewable primary energy of internal origin and imported primary energy, so that the EU emissions trading scheme (EU ETS) could be modified without limiting the competitiveness of countries generating energy from fossil fuels, particularly from coal.*** |

Or. pl

*Justification*

*This amendment concerns amendment 12 to the draft report. Primary non-renewable energy imported to the EU, such as hydrocarbons and coal, should be burdened with the costs of CO2 emission allowances, while their energy efficiency should be corrected by taking account of the energy intensity stemming from their extraction and transport to consumers in the EU.*

**Amendment 165**
**Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Inmaculada Rodríguez-Piñero Fernández**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 7 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(7a) The new standards for permissible $CO_2$ emissions in grams per kilowatt hour of primary energy should be adopted taking account of the overall energy efficiency of the conversion of primary energy contained in fossil fuels into total final energy: heat and electricity; CHP systems should be designed for 'common' energy, to avoid the need to obtain additional emission allowances.*** |

Or. es

*Justification*

*Grams per kilowatt-hour should refer to primary energy and not final energy.*

**Amendment 166**
**Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Inmaculada Rodríguez-Piñero Fernández**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 7 b (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(7b) Member States should define the total energy efficiency of their energy mix, i.e. efficiency in the shift from their primary energy sources to energy used on*** |

***the consumer market, by way of the final energy supplied to that market – in housing, services, transport and industry – by using the numerical conversion factors expressed as primary energy coefficients in Annex IVa and taking into account a percentage share of each primary energy constituent in this mix, adding individual shares of these constituents multiplied by the applicable conversion efficiency.***

Or. es

**Amendment 167**
**Adam Gierek**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 7 b (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(7b) Member States should define the total energy efficiency of their energy mix, i.e. the efficiency in moving from non-renewable primary energy that they have, through the final energy supplied to the consumer market, to the energy used on that market: in the housing sector, transport and industry, while using numerical conversion rates set out as PEFs in Annexes IVa and IVb, and taking account of a percentage share of each primary energy constituent in this mix, by adding individual shares of these constituents multiplied by the applicable conversion effectivenesses.*** |

Or. pl

*Justification*

*This amendment concerns amendment 13 to the draft report. Each energy mix is set apart by its conversion effectiveness, which makes it possible to reveal weaknesses of this mix and assess the chances to improve the average energy efficiency of each Member State.*

**Amendment 168**
**Paul Rübig**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 8**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (8) Long term energy efficiency measures will continue delivering energy savings after 2020 ***but in order to contribute to the next Union 2030 energy efficiency target, those measures should deliver new savings after 2020***. ***On the other hand,*** energy savings achieved after 31 December 2020 may not count towards the cumulative savings amount required for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020. | (8) Long term energy efficiency measures will continue delivering energy savings after 2020. Energy savings achieved after 31 December 2020 may not count towards the cumulative savings amount required for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020. |

Or. en

*Justification*

*Energy savings resulting from energy efficiency measures taken before 2020 must be recognised in the following period to the extent to which they exceed the 2020 energy efficiency target for businesses to invest in energy efficiency measures until 2020.*

**Amendment 169**
**Markus Pieper, Pavel Telička, Herbert Reul, Werner Langen, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Francesc Gambús, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vladimir Urutchev, Nadine Morano, Angelika Niebler, Massimiliano Salini, Pilar del Castillo Vera**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 8**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (8) Long term energy efficiency measures will continue delivering energy savings after 2020 ***but*** in order to contribute to the next Union 2030 energy efficiency target, those measures should deliver ***new*** savings after 2020. On the other hand, energy savings achieved after | (8) Long term energy efficiency measures will continue delivering energy savings after 2020**.** In order to contribute to the next Union 2030 energy efficiency target, those measures should deliver savings after 2020. On the other hand, energy savings achieved after 31 December |

31 December 2020 may not count towards the cumulative savings amount required for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020.

2020 may not count towards the cumulative savings amount required for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020.

Or. en

**Amendment 170**
**Anneleen Van Bossuyt, Hans-Olaf Henkel, Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Evžen Tošenovský**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 8**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (8) Long term energy efficiency measures will continue delivering energy savings after 2020 ***but*** in order to contribute to the next Union 2030 energy efficiency target, those measures should ***deliver new*** savings after 2020. On the other hand, energy savings achieved after 31 December 2020 may not count towards the cumulative savings amount required for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020. | (8) Long term energy efficiency measures will continue delivering energy savings after 2020 ***and*** in order to contribute to the next Union 2030 energy efficiency target, those measures should ***continue to deliver*** savings after 2020. On the other hand, energy savings achieved after 31 December 2020 may not count towards the cumulative savings amount required for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020. |

Or. en

**Amendment 171**
**Barbara Kappel, Lorenzo Fontana, Angelo Ciocca**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 9**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (9) New savings should be additional to business as usual, so that savings that would have occurred in any event may not be claimed. In order to calculate the impact of measures introduced only net savings, measured as the change of energy consumption that is directly attributable to the energy efficiency measure in question, | (9) New savings should be additional to business as usual, so that savings that would have occurred in any event may not be claimed. In order to calculate the impact of measures introduced only net savings, measured as the change of energy consumption that is directly attributable to the energy efficiency measure in question, |

| | |
|---|---|
| may be counted. ***To calculate net savings Member States should establish a baseline scenario of how the situation would evolve in the absence of the policy in question. The policy intervention should be evaluated against this defined baseline. Member States should take into account that other policy interventions may be undertaken in the same time frame which may also have an impact on energy savings, so that not all changes observed since the introduction of the policy intervention being evaluated can be attributed to that policy measure only. The actions of the obligated, participating or entrusted party should actually contribute to the achievement of the savings claimed to ensure the fulfilment of the materiality requirement.*** | may be counted. |

Or. en

**Amendment 172**
**Markus Pieper, Pavel Telička, Herbert Reul, Werner Langen, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Francesc Gambús, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vladimir Urutchev, Nadine Morano, Angelika Niebler, Henna Virkkunen, Massimiliano Salini, Pilar del Castillo Vera**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 9**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (9) ***New savings should be additional to business as usual, so that savings that would have occurred in any event may not be claimed.*** In order to calculate the impact of measures introduced only net savings, measured as the change of energy consumption that is directly attributable to the energy efficiency measure in question, may be counted***. To calculate net savings Member States should establish a baseline scenario of how the situation would evolve in the absence of the policy in question. The policy intervention should be evaluated against this defined baseline. Member States should take into account*** | (9) In order to calculate the impact of measures introduced only net savings, measured as the change of energy consumption that is directly attributable to the energy efficiency measure in question, may be counted. The actions of the obligated, participating or entrusted party should actually contribute to the achievement of the savings claimed to ensure the fulfilment of the materiality requirement. |

***that other policy interventions may be undertaken in the same time frame which may also have an impact on energy savings, so that not all changes observed since the introduction of the policy intervention being evaluated can be attributed to that policy measure only***. The actions of the obligated, participating or entrusted party should actually contribute to the achievement of the savings claimed to ensure the fulfilment of the materiality requirement.

Or. en

*Justification*

*Establishing a baseline scenario for every measure in place is creating disproportionate administrative burden. Energy Saving measures as set out in the Annex of the Directive count as energy efficiency measures according to this regulation. Their impact is evaluated against the current status quo.*

**Amendment 173**
**Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Fredrick Federley, Morten Helveg Petersen, Carolina Punset**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 9**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (9) New savings should be additional to business as usual, so that savings that would have occurred in any event may not be claimed. In order to calculate the impact of measures introduced only net savings, measured as the change of energy consumption that is directly attributable to the energy efficiency measure in question, may be counted. To calculate net savings Member States should establish a baseline scenario of how the situation would evolve in the absence of the policy in question. The policy intervention should be evaluated against this defined baseline. Member States should take into account that other policy interventions may be | (9) New ***and supplementary*** savings should be additional to business as usual, so that savings that would have occurred in any event may not be claimed. In order to calculate the impact of measures introduced only net savings, measured as the change of energy consumption that is directly attributable to the energy efficiency measure in question, may be counted. To calculate net savings Member States should establish a baseline scenario of how the situation would evolve in the absence of the policy in question. The policy intervention should be evaluated against this defined baseline. Member States should take into account that other |

| | |
|---|---|
| undertaken in the same time frame which may also have an impact on energy savings, so that not all changes observed since the introduction of the policy intervention being evaluated can be attributed to that policy measure only. The actions of the obligated, participating or entrusted party should actually contribute to the achievement of the savings claimed to ensure the fulfilment of the materiality requirement. | policy interventions may be undertaken in the same time frame which may also have an impact on energy savings, so that not all changes observed since the introduction of the policy intervention being evaluated can be attributed to that policy measure only. The actions of the obligated, participating or entrusted party should actually contribute to the achievement of the savings claimed to ensure the fulfilment of the materiality requirement. |

Or. en

**Amendment 174**
**Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli, Piernicola Pedicini**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 9 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(9a) For the purpose of Article 7, the eligibility of energy savings from fossil-based heating technology should be limited in order to avoid lock-in effects incompatible with EU's decarbonisation objectives. Energy savings generated through the switch to efficient heating and cooling technologies using renewable sources are eligible, as long as Member States can ensure that those savings are additional, measurable and verifiable according to the methods and principles contained in Annex V.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 175**
**Dan Nica, Kathleen Van Brempt, Adam Gierek, José Blanco López, Miroslav Poche, Peter Kouroumbashev, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Eva Kaili, Zigmantas Balčytis**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 9 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(9a) It is important to include all energy chain steps into the counting of savings in order to increase the energy savings potential in transmission and distribution of electricity by introducing benchmarking mechanisms for network operators in order to encourage good network management, the reducing of losses and a cost/energy effective investment programme into the infrastructure.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 176**
**Paul Rübig**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 10**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (10) ***Energy savings which result from the implementation of Union legislation may not be claimed unless the measure in question goes beyond the minimum required by the Union legislation in question, whether by setting more ambitious energy efficiency requirements at national level or increasing the take up of the measure.*** Recognising that renovation of buildings is an essential and long term element in increasing energy savings, it is necessary to clarify that all energy savings stemming from measures promoting the renovation of existing buildings can be claimed ***if they are additional to developments that would have happened in the absence of the policy measure and*** if the Member State demonstrates that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has actually contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed from the measure in | (10) Recognising that renovation of buildings is an essential and long term element in increasing energy savings, it is necessary to clarify that all energy savings stemming from measures promoting the renovation of existing buildings can be claimed if the Member State demonstrates that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has actually contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed from the measure in question. |

question.

Or. en

*Justification*

*Using the approach of establishing scenarios of how the situation would evolve in the absence of the policy in question should be viewed critically. On the one hand, the comparison of different scenarios would be a very complicated and fault-prone system. On the other hand, actual savings would not be illustrated correctly.*

**Amendment 177**
**Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli, Piernicola Pedicini**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 10**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (10) Energy savings which result from the implementation of Union legislation may not be claimed unless the measure in question goes beyond the minimum required by the Union legislation in question, whether by setting more ambitious energy efficiency requirements at national level or increasing the take up of the measure. Recognising that renovation of buildings is an essential and long term element in increasing energy savings, it is necessary to clarify that all energy savings stemming from measures promoting the renovation of existing buildings can be claimed if they are additional to developments that would have happened in the absence of the policy measure and if the Member State demonstrates that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has actually contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed from the measure in question. | (10) Energy savings which result from the implementation of Union legislation may not be claimed unless the measure in question goes beyond the minimum required by the Union legislation in question, whether by setting more ambitious energy efficiency requirements at national level or increasing the take up of the measure. Recognising that renovation of buildings is an essential and long term element in increasing energy savings, it is necessary to clarify that all energy savings stemming from measures promoting the renovation of existing buildings***, including those associated to the onsite generation and use of renewable energy, including heat, and energy system storage,*** can be claimed if they are additional to developments that would have happened in the absence of the policy measure and if the Member State demonstrates that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has actually contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed from the measure in question. |

Or. en

**Amendment 178**
**Miriam Dalli, Edouard Martin**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 10**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (10) Energy savings which result from the implementation of Union legislation may not be claimed unless the measure in question goes beyond the minimum required by the Union legislation in question, whether by setting more ambitious energy efficiency requirements at national level or increasing the take up of the measure. ***Recognising that*** renovation of buildings is an essential and long term element in increasing energy savings, it is necessary to clarify that all energy savings stemming from measures promoting the renovation of existing buildings can be claimed if they are additional to developments that would have happened in the absence of the policy measure and if the Member State demonstrates that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has actually contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed from the measure in question. | (10) Energy savings which result from the implementation of Union legislation may not be claimed unless the measure in question goes beyond the minimum required by the Union legislation in question, whether by setting more ambitious energy efficiency requirements at national level or increasing the take up of the measure. ***Buildings constitute a substantial potential for further increasing energy efficiency and*** renovation of buildings is an essential and long term element in increasing energy savings, ***thus*** it is necessary to clarify that all energy savings stemming from measures promoting the renovation of existing buildings can be claimed if they are additional to developments that would have happened in the absence of the policy measure and if the Member State demonstrates that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has actually contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed from the measure in question. |

Or. en

**Amendment 179**
**Miroslav Poche**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 10**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (10) Energy savings which result from the implementation of Union legislation may not be claimed unless the measure in question goes beyond the minimum required by the Union legislation in question, whether by setting more ambitious energy efficiency requirements at national level or increasing the take up of the measure. Recognising that renovation of buildings is an essential and long term element in increasing energy savings, it is necessary to clarify that all energy savings stemming from measures promoting the renovation of existing buildings can be claimed if they are additional to developments that would have happened in the absence of the policy measure and if the Member State demonstrates that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has actually contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed from the measure in question. | (10) Energy savings which result from the implementation of Union legislation may not be claimed unless the measure in question goes beyond the minimum required by the Union legislation in question, whether by setting more ambitious energy efficiency requirements at national level or increasing the take up of the measure. Recognising that renovation of buildings is an essential and long term element in increasing energy savings, it is necessary to clarify that all energy savings stemming from measures promoting the renovation of existing buildings ***and the installation and use of onsite renewable energy and heat generation*** can be claimed if they are additional to developments that would have happened in the absence of the policy measure and if the Member State demonstrates that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has actually contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed from the measure in question. |

Or. en

*Justification*

*Renovation measures only count if they are additional to measures that would have been installed in the absence of the policy. The same rule should apply in the case of renewable energy systems, which are already encouraged under the EU's binding renewable energy targets.*

**Amendment 180**
**Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Fredrick Federley, Morten Helveg Petersen**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 10**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (10) Energy savings which result from the implementation of Union legislation may not be claimed unless the measure in question goes beyond the minimum required by the Union legislation in question, whether by setting more ambitious energy efficiency requirements at national level or increasing the take up of the measure. Recognising that renovation of buildings is an essential and long term element in increasing energy savings, it is necessary to clarify that all energy savings stemming from measures promoting the renovation of existing buildings can be claimed if they are additional to developments that would have happened in the absence of the policy measure and if the Member State demonstrates that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has actually contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed from the measure in question. | (10) Energy savings which result from the implementation of Union legislation may not be claimed unless the measure in question goes beyond the minimum required by the Union legislation in question, whether by setting more ambitious energy efficiency requirements at national level or increasing the take up of the measure. Recognising that renovation of buildings is an essential and long term element ***with economies of scale*** in increasing energy savings, it is necessary to clarify that all energy savings stemming from measures promoting the renovation of existing buildings can be claimed if they are additional to developments that would have happened in the absence of the policy measure and if the Member State demonstrates that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has actually contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed from the measure in question. |

Or. en

**Amendment 181**
**Benedek Jávor**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 10**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (10) Energy savings which result from the implementation of Union legislation may not be claimed unless the measure in question goes beyond the minimum required by the Union legislation in question, whether by setting more ambitious energy efficiency requirements at national level or increasing the take up of the measure. Recognising that renovation of buildings is an essential and | (10) Energy savings which result from the implementation of Union legislation may not be claimed unless the measure in question goes beyond the minimum required by the Union legislation in question, whether by setting more ambitious energy efficiency requirements at national level or increasing the take up of the measure. Recognising that renovation of buildings is an essential and |

| | |
|---|---|
| long term element in increasing energy savings, it is necessary to clarify that all energy savings stemming from measures promoting the renovation of existing buildings can be claimed if they are additional to developments that would have happened in the absence of the policy measure and if the Member State demonstrates that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has actually contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed from the measure in question. | long term element in increasing energy savings, it is necessary to clarify that ***not*** all energy savings stemming from measures promoting the renovation of existing buildings can be claimed ***unless*** if they are additional to developments that would have happened in the absence of the policy measure and if the Member State demonstrates that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has actually contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed from the measure in question. |

Or. en

*Justification*

*Savings must result from measures that are additional to requirements set in legislation also in the building sector, i.e. through the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive.*

**Amendment 182**
**Esther de Lange, Michel Dantin**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 10 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(10a) The effective management of water can make a significant contribution to energy savings. The water and wastewater sector account for 3.5% of electricity use in the Union [1a]. Moreover, water demand is expected to increase by 25% by 2040, mainly in urban areas. At the same time, water leaks account for 24% of the total amount of water consumed in Europe, which result in energy and water losses. Therefore, all measures aimed at more effective water management and a reduction in water use have the potential to make a significant contribution to the Union's energy efficiency objective [2a].*** |

***[1a] World Energy Outlook 2016, International Energy Agency, 2016***

***[2a] World Energy Outlook 2016, International Energy Agency, 2016***

Or. en

**Amendment 183**
**Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli, Piernicola Pedicini**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 10 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(10a) This review includes provisions related to the treatment of energy efficiency as an infrastructure priority, recognising that it fulfils the definition of infrastructure used by the IMF and other economic institutions, and makes it a crucial element and a priority consideration in future investment decisions on Europe's energy infrastructure[1a]*** |

***[1a] Wording from the European Parliament report of 2 June 2016 on the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)-(2015/2232(INI))***

Or. en

**Amendment 184**
**Esther de Lange, Michel Dantin**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 10 b (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(10b) The energy sector is the largest*** |

***consumer of water in the Union, accounting for 44% of water consumption [1a]. The use of smart technologies and processes for the efficient management of water has the potential to generate significant energy savings while enhancing the competitiveness of enterprises.***

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***[1a] Commission staff working document, Agriculture and sustainable water management in the EU, 28 April 2017***

Or. en

**Amendment 185**
**Esther de Lange, Michel Dantin**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 10 c (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(10c) The water and wastewater sector can also contribute to the production of renewable energy and the reduction of fossil energy supply. For instance, the recovery of energy from sludge produced through the treatment of wastewater, makes it possible to produce energy on site.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 186**
**Benedek Jávor**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit in | (12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit in |

particular consumers affected by energy poverty. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers.

particular consumers affected by energy poverty***, as well as vulnerable and marginalised groups such as Roma people***. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers. ***To this end, energy poverty should be properly defined, Member States objectives must be quantified, the implementation of measures monitored, and the schemes should be accompanied by adequate financial instruments.***

Or. en

**Amendment 187**
**Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli, Piernicola Pedicini**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit in particular consumers affected by energy poverty. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be | (12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit in particular consumers affected by energy poverty. ***Energy efficiency measures to obtain low energy bills should therefore be central to any cost-effective strategy to address energy poverty and consumer vulnerability and are complementary to social security policies at the Member State level.*** Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative |

inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers.

measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers.

Or. en

**Amendment 188**
**Jens Geier, Martina Werner**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit in particular consumers ***affected by*** energy poverty. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers. | (12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit in particular ***vulnerable*** consumers ***at risk of*** energy poverty***, whilst considering the affordability of such measures for the tenant***. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures***, strengthened to require a significant share to be implemented as a priority,*** and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers ***by guaranteeing financial support at Member State level***. |

Or. en

*Justification*

*Alleviation of energy poverty can be tackled through energy efficiency measures, reducing energy costs for owners and tenants. However, in some Member States the costs of such measures are borne by the owners of the buildings that pass on these costs to the tenants by increasing the rents. If such rent increases are higher than energy cost reductions, the tenant does not profit financially from energy efficiency measures and poverty in general is not alleviated. Hence, affordability for the tenant should be guaranteed. Financial support should be guaranteed to increase the attractiveness of energy efficiency measures.*

**Amendment 189**
**Notis Marias**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit ***in particular*** consumers affected by energy poverty. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers. | (12) ***Energy poverty is a major problem throughout the EU, particularly in Southern Europe and in countries that are, or have been, subject to memorandum provisions.*** Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit ***primarily*** consumers affected by energy poverty. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers. |

Or. el

**Amendment 190**
**Csaba Molnár**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit in particular consumers affected by energy poverty. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers. | (12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit in particular consumers affected by energy poverty. ***In most of the cases the main cause of energy poverty is the poor energy efficiency of buildings.*** Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers. |

Or. en

**Amendment 191**
**Kathleen Van Brempt, Dan Nica, Miriam Dalli, Adam Gierek, Flavio Zanonato, Theresa Griffin, Martina Werner, Olle Ludvigsson, Bernd Lange, Jytte Guteland, Edouard Martin, Tibor Szanyi, Nessa Childers, Carlos Zorrinho, Pervenche Berès, Tiemo Wölken, Jo Leinen, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Jude Kirton-Darling, Damiano Zoffoli, Patrizia Toia, Massimo Paolucci, Karin Kadenbach, Nicola Caputo, Pavel Poc, Miroslav Poche, Eugen Freund, Isabella De Monte, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Peter Kouroumbashev**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit in particular consumers ***affected by*** energy poverty. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation | (12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit in particular ***vulnerable*** consumers ***at risk of*** energy poverty. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation |

| | |
|---|---|
| to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers. | to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures***, strengthened to require a significant share to be implemented as a priority,*** and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers. |

Or. en

**Amendment 192**
**Xabier Benito Ziluaga, Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo, Cornelia Ernst**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit ***in particular*** consumers affected by energy poverty. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving ***full*** flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy ***poor*** consumers. | (12) ***125 million Europeans are affected by energy poverty, therefore*** improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit ***as a priority*** consumers affected by energy poverty. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy ***low-income*** consumers. |

Or. en

**Amendment 193**
**Pavel Telička, Gesine Meissner, Angelika Mlinar**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit in particular ***consumers affected by energy poverty***. Member States ***can*** already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures***, in relation to energy poverty,*** and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures ***and transformed into an obligation*** while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers. | (12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit ***all EU citizens,*** in particular ***low-income social groups***. Member States ***may*** already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers. |

Or. en

*Justification*

*Certain aspects related to the energy efficiency, such as energy poverty, should be addressed at national level. Creation of EU-wide strategies which don´t respect national specificities and differences between Member States may be misleading and counterproductive. Best practices may be considered.*

**Amendment 194**
**Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Fredrick Federley, Morten Helveg Petersen**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit ***in particular*** consumers ***affected by energy*** | (12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit ***all*** consumers. Member States can already |

***poverty***. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should ***now*** be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers.

require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers.

Or. en

**Amendment 195**
**Markus Pieper, Herbert Reul, Werner Langen, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Francesc Gambús, Jerzy Buzek, András Gyürk, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vladimir Urutchev, Nadine Morano, Angelika Niebler, Henna Virkkunen, Massimiliano Salini, Pilar del Castillo Vera**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit in particular consumers ***affected by energy poverty***. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures ***and transformed into an obligation*** while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers. | (12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit in particular consumers ***with low income compared to national standards***. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers. |

Or. en

*Justification*

*Energy poverty is not a defined concept, low income households is and it is them who should get assistance. As social policy remains national competence, Member States cannot be obliged by the Commission.*

**Amendment 196**
**Adam Gierek**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(12a) Reacting to daytime and night-time demand for electricity is an important instrument for improving energy efficiency, since it significantly increases energy saving opportunities for consumers by allowing them to make decisions based on information indicating the possibility of optimising energy consumption when energy is in demand, including at peak times, so as to enable better use of transmission networks and productive resources.*** |

Or. pl

*Justification*

*This amendment concerns Recital 19 of the draft report. It aims to make it clearer and it relates to the SmartGrid.*

**Amendment 197**
**Miroslav Poche**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(12a) Energy poverty is an increasing problem across Europe. Around 50 million households in the Union are*** |

***affected by energy poverty due to rising energy prices, low income and poor energy efficient homes. Energy efficiency measures in order to obtain a low-cost final energy should therefore be central to any cost-effective strategy to address energy poverty and consumer vulnerability and are complementary to social security policies at the Member State level.***

Or. en

**Amendment 198**
**Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli, Piernicola Pedicini**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(12a) Low energy bills shall be achieved by assisting consumers in reducing their energy use via reduction of energy needs of buildings, improvements in the efficiency of appliances, availability of low energy transport modes integrated with public transport and cycling. Improving building envelopes and reducing energy needs and uses are fundamental aspects to ameliorate health conditions of low income segments of the population.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 199**
**Pavel Telička, Gesine Meissner, Angelika Mlinar**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(12a) It is crucial to raise awareness and*** |

***provide accurate information about benefits of increased energy efficiency and its possible implementation to all EU citizens. Increased energy efficiency is also crucial for geopolitical position and security of the EU through lowering EU´s dependency on import of fuels from third countries.***

Or. en

**Amendment 200**
**Jens Geier, Martina Werner**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(12a) To ensure that energy efficiency measures reduce energy poverty for tenants sustainably, the cost-efficiency of such measures, as well as the affordability for the owners and tenants should be taken into account, and financial support for such measures should be guaranteed on Member State level.*** |

Or. en

*Justification*

*Alleviation of energy poverty can be tackled through energy efficiency measures, reducing energy costs for owners and tenants. However, in some Member States the costs of such measures are borne by the owners of the buildings that pass on these costs to the tenants by increasing the rents. If such rent increases are higher than energy cost reductions, the tenant does not profit financially from energy efficiency measures and poverty in general is not alleviated. Hence, affordability for the tenant should be guaranteed. Financial support should be guaranteed to increase the attractiveness of energy efficiency measures.*

**Amendment 201**
**Kathleen Van Brempt, Dan Nica, Miriam Dalli, Adam Gierek, Flavio Zanonato, Edouard Martin, Martina Werner, Theresa Griffin, Bernd Lange, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Tibor Szanyi, Nessa Childers, Carlos Zorrinho, Pervenche Berès, Tiemo**

**Wölken, Jo Leinen, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Jude Kirton-Darling, Damiano Zoffoli, Patrizia Toia, Massimo Paolucci, Jens Geier, Karin Kadenbach, Nicola Caputo, Pavel Poc, Miroslav Poche, Eugen Freund, Isabella De Monte, Eva Kaili, Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Peter Kouroumbashev**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(12a) With around 50 million households in the Union being affected by energy poverty, energy efficiency measures must be central to any cost-effective strategy to address energy poverty and consumer vulnerability and are complementary to social security policies at the Member State level.*** |

Or. en

*Justification*

*Energy efficiency measures must address those at risk of energy poverty, who will not have the means to make the necessary investments. Investments in households at risk of energy poverty will, however, lead to significant benefits for households and wider society.*

**Amendment 202**
**Miriam Dalli**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(12a) All consumers should be able to achieve the highest benefit for the energy efficiency measures they implement given also that all costs, payback periods and benefits are fully transparent.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 203**
**Markus Pieper, Pavel Telička, Gesine Meissner, Angelika Mlinar, Herbert Reul, Werner Langen, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Francesc Gambús, András Gyürk, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vladimir Urutchev, Nadine Morano, Angelika Niebler, Henna Virkkunen, Massimiliano Salini**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(12a) The costs and benefits of all energy efficiency measures taken, including pay-back periods, should be made fully transparent to consumers.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 204**
**Kathleen Van Brempt, Dan Nica, Adam Gierek, Martina Werner, Edouard Martin, Theresa Griffin, Flavio Zanonato, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Bernd Lange, Tibor Szanyi, Nessa Childers, Carlos Zorrinho, Pervenche Berès, Tiemo Wölken, Jo Leinen, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Jude Kirton-Darling, Damiano Zoffoli, Patrizia Toia, Massimo Paolucci, Jens Geier, Karin Kadenbach, Nicola Caputo, Pavel Poc, Jeppe Kofod, Miroslav Poche, Eugen Freund, Isabella De Monte, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Eva Kaili, Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Peter Kouroumbashev**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 12 b (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(12b) The Union's building stock will need to become 'nearly zero energy buildings' by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Present building renovation rates are insufficient and those buildings occupied by low-income citizens at risk of energy poverty are the hardest to reach. Therefore, the measures laid down in Articles 7, 7a and 7b are of particular importance.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 205**
**Lefteris Christoforou**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 13**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. Member States should therefore be able to take into account a certain amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies established under Directive 2010/31/EU. | (13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, ***as well as containing global warming,*** especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. ***Improving the energy efficiency of buildings will stimulate growth and job creation, while improving health and productivity, offering better services and cutting public spending.*** Member States should therefore be able to take into account a certain amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies established under Directive 2010/31/EU. |

Or. el

**Amendment 206**
**Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Carolina Punset, Fredrick Federley, Morten Helveg Petersen**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 13**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies | (13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies |

| | |
|---|---|
| reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. Member States should therefore be able to take into account a certain amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies established under Directive 2010/31/EU. | reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015***, which states that the increase in the global average temperature should be held well below 2°C, and that efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C should be pursued***. Member States should therefore be able to take into account a certain amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies established under Directive 2010/31/EU. |

Or. en

**Amendment 207**
**Csaba Molnár**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 13**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework | (13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework |

Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. Member States should therefore be able to take into account a certain amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies established under Directive 2010/31/EU.

Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. ***Certain Central-Eastern Member States are more exposed to a single supplier of fossil fuels, therefore increasing efficiency in those Member States is of outmost importance.*** Member States should therefore be able to take into account a certain amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies established under Directive 2010/31/EU.

Or. en

**Amendment 208**
**Pavel Telička, Gesine Meissner**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 13**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. Member States should therefore be able to take into account ***a certain*** amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies established | (13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. ***For the purposes of the energy savings obligation in Article 7*** Member States should therefore be able to take into account ***the*** amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies |

under Directive 2010/31/EU.

established under Directive 2010/31/EU.

Or. en

*Justification*

*Renewable sources contribute to the long term goals of decarbonisation as well as the Energy Union goals. Therefore, counting energy generated from small-scale renewable energy installations for own use as energy savings should be eligible. In some cases, utilizing the small scale renewable energy installations for own use can be the only way how to decarbonise building stock.*

**Amendment 209**
**Xabier Benito Ziluaga, Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo, Cornelia Ernst**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 13**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are ***important*** measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. Member States should ***therefore*** be able to take into account a certain amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. ***For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies established under Directive 2010/31/EU.*** | (13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are ***key*** measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. ***Support for renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use should be complementary and additional to Members States' energy savings requirements under Article 7. Therefore,*** Member States should ***not*** be able to take into account a certain amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. |

Or. en

**Amendment 210**
**Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli, Piernicola Pedicini**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 13**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. Member States ***should*** therefore ***be able to*** take into account ***a certain*** amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. ***For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies established under Directive 2010/31/EU.*** | (13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. ***Support for renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use should be complementary and additional to*** Member States' ***energy savings requirements under Article 7.*** Therefore, ***Member States should not*** take into account ***the*** amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. |

Or. en

**Amendment 211**
**Paul Rübig**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 13**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The | (13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The |

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|---|---|
| reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. Member States should therefore be able to take into account ***a certain amount of*** renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. ***For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies established under Directive 2010/31/EU.*** | reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. ***For the purposes of the energy savings obligation in Article 7*** Member States should therefore be able to take into account ***energy savings from*** renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. |

Or. en

*Justification*

*A limitation of energy savings from renewable energy generated on or in buildings that can be taken into account is not justified. As clearly expressed in the Commission's recitals, the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions.*

**Amendment 212**
**Dan Nica, Adam Gierek, José Blanco López, Miroslav Poche, Peter Kouroumbashev, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Eva Kaili, Zigmantas Balčytis**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 13**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially | (13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially |

| | |
|---|---|
| in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. Member States should therefore be able to take into account a certain amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies established under Directive 2010/31/EU. | in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. Member States should therefore be able to take into account a certain amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings ***or nearby*** for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies established under Directive 2010/31/EU. |

Or. en

**Amendment 213**
**Benedek Jávor**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 13**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. Member States should therefore ***be able to take into account a certain amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their*** energy ***savings requirements. For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies*** | (13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. Member States should therefore ***adopt ambitious, long- term renovation strategies in accordance with Article 2 a (new) of Directive 2010/31/EU (revised) with the goal to arrive at a highly*** energy ***efficient, NZEB stock by 2050 with the remaining energy needs to be met by renewable*** |

***established under Directive 2010/31/EU.*** ***energy.***

Or. en

**Amendment 214**
**Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli, Piernicola Pedicini**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 13 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(13a) Improvements to the energy efficiency in buildings and the use of energy from sustainable renewable energy sources, in particular in the building sector, contribute to improving ambient air quality and achieving, in a cost effective manner, the objectives of Union's air policy, as supported in particular by Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Especially in Member States where achieving Union's limits on emissions of air pollutants is problematic, energy efficiency measures can help attaining the air quality goals. According to the European Environment Agency, in 2014 91% of Union's urban population was exposed to annual mean concentrations of Particle Matter (PM2.5) and Benzo[a]pyrene (BaP) above the reference levels of WHO's air quality guidelines.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 215**
**Adam Gierek**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 13 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(13a) The energy balance in Member States' businesses and industries can be improved, building on the principles of the circular economy, by means of the proper use of industrial waste as secondary raw materials, provided that their energy potential is higher than the potential of alternative primary raw materials.*** |

Or. pl

*Justification*

*This amendment concerns Recital 22 of the draft report.*

**Amendment 216**
**Flavio Zanonato, Massimo Paolucci**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 13 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(13a) The Commission should consider the possibility of excluding from the scope of the Stability Pact energy efficiency investments made by Member States in public buildings and infrastructure when these are certain to generate public expenditure savings.*** |

Or. it

**Amendment 217**
**Patrizia Toia**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 13 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(13a) Taking advantage of new business models and technologies, Member States should endeavour to promote and facilitate the uptake of energy efficiency measures, including through innovative energy services for large and small customers.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 218**
**Adam Gierek**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 13 b (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(13b) Member States should be demonstrate a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative measures for determining their national priorities for energy efficiency, including both energy efficient products and energy-efficient technological production processes; support is required for actions focusing on targets related to the efficient use of natural resources or to the need to introduce the Circular Economy; segregated municipal waste burnt as part of 'waste-to-energy' processes is an increasingly important source of primary energy, whose energy value and PEF are equivalent to heating data for lignite.*** |

Or. pl

*Justification*

*This amendment modifies amendment 23.*

**Amendment 219**
**Markus Pieper, Pavel Telička, Gesine Meissner, Herbert Reul, Werner Langen, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Francesc Gambús, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vladimir Urutchev, Nadine Morano, Angelika Niebler, Henna Virkkunen, Massimiliano Salini, Pilar del Castillo Vera**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 14**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption. It should also clarified that rights relating to billing and billing information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship with an energy supplier. Therefore, for the purposes of these provisions, the term 'final user', ***should cover*** final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use ***as well as*** occupants of individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings where such units are supplied from a central source. The term 'sub-metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source. | (14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption ***when this is technically feasible and cost-efficient in view of the measurement devices in place. The cost-efficiency of sub-metering depends on whether the related costs are proportionate in relation to the potential energy savings***. It should also ***be*** clarified that rights relating to billing and billing ***or consumption*** information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship with an energy supplier. ***The term 'final customer' should be understood to include only natural or legal persons purchasing energy based on a direct, individual contract with an energy supplier.*** Therefore, for the purposes of these provisions, the term 'final user', ***in addition to*** final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use ***covers*** occupants of individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings where such units are supplied from a central source ***and where the occupants have no direct or individual contract with the energy supplier***. The term 'sub- |

metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source.

Or. en

**Amendment 220**
**Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Morten Helveg Petersen, Carolina Punset, Fredrick Federley**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 14**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption. It should also clarified that rights relating to billing and billing information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship with an energy supplier. Therefore, for the purposes of these provisions, the term 'final user', should cover final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use as well as occupants of individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings where such units are supplied from a central source. The term 'sub-metering' should refer to | (14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to ***accurate, reliable,*** clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. ***Member States should take into account that innovation and new technology ask for enhanced investments in education and skills, which are necessary for the successful implementation of such technologies and to enable both citizens and businesses to contribute to the fulfilment of energy efficiency goals.*** Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced ***information about and*** feedback on energy consumption ***with the aim to optimise the energy use of consumers***. It should also clarified that rights relating to billing and billing information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no |

measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source.

direct, individual contractual relationship with an energy supplier. Therefore, for the purposes of these provisions, the term 'final user', should cover final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use as well as occupants of individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings where such units are supplied from a central source. The term 'sub-metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source.

Or. en

**Amendment 221**
**Miroslav Poche**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 14**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption. It should also clarified that rights relating to billing and billing information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship | (14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption. It should also clarified that rights relating to billing and billing information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship |

| | |
|---|---|
| with an energy supplier. Therefore, for the purposes of these provisions, the term 'final user', should ***cover*** final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use ***as well as*** occupants of individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings where such units are supplied from a central source. The term 'sub-metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source. | with an energy supplier. ***The definition of the term 'final customer' may be understood as including only natural or legal persons purchasing energy based on a direct, individual contract with an energy supplier.*** Therefore, for the purposes of these provisions, the term 'final user', should ***be introduced to refer to a broader group of consumers. The term 'final user' should in addition to*** final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use ***cover also*** occupants of individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings where such units are supplied from a central source ***and where the occupants have no direct or individual contract with the energy supplier***. The term 'sub-metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source. |

Or. en

*Justification*

*The term "final user" is newly used in the text of the Directive, but its definition is missing. Therefore explaining the distinction between the terms "final user" and "final customer" is desirable. Differentiating between these two terms would help to clarify metering and billing requirements in significantly different cases, such as for example heat supply based on a contract with a heat supplier (usually purchase of heat for a building) and the allocation of cost of heating within a building (allocation of cost among individual units within a building).*

**Amendment 222**
**Olle Ludvigsson, Jytte Guteland**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 14**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption. It should also clarified that rights relating to billing and billing information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship with an energy supplier. ***Therefore, for the purposes of these provisions,*** the term 'final user', should cover final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use ***as well as occupants of individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings where such units are supplied from a central source. The term 'sub-metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings***. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source. | (14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption. It should also ***be*** clarified that rights relating to billing and billing information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship with an energy supplier. The term 'final user', should cover final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source. |

Or. en

**Amendment 223**
**Csaba Molnár**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 14**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
| --- | --- |
| (14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption. It should also clarified that rights relating to billing and billing information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship with an energy supplier. Therefore, for the purposes of these provisions, the term 'final user', should cover final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use as well as occupants of individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings where such units are supplied from a central source. The term 'sub-metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source. | (14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption. It should also clarified that rights relating to billing and billing information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship with an energy supplier. Therefore, for the purposes of these provisions, the term 'final user', should cover final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use as well as occupants of individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings where such units are supplied from a central source. The term 'sub-metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source. ***The measures mentioned above should target firstly the most vulnerable consumers.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 224**
**Flavio Zanonato, Massimo Paolucci**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 14 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(14a) Billing information and annual statements are an important means through which customers are informed. Data on consumption and costs can also convey other information that helps consumers to compare their current deal with other offers and resort to complaint management and dispute resolutions. However, considering that bill-related disputes are a very common source of consumer complaints, a factor which contributes to persistently low levels of consumer satisfaction and engagement in the energy sector, it is necessary to make bills simpler, clearer and easier to understand, while ensuring that separate instruments, such as billing information, information tools and annual statements, provide all the necessary information to enable consumers to regulate their energy consumption, compare offers and switch suppliers.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 225**
**Patrizia Toia**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 14 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(14a) Public-Private Partnerships and Energy Performance Contracting can substantially contribute to mitigate the impact on government deficit/surplus and debt over time in the context of energy efficiency related investment. All relevant administrative and accounting barriers, including those related to the accounting treatment of energy efficiency related*** |

***investment in the context of Private-Public Partnerships and Energy Performance Contracting, should be carefully addressed by Member States in the context of long term strategies, as to encourage energy efficiency investments and the long term benefits that might accrue from them.***

Or. en

**Amendment 226**
**Olle Ludvigsson, Jytte Guteland**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 14 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(14a) The Member States should have discretion to decide how best to design the detailed measures providing frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption for occupants living in individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings supplied with heating, cooling or hot water from a central source. The term 'sub-metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings.*** |

Or. en

**Amendment 227**
**Markus Pieper, Pavel Telička, Gesine Meissner, Angelika Mlinar, Herbert Reul, Werner Langen, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Francesc Gambús, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Vladimir Urutchev, Nadine Morano, Angelika Niebler**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 14 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(14a) Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the scope of this*** |

***Directive should mean enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons and which have an annual turnover not exceeding EUR 50 million, and/or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding EUR 43 million, in accordance with Article 2(1) of the Annex to Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*The concept of SMEs needs to be clarified, as various interpretations of the definition of SMEs in Article 8 of Directive 2012/27/EU exist and lead to massive administrative burden.*

**Amendment 228**
**Benedek Jávor**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 15**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (15) Certain provisions of Article 15 of Directive 2012/27/EU on energy transformation, transmission and distribution should be ***repealed***. The review of the acquis in the energy field may result in Member States' obligations under the different energy related acts being structured differently. This restructuring should not affect Member States' obligation to comply with the substantive requirements of Directive 2012/27/EU ***which may be reintroduced, completely or partially, in other acts***. | (15) Certain provisions of Article 15 of Directive 2012/27/EU on energy transformation, transmission and distribution should be ***aligned with the relevant electricity market provisions***. The review of the acquis in the energy field may result in Member States' obligations under the different energy related acts being structured differently. This restructuring should not affect Member States' obligation to comply with the substantive requirements of Directive 2012/27/EU. |

Or. en

**Amendment 229**
**Jerzy Buzek, Janusz Lewandowski**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 15 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(15a) Distributed energy generation units reduce transmission and distribution losses, as well as enable flexible and efficient adaptation to changing energy demand of local consumers in densely populated areas. Having in mind the EU reindustrialisation goal, the modernisation of existing and the development of new industry self-generation capacities based on RES and CHP as well as industrial energy storage shall be incentivised. As industry self-generation has strategic potential to build energy-efficient, distributed energy systems in the nearby regions, it should not be subject to disproportionately burdensome procedures and public law obligations, discriminatory network charges and, if necessary, should be exempted from the cost of support systems.*** |

Or. en

*Justification*

*Industry self-generation can play important role in the improvement of security of supply and electricity network stability in the nearby regions, overall system decarbonisation and cost savings. Such intelligent distributed energy systems could be built in strategic partnerships with nearby regions but require effective incentives. Industry self-generation can also greatly contribute to the improvement of industry's competitiveness and EU reindustrialisation goals.*

**Amendment 230**
**Adam Gierek**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 15 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(15a) Constructing distributed energy*** |

***generation units reduces transmission losses, and enables flexible adaptation to local consumers' changing energy demand. The efficiency of combined heat and power (CHP) units is 80–90 %. CHP plants (distributed generation units) that are located close to densely populated areas and equipped with heat accumulators make it possible to generate electricity, heat and chill in accordance with the following model:***

$$\eta = \frac{E_{el}+Q_{kog}+Q_{chłodz}}{E_p}$$

***where: η - efficiency of conversion into final energy,***

***Ep - non-renewable primary energy,***

***Eel - electricity,***

***Qkog - thermal energy from cogeneration,***

***Qchłodz - cooling energy from cogeneration.***

Or. pl

*Justification*

*This amendment concerns amendment 24 to the draft report.*

**Amendment 231**
**Carlos Zorrinho**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 15 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(15a) The increase in energy efficiency is a direct result of the following steps in the energy generation and conversion processes: efficient conversion of primary energy into final energy, efficient transmission of this energy to consumers in the form of electricity, heat or fuels, and its sparing use by end users; the savings effect on the consumer market*** |

***should not be considered a sole objective of such effectiveness, as this effect may result from unfavourable energy prices.***

Or. en

**Amendment 232**
**Angelo Ciocca, Lorenzo Fontana, Jean-Luc Schaffhauser, Nicolas Bay**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 16**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| ***(16) Reflecting technological progress and the growing share of renewable energy sources in the electricity generation sector, the default coefficient for savings in kWh electricity should be reviewed in order to reflect changes in the primary energy factor (PEF) for electricity. Calculations of the PEF for electricity are based on annual average values. The Physical energy content accounting method is used for nuclear electricity and heat generation and the Technical conversion efficiency method is used for electricity and heat generation from fossil fuels and biomass. For non-combustible renewable energy, the method is the direct equivalent based on the Total primary energy approach. To calculate the primary energy share for electricity in CHP the method set out in Annex II of Directive 2012/27/EU is applied. An average market position is used rather than a marginal one. Conversion efficiencies are assumed to be 100 % for non-combustible renewables, 10 % for geothermal power stations and 33 % for nuclear power stations. Total efficiency for cogeneration is calculated based on the most recent data from Eurostat. As for system boundaries the PEF is 1 for all energy sources. Calculations are based on the most recent version of the PRIMES Reference*** | ***deleted*** |

***Scenario. The PEF value is based on the projection for 2020. The analysis covers the EU Member States and Norway. The dataset for Norway is based on ENTSO-E data.***

Or. it

**Amendment 233**
**Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli, Piernicola Pedicini**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 16**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (16) ***Reflecting technological progress and the growing share of renewable energy sources in the electricity generation sector,*** the default coefficient for savings in kWh electricity should be reviewed in order to reflect changes in the primary energy factor (PEF) for electricity. ***Calculations of the PEF for electricity are based on annual average values. The Physical energy content accounting method is used for nuclear electricity and heat generation and the Technical conversion efficiency method is used for electricity and heat generation from fossil fuels and biomass. For non-combustible renewable energy, the method is the direct equivalent based on the Total primary*** energy ***approach. To calculate the*** primary energy ***share for electricity in CHP the method set out in Annex II of Directive 2012/27/EU is applied. An average market position is used rather than a marginal one. Conversion efficiencies are assumed to be 100 % for non-combustible renewables, 10 % for geothermal power stations and 33 % for nuclear power stations. Total efficiency for cogeneration is calculated*** based on ***the most recent data from Eurostat. As for system boundaries the PEF is 1 for all energy sources. Calculations are based on the most recent version of the PRIMES Reference*** | (16) The default coefficient for savings in kWh electricity should be ***carefully analysed and possibly*** reviewed in order to reflect changes in the primary energy factor (PEF) for electricity. ***This factor is applicable for the purposes of this directive only and when*** energy ***savings are calculated in*** primary energy ***terms using a bottom-up approach*** based on ***final energy consumption. For the purpose of eco-design and energy labelling, the Commission should develop adequate methodologies in line with the central goals of its application***. |

***Scenario. The PEF value is based on the projection for 2020. The analysis covers the EU Member States and Norway. The dataset for Norway is based on ENTSO-E data***.

Or. en

**Amendment 234**
**Benedek Jávor**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 16**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (16) Reflecting technological progress and the growing share of renewable energy sources in the electricity generation sector, the ***default*** coefficient for savings in kWh electricity ***should*** be reviewed in order to reflect changes in the primary energy factor (PEF) for electricity. Calculations of the PEF for electricity are based on annual average values. The Physical energy content accounting method is used for nuclear electricity and heat generation and the Technical conversion efficiency method is used for electricity and heat generation from fossil fuels and biomass. For non-combustible renewable energy, the method is the direct equivalent based on the Total primary energy approach. To calculate the primary energy share for electricity in CHP the method set out in Annex II of Directive 2012/27/EU is applied. An average market position is used rather than a marginal one. Conversion efficiencies are assumed to be 100 % for non-combustible renewables, 10% for geothermal power stations and 33% for nuclear power stations. Total efficiency for cogeneration is calculated based on the most recent data from Eurostat. As for system boundaries the PEF is 1 for all energy sources. Calculations are based on the most recent version of the | (16) ***Strictly limited to the purposes of the present Directive and*** reflecting technological progress and the growing share of renewable energy sources in the electricity generation sector ***in certain Member States***, the coefficient for savings in kWh electricity ***in those Member States could*** be reviewed in order to reflect changes in the primary energy factor (PEF) for electricity***, reflecting the real energy mix of the respective Member State, by way of a comparable and transparent methodology***. Calculations of the PEF for electricity are based on annual average values. The Physical energy content accounting method is used for nuclear electricity and heat generation and the Technical conversion efficiency method is used for electricity and heat generation from fossil fuels and biomass. For non-combustible renewable energy, the method is the direct equivalent based on the Total primary energy approach. To calculate the primary energy share for electricity in CHP the method set out in Annex II of Directive 2012/27/EU is applied. An average market position is used rather than a marginal one. Conversion efficiencies are assumed to be 100 % for non-combustible renewables, 10% for geothermal power stations and 33% for nuclear power stations. Total |

PRIMES Reference Scenario. The PEF value is based on the projection for 2020. The analysis covers the EU Member States and Norway. The dataset for Norway is based on ENTSO-E data.

efficiency for cogeneration is calculated based on the most recent data from Eurostat. As for system boundaries the PEF is 1 for all energy sources. Calculations are based on the most recent version of the PRIMES Reference Scenario. The PEF value is based on the projection for 2020. The analysis covers the EU Member States and Norway. The dataset for Norway is based on ENTSO-E data.

Or. en

**Amendment 235**
**Jaromír Kohlíček**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 16**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (16) Reflecting technological progress and the growing share of renewable energy sources in the electricity generation sector, the default coefficient for savings in kWh electricity should be reviewed in order to reflect changes in the primary energy factor (PEF) for electricity. Calculations of the PEF for electricity are based on annual average values. The Physical energy content accounting method is used for nuclear electricity and heat generation and the Technical conversion efficiency method is used for electricity and heat generation from fossil fuels and biomass. For non-combustible renewable energy, the method is the direct equivalent based on the Total primary energy approach. To calculate the primary energy share for electricity in CHP the method set out in Annex II of Directive 2012/27/EU is applied. An average market position is used rather than a marginal one. Conversion efficiencies are assumed to be 100 % for non-combustible renewables, 10 % for geothermal power stations and 33 % for nuclear power stations. Total efficiency | (16) Reflecting technological progress and the growing share of renewable energy sources in the electricity generation sector, the default coefficient for savings in kWh electricity should be reviewed in order to reflect changes in the primary energy factor (PEF) for electricity. Calculations of the PEF for electricity are based on annual average values. The Physical energy content accounting method is used for nuclear electricity and heat generation and the Technical conversion efficiency method is used for electricity and heat generation from fossil fuels and biomass***; however, the direct equivalent accounting method can be used for nuclear electricity and head generation if justified on national level.*** For non-combustible renewable energy, the method is the direct equivalent based on the Total primary energy approach. To calculate the primary energy share for electricity in CHP the method set out in Annex II of Directive 2012/27/EU is applied. An average market position is used rather than a marginal one. Conversion efficiencies are assumed to be |

for cogeneration is calculated based on the most recent data from Eurostat. As for system boundaries the PEF is 1 for all energy sources. Calculations are based on the most recent version of the PRIMES Reference Scenario. The PEF value is based on the projection for 2020. The analysis covers the EU Member States and Norway. The dataset for Norway is based on ENTSO-E data.

100 % for non-combustible renewables, 10 % for geothermal power stations and 33 % for nuclear power stations. Total efficiency for cogeneration is calculated based on the most recent data from Eurostat. As for system boundaries the PEF is 1 for all energy sources. Calculations are based on the most recent version of the PRIMES Reference Scenario. The PEF value is based on the projection for 2020. The analysis covers the EU Member States and Norway. The dataset for Norway is based on ENTSO-E data.

Or. en

**Amendment 236**
**Paul Rübig**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 16**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (16) Reflecting technological progress and the growing share of renewable energy sources in the electricity generation sector, the default coefficient for savings in kWh electricity should be reviewed in order to reflect changes in the primary energy factor (PEF) for electricity. Calculations of the PEF for electricity are based on annual average values. The Physical energy content accounting method is used for nuclear electricity and heat generation and the Technical conversion efficiency method is used for electricity and heat generation from fossil fuels and biomass. For non-combustible renewable energy, the method is the direct equivalent based on the Total primary energy approach. ***To calculate the primary energy share for electricity in CHP the method set out in Annex II of Directive 2012/27/EU is applied.*** An average market position is used rather than a marginal one. Conversion efficiencies are assumed to be | (16) Reflecting technological progress and the growing share of renewable energy sources in the electricity generation sector, the default coefficient for savings in kWh electricity should be reviewed in order to reflect changes in the primary energy factor (PEF) for electricity. Calculations of the PEF for electricity are based on annual average values. The Physical energy content accounting method is used for nuclear electricity and heat generation and the Technical conversion efficiency method is used for electricity and heat generation from fossil fuels and biomass. For non-combustible renewable energy, the method is the direct equivalent based on the Total primary energy approach. An average market position is used rather than a marginal one. Conversion efficiencies are assumed to be 100 % for non-combustible renewables, 10 % for geothermal power stations and 33 % for nuclear power stations. Total efficiency for cogeneration |

100 % for non-combustible renewables, 10 % for geothermal power stations and 33 % for nuclear power stations. Total efficiency for cogeneration is calculated based on the most recent data from Eurostat. As for system boundaries the PEF is 1 for all energy sources. Calculations are based on the most recent version of the PRIMES Reference Scenario. The PEF value is based on the projection for 2020. The analysis covers the EU Member States and Norway. The dataset for Norway is based on ENTSO-E data.

is calculated based on the most recent data from Eurostat. As for system boundaries the PEF is 1 for all energy sources. Calculations are based on the most recent version of the PRIMES Reference Scenario. The PEF value is based on the projection for 2020. The analysis covers the EU Member States and Norway. The dataset for Norway is based on ENTSO-E data.

Or. en

*Justification*

*The reference to Annex II of Directive 2012/27/EU has to be deleted, as there is only a formula to calculate the efficiency of CHP installations. It does not mention any suggestion about the split of electricity and heat. Furthermore, Recital 16 leaves some vagueness concerning the methodology. In the English version of the revision, a 'Technical conversion efficiency method' is mentioned but nowhere explained. In the German version, the German VDI 4600 norm is quoted. It is proposed to use the European norm EN 15316-4-5, which lays down a method to evaluate the energetic figures of District Heating and Cooling systems.*

**Amendment 237**
**Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Inmaculada Rodríguez-Piñero Fernández, José Blanco López**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 16 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(16a) The European Council pointed out, in its conclusions of 10 June 2011 on the Energy Efficiency Plan (10709/11), that buildings account for 40 % of the EU's primary energy consumption, which represents 50 % of its final energy, and that, to enable economic growth and encourage employment in sectors requiring special qualifications, i.e. construction and the construction product manufacturing sector, as well as in professional activities such as*** |

***architecture, urban planning, and heating and cooling technology advisory services, the Member States should establish a post-2020 strategy in these fields, mobilising funds for investment in mass thermal-modernisation of buildings and for the construction of new, zero-carbon buildings.***

Or. es

**Amendment 238**
**Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Carolina Punset, Morten Helveg Petersen**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 16 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(16a) The primary energy factor (PEF) should be used as a tool to reduce the consumption of and dependency on fossil fuels and increase energy efficiency as well as the further expansion of renewable energy resources. In this regard, the default coefficient for savings in kWh electricity should be adapted when technological, economic or social developments demonstrate the need for a lower default coefficient. The Commission should analyse, and if appropriate, present a legislative proposal to adapt the default coefficient of the primary energy factor (PEF) by 2024.*** |

Or. en

*Justification*

*Technological, social or economic developments may require an adjustment of the default coefficient. As these developments follow each other in a rapid pace, it is important for the Commission to review the default coefficient within a significant period of time.*

**Amendment 239**
**Benedek Jávor**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 18**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (18) ***In order to be able to evaluate the effectiveness of Directive 2012/27/EU, a requirement for*** a general review of ***the Directive and*** a report to the European Parliament and the Council ***by 28 February 2024*** should be ***introduced***. | (18) ***Energy and climate law is complementary and should be mutually reinforcing. Thus, as part of the obligations under the Paris Agreement, within six months of the UNFCCC global stocktake in 2023 and aligned to the review process of the Governance Regulation [ ], the Commission should undertake*** a general review of ***Directive 2012/27/EU and introduce*** a report to the European Parliament and the Council ***assessing the general effectiveness of Directive 2012/27/EU and the need to adjust the Union's energy efficiency policy according to the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Such a review and report*** should be ***undertaken in subsequent global stocktakes thereafter***. |

Or. en

**Amendment 240**
**Kathleen Van Brempt, Adam Gierek, Edouard Martin, Theresa Griffin, Flavio Zanonato, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Bernd Lange, Martina Werner, Miriam Dalli, Tibor Szanyi, Nessa Childers, Carlos Zorrinho, Pervenche Berès, Tiemo Wölken, Jo Leinen, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, José Blanco López, Jude Kirton-Darling, Damiano Zoffoli, Patrizia Toia, Massimo Paolucci, Jens Geier, Nicola Caputo, Pavel Poc, Jeppe Kofod, Miroslav Poche, Isabella De Monte**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 18**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (18) ***In order to be able to evaluate the effectiveness of Directive 2012/27/EU, a requirement for*** a general review of the Directive and a report to the European Parliament and the Council ***by 28*** | (18) ***Energy and climate law is complementary and should be mutually reinforcing. Thus, as part of the obligations under the Paris Agreement, within six months of the UNFCCC global*** |

***February 2024*** should be ***introduced***.

***stocktake in 2023 the Commission should undertake*** a general review of the Directive and a report to the European Parliament and the Council ***should be introduced assessing the general effectiveness of Directive 2012/27/EU and the need to adjust the Union's energy efficiency policy according to the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Such a review*** should be ***undertaken in subsequent global stocktakes thereafter***.

Or. en

**Amendment 241**
**Xabier Benito Ziluaga, Neoklis Sylikiotis, Paloma López Bermejo, Cornelia Ernst**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 18**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| (18) In order to be able to evaluate the effectiveness of Directive 2012/27/EU, a requirement for a general review of the Directive and a report to the European Parliament and the Council by 28 February ***2024*** should be introduced. | (18) In order to be able to evaluate the effectiveness of Directive 2012/27/EU, a requirement for a general review of the Directive and a report to the European Parliament and the Council by 28 February ***2022*** should be introduced. |

Or. en

**Amendment 242**
**Adam Gierek**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 19 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(19a) Calculation of the actual efficiency gains in a physical sense, in line with the formula set out in Article 2(6) and (6a) of Directive 2012/27/EU, as amended by this Directive, involves various large economic*** |

***operators: energy generators, including power plants and CHP plants, transmission network distributors and the consumer market, which is the last link in the chain of energy consumption.***

Or. pl

*Justification*

*This amendment concerns amendment 31 to the draft report.*

**Amendment 243**
**Benedek Jávor**
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 19 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(19a) Taking into account the Statement by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on the exemplary role of their buildings in the context of the Energy Efficiency Directive [1a] , it should be emphasised that the reporting on progress on renovations should equally be part of the reporting measures regarding public buildings in Article 5 of this Directive.*** |

***[1a] Directive 2012/27 /EU http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-%2f%2fEP%2f%2fTEXT%2bTA%2bP7-TA-2012-0306%2b0%2bDOC%2bXML%2bV0%2f%2fEN&language=EN***

Or. en

*Justification*

*The European Institutions have a special responsibility to demonstrate that they implement the provisions they have been legislating on.*

**Amendment 244**
**Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Inmaculada Rodríguez-Piñero Fernández, José Blanco López**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 19 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(19a) Local and regional authorities should be given a leading role in the development and design, execution and assessment of the measures laid down in the Directive, so they are able properly to address the specific features of their own climate, culture and society.*** |

Or. es

*Justification*

*Parliament's resolution of February 2016 highlighted the role of local and regional authorities in developing EU policies in fields such as climate change, energy security and urban growth, in which energy savings and efficiency measures, and renewables, are key. The regions need to be involved at all levels so there is better coordination and interaction, especially in countries with a high degree of decentralisation and transferred powers.*

**Amendment 245**
**Theresa Griffin, Jude Kirton-Darling, Clare Moody, Jeppe Kofod**

**Proposal for a directive**
**Recital 20 a (new)**

| *Text proposed by the Commission* | *Amendment* |
|---|---|
| | ***(20a) Whereas workplaces are primary sites for the development and implementation of the measures proposed, and workers engagement and participation in energy efficiency programmes is therefore crucial for their success. To ensure implementation, involvement of workers through social dialogue in the formulation of policy and the development of skills and education programmes is of paramount importance, as well as measures ensuring good*** |

***working conditions and health and security at work. National Energy Efficiency Funds (NEEFs), as provided for in Article 20 of Directive 2012/27/EU, should therefore remain oriented towards these objectives.***

Or. en