



2016/0382(COD)

28.6.2017

AMENDMENT

38 - 222

Draft opinion

Bas Eickhout

(PE604.535v01-00)

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council
on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast)

Proposal for a directive

(COM(2016)0767 – C8-0500/2016 – 2016/0382(COD))

Amendment 38

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council has been substantially amended several times. Since further amendments are to be made, that Directive should be recast in the interests of clarity.

Amendment

(1) Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council has been substantially amended several times, ***including by Directive (EU) 2015/1513 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 amending Directive 98/70/EC relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels.*** Since further amendments are to be made, that Directive should be recast in the interests of clarity.

Or. en

Amendment 39

Marie-Christine Arnautu

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Promoting renewable forms of energy is one of the goals of the Union energy policy. The increased use of energy from renewable sources, together with energy savings and increased energy efficiency, constitutes an important part of the package of measures needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and comply with the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the Union 2030 energy and climate framework, including the binding target to cut emissions in the Union by at least 40 % below 1990 levels by 2030 . It also has an important part to play in promoting the security of energy supply,

Amendment

(2) Promoting renewable forms of energy is one of the goals of the Union energy policy. The increased use of energy from renewable sources, together with energy savings and increased energy efficiency, constitutes an important part of the package of measures needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and comply with the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the Union 2030 energy and climate framework, including the binding target to cut emissions in the Union by at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. It also has an important part to play in promoting the security of energy supply,

technological development and innovation and providing opportunities for employment and regional development, especially in rural and isolated areas or regions with low population density .

technological development and innovation and providing opportunities for employment and regional development, especially in rural and isolated areas or regions with low population density.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that the USA has withdrawn from the Paris Agreement, that Russia has not yet ratified it, and that the EU is being hypocritical when it claims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while pursuing a comprehensive free trade policy which promotes the relocation of jobs, favours the economies of the most polluting countries such as China and India, and encourages the use of international transport.

Or. fr

Amendment 40

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Gabriele Preuß, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) Greenhouse gas emissions reductions are of critical importance for the future of our planet; however they should not compete with other environment protection goals nor with improving air quality in general.

Or. en

Amendment 41

Marie-Christine Arnautu

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 3**

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) In particular, increasing technological improvements, incentives for the use and expansion of public transport, the use of energy efficiency technologies and the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources in the electricity, heating and cooling sectors as well as in the transport sector are very effective tools , together with energy efficiency measures , for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the Union and the Union's dependence on imported gas and oil .

Amendment

(3) In particular, increasing technological improvements, incentives for the use and expansion of public transport, the use of energy efficiency technologies and the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources in the electricity, heating and cooling sectors as well as in the transport sector are very effective tools, together with energy efficiency measures, for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the Union and the Union's dependence on imported gas and oil.
However, the Union should question whether the use of renewable is the right solution in terms of energy efficiency, economic competitiveness and the environment.

Or. fr

Amendment 42

Ismail Ertug, Nicola Caputo, Miltiadis Kyrkos, Gabriele Preuß, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) In particular, increasing technological improvements, incentives for the use and expansion of public transport, the use of energy efficiency technologies and the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources in the electricity, heating and cooling sectors as well as in the transport sector are very effective tools, together with energy efficiency measures, for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the Union and the Union's dependence on imported gas and oil.

Amendment

(3) In particular, increasing technological improvements, incentives for the use and expansion of public transport, the use of energy efficiency technologies and the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources in the electricity, heating and cooling sectors as well as in the transport sector ***as well as energy intensive industries (so called sectoral integration)*** are very effective tools, together with energy efficiency measures, for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the Union and the Union's dependence on imported gas and oil.

Amendment 43

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) In particular, increasing technological improvements, incentives for the use and expansion of public transport, the use of energy efficiency technologies and the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources in the electricity, heating and cooling sectors as well as in the transport sector are very effective tools, together with energy efficiency measures, for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the Union and the Union's dependence on imported gas and oil.

Amendment

(3) In particular, increasing technological improvements, incentives for the use and expansion of public transport, ***including green taxation and application of polluter-payer principle***, the use of energy efficiency technologies and the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources in the electricity, heating and cooling sectors as well as in the transport ***and logistics*** sector are very effective tools, together with energy efficiency measures, for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the Union and the Union's dependence on imported gas and oil.

Amendment 44

Merja Kyllönen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) In particular, increasing technological improvements, incentives for the use and expansion of public transport, the use of energy efficiency technologies and the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources in the electricity, heating and cooling sectors as well as in the transport sector are very effective tools,

Amendment

(3) In particular, increasing technological improvements, incentives for the use and expansion of public transport ***and by creating a long-term perspective for investment in new and emerging technological innovation in logistics***, the use of energy efficiency technologies and the promotion of the use of energy from

together with energy efficiency measures, for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the Union and the Union's dependence on imported gas and oil.

renewable sources in the electricity, heating and cooling sectors as well as in the transport *and logistics* sector are very effective tools , together with energy efficiency measures, for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the Union and the Union's dependence on imported gas and oil.

Or. en

Amendment 45
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) On 2 December 2015 the "Circular Economy Package" and on 3 May 2011 the "EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020" was adopted.

Or. en

Amendment 46
Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6a) The European Parliament adopted on 4 April 2017 its resolution on Palm oil and deforestation of rainforests (2016/2222 (INI)).

Or. en

Amendment 47
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) It is thus appropriate to establish a Union binding target of at least **27%** share of renewable energy. Member States should define their **contribution to** the achievement of this target as part of their Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans through the governance process set out in Regulation [Governance].

Amendment

(7) It is thus appropriate to establish a Union binding target of at least **30%** share of renewable energy, **to be accompanied by national binding targets**. Member States should define their **policies and measures for** the achievement of this target as part of their Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans through the governance process set out in Regulation [Governance].

Or. en

Amendment 48
Maria Grapini

Proposal for a directive
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) It is thus appropriate to establish a Union binding target of at least 27 % share of renewable energy. Member States **should define** their contribution to the achievement of this target as part of their Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans through the governance process set out in Regulation [Governance].

Amendment

(7) It is thus appropriate to establish a Union binding target of at least 27 % share of renewable energy. Member States must **establish, uphold and demonstrate the contribution made by** their policies and measures for the achievement of this target as part of their Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans through the governance process set out in Regulation [Governance].

Or. ro

Amendment 49
Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Gabriele Preuß, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) It is thus appropriate to establish a Union binding target of at least **27%** share of renewable energy. Member States should define their contribution to the achievement of this target as part of their Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans through the governance process set out in Regulation [Governance].

Amendment

(7) It is thus appropriate to establish a Union binding target of at least **35%** share of renewable energy. Member States should define their contribution to the achievement of this target as part of their Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans through the governance process set out in Regulation [Governance].

Or. en

Amendment 50
Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The establishment of a Union binding renewable energy target for 2030 would continue to encourage the development of technologies which generate renewable energy and provide certainty for investors. A target defined at the Union level would leave greater flexibility for Member States to meet their greenhouse gas reduction targets in the most cost-effective manner in accordance with their specific circumstances, energy mixes and capacities to produce renewable energy.

Amendment

(8) The establishment of a Union binding renewable energy target for 2030 would continue to encourage the development of technologies which generate renewable energy and provide certainty for investors. A target defined at the Union level would leave greater flexibility for Member States to meet their greenhouse gas reduction targets in the most cost-effective manner in accordance with their specific circumstances, energy mixes and capacities to produce renewable energy, ***by encouraging them to grasp the opportunities offered by cooperation mechanisms.***

Or. it

Amendment 51
Maria Grapini

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The establishment of a Union binding renewable energy target for 2030 would continue to encourage the development of technologies which generate renewable energy and provide certainty for investors. A target defined at the Union level would leave greater flexibility for Member States to meet their greenhouse gas reduction targets in the most cost-effective manner in accordance with their specific circumstances, energy mixes and capacities to produce renewable energy.

Amendment

(8) The establishment of a Union binding renewable energy target for 2030 would continue to encourage the development of technologies which generate renewable energy and provide certainty for investors. A target defined at the Union level would leave greater flexibility for Member States to meet their greenhouse gas reduction targets in the most cost-effective manner in accordance with their specific circumstances, *the* energy mixes *established individually by each Member State* and capacities to produce renewable energy.

Or. ro

Amendment 52
Maria Grapini

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) In order to meet their greenhouse gas reduction targets in the most cost-effective manner, the Member States should each have the right to decide on their own energy mix and national contributions to the binding EU target for 2030, without the need for national targets or binding trajectories over and above their commitments.

Or. ro

Amendment 53
Deirdre Clune

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) The European Commission Communication on a “European Strategy for Low-Emission Mobility” of 20 July 2016 highlights the importance of advanced biofuels for aviation, a sector which, unlike many other transport modes, will continue to rely on liquid hydrocarbon fuels for the foreseeable future.

Or. en

Justification

For consistency, it is important to recall the EU’s general policy orientations and objectives. At present, advanced biofuels are one of the only viable medium-term solutions to move towards the decarbonisation of the aviation sector.

Amendment 54
Maria Grapini

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8b) The binding EU 2030 renewable energy objective must be achieved by promoting technological innovation at this level, particularly in with regard to revolutionary or highly advanced technologies, through direct EU funding and by streamlining the Single Market in a bid to achieve commercial profitability as soon as possible.

Or. ro

Amendment 55

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Gabriele Preuß, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Member States should take additional measures in the event that the share of renewables at the Union level does not meet the Union trajectory towards the at least **27%** renewable energy target. As set out in Regulation [Governance], if an ambition gap is identified by the Commission during the assessment of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans, the Commission may take measures at Union level in order to ensure the achievement of the target. If a delivery gap is identified by the Commission during the assessment of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Progress Reports, Member States should apply the measures set out in Regulation [Governance], which are giving them enough flexibility to choose.

Amendment

(10) Member States should take additional measures in the event that the share of renewables at the Union level does not meet the Union trajectory towards the at least **35%** renewable energy target. As set out in Regulation [Governance], if an ambition gap is identified by the Commission during the assessment of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans, the Commission may take measures at Union level in order to ensure the achievement of the target. If a delivery gap is identified by the Commission during the assessment of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Progress Reports, Member States should apply the measures set out in Regulation [Governance], which are giving them enough flexibility to choose.

Or. en

Amendment 56

Maria Grapini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11a) In order to achieve the Union targets, a financial framework is necessary to allow Member States to provide funding for renewable energy sources while complying with state aid rules. This should be used in particular where there are difficulties in reducing dependence on fossil fuels for energy.

Amendment 57
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) Support schemes for electricity generated from renewable sources have proved to be an effective way of fostering deployment of renewable electricity. If and when Member States decide to implement support schemes, such support should be provided in a form that is as non-distortive as possible for the functioning of electricity markets. To this end, an increasing number of Member States allocate support in a form where support is granted in addition to market revenues.

Amendment

(15) Support schemes for electricity generated from renewable sources have proved to be an effective way of fostering deployment of renewable electricity. If and when Member States decide to implement support schemes, such support should be provided in a form that is as non-distortive as possible for the functioning of electricity markets. To this end, an increasing number of Member States allocate support in a form where support is granted in addition to market revenues. ***Support schemes for electricity from renewable sources should not undermine the principles of the circular economy and the waste hierarchy which rank waste management options according to their sustainability and give the highest priority to preventing and recycling of waste.***

Or. en

Amendment 58
Marie-Christine Arnautu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) ***Support schemes for electricity generated from renewable sources have proved to be an effective way of fostering deployment of renewable electricity.*** If and when Member States decide to implement

Amendment

(15) ***In several Member States, renewable energies such as wind and solar power, in spite of receiving considerable public aid and subsidies, have shown poor energy efficiency and***

support schemes, such support should be provided in a form that is as non-distortion as possible for the functioning of electricity markets. To this end, an increasing number of Member States allocate support in a form where support is granted in addition to market revenues.

have *been subject to fierce criticism for the mismanagement to which they are prone*. If and when Member States decide to implement support schemes, such support should be provided in a form that is as non-distortion as possible for the functioning of electricity markets. To this end, an increasing number of Member States allocate support in a form where support is granted in addition to market revenues.

Or. fr

Amendment 59
Maria Grapini

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15a) EU state aid implementation rules must be updated to attract maximum investment and encourage communities to use renewable energy.

Or. ro

Amendment 60
Jozo Radoš, Dominique Riquet, Ivan Jakovčić

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16a) To reach the consumers and therefore to contribute towards the overall 27% target, the priority dispatch for renewable electricity installations greater than 500kW should be properly set;

Or. en

Amendment 61

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Gabriele Preuß, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) It is necessary to set transparent and unambiguous rules for calculating the share of energy from renewable sources and for defining those sources.

Amendment

(20) It is necessary to set ***comprehensive***, transparent and unambiguous rules for calculating the share of energy from renewable sources and for defining those sources.

Or. en

Justification

It is important to ensure maximum consistency between all fields of European legislation, and to always keep in mind a global perspective.

Amendment 62

Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive

Recital 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20a) There is a need to spread awareness that using renewable energies has averted the generation of around 388 million gross tonnes of CO₂ and led to a drop in demand for fossil fuels in the EU of 116 Mtoe (2013 figures).

Or. it

Amendment 63

Marie-Christine Arnautu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) Some Member States have a large share of aviation in their gross final consumption of energy. In view of the current technological and regulatory constraints that prevent the commercial use of biofuels in aviation, it is appropriate to provide a partial exemption for such Member States, by excluding from the calculation of their gross final consumption of energy in national air transport, the amount by which they exceed one-and-a-half times the Union average gross final consumption of energy in aviation in 2005, as assessed by Eurostat, i.e. 6,18 %. Cyprus and Malta, due to their insular and peripheral character, rely on aviation as a mode of transport, which is essential for their citizens and their economy. As a result, Cyprus and Malta have a gross final consumption of energy in national air transport which is disproportionately high, i.e. more than three times the Union average in 2005, and are thus disproportionately affected by the current technological and regulatory constraints. For those Member States it is therefore appropriate to provide that the exemption should cover the amount by which they exceed the Union average gross final consumption of energy in aviation in 2005 as assessed by Eurostat, i.e. 4,12 %.

Amendment

(Does not affect the English version.)

Or. fr

Amendment 64
Isabella De Monte

Proposal for a directive
Recital 24 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24a) In the field of air transport, besides the objectives set in this Directive, the broader goals established in the Paris Agreement should also be taken into account. These will be difficult to achieve without full implementation of the Single European Sky, which will make for huge savings in fuel consumption.

Or. it

Amendment 65
Isabella De Monte

Proposal for a directive
Recital 24 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24b) In the field of road transport, driverless cars or connected cars can offer valuable assistance in decreasing greenhouse gas emissions not only because they can help remedy traffic congestion but also because they optimise infrastructure use.

Or. it

Amendment 66
Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25) In order to ensure that Annex IX takes into account the principles of the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament

(25) In order to ensure that Annex IX takes into account the principles of the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament

and of the Council¹⁷, the Union sustainability criteria, and the need to ensure that the Annex does not create additional demand for land while promoting the use of wastes and residues, the Commission, when regularly evaluating the Annex, should consider the inclusion of additional feedstocks that do not cause significant distortive effects on markets for (by-)products, wastes or residues.

¹⁷ Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

and of the Council¹⁷, the Union sustainability criteria, ***the Common Agricultural Policy framework***, and the need to ensure that the Annex does not create additional demand for land while promoting the use of wastes and residues, the Commission, when regularly evaluating the Annex, should consider the inclusion of additional feedstocks that do not cause significant distortive effects on markets for (by-)products, wastes or residues.

¹⁷ Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

Or. en

Amendment 67 **Andor Deli**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 25 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) In order to facilitate the penetration of renewable energy in the transport sector, each Member State should endeavour to gradually increase the share of renewable energy supplied for transport from at least 10% in 2020 to at least 15% in 2030, expressed in terms of national share of final energy consumption and calculated according to the methodology set out in Article 7.

Or. en

Justification

In order to meet the EU's overall decarbonisation goal of 30% in non-ETS sectors including transport and reach at least 27% renewables use by 2030, the EU must not roll back its 2020

ambitions for transport. Consistent with growth ambitions in other sectors, each Member State shall endeavour to gradually increase its share of renewable energy in transport to a minimum of 15% by 2030.

Amendment 68

Jozo Radoš, Dominique Riquet, Ivan Jakovčić

Proposal for a directive

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) Member States should *be encouraged to pursue* all appropriate forms of cooperation in relation to the objectives set out in this Directive. Such cooperation can take place at all levels, bilaterally or multilaterally. Apart from the mechanisms with effect on target renewable energy share calculation and target compliance, which are exclusively provided for in this Directive, namely statistical transfers between Member States, joint projects and joint support schemes, cooperation can also take the form of, for example, exchanges of information and best practices, as provided for, in particular, in the e-platform established by Regulation [Governance], and other voluntary coordination between all types of support schemes.

Amendment

(27) Member States should *ensure* all appropriate forms of cooperation in relation to the objectives set out in this Directive. Such cooperation can take place at all levels, bilaterally or multilaterally. Apart from the mechanisms with effect on target renewable energy share calculation and target compliance, which are exclusively provided for in this Directive, namely statistical transfers between Member States, joint projects and joint support schemes, cooperation can also take the form of, for example, exchanges of information and best practices, as provided for, in particular, in the e-platform established by Regulation [Governance], and other voluntary coordination between all types of support schemes. ***The Commission should monitor and evaluate measures taken at national level in order to ensure the collective achievement of the EU 27% energy target. If the Commission concludes that the targets, objectives and contributions of the national plans are insufficient for the collective achievement of the EU overall 27% target, the Commission should require the revision of Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans.***

Or. en

Amendment 69

Maria Grapini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) Member States should be encouraged to pursue all appropriate forms of cooperation in relation to the objectives set out in this Directive. Such cooperation can take place at all levels, bilaterally or multilaterally. Apart from the mechanisms with effect on target renewable energy share calculation and target compliance, which are exclusively provided for in this Directive, namely statistical transfers between Member States, joint projects and joint support schemes, cooperation can also take the form of, for example, exchanges of information and best practices, as provided for, in particular, in the e-platform established by Regulation [Governance], and other voluntary coordination between all types of support schemes.

Amendment

(27) Member States should be encouraged to pursue all appropriate forms of cooperation in relation to the objectives set out in this Directive ***in order to obtain as comprehensive a consensus as possible on a common energy policy in the Union and bring the positions of the Member States into line.*** Such cooperation can take place at all levels, bilaterally or multilaterally. Apart from the mechanisms with effect on target renewable energy share calculation and target compliance, which are exclusively provided for in this Directive, namely statistical transfers between Member States, joint projects and joint support schemes, cooperation can also take the form of, for example, exchanges of information and best practices, as provided for, in particular, in the e-platform established by Regulation [Governance], and other voluntary coordination between all types of support schemes.

Or. ro

Amendment 70

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission

(31) The coherence between the objectives of this Directive and the Union's ***other environmental legislation*** should be ensured. In particular, during the assessment, planning or licensing

Amendment

(31) The coherence between the objectives of this Directive and the Union's ***legislation, especially environmental,*** should be ensured. In particular, during the assessment, planning or licensing

procedures for renewable energy installations, Member States should take account of all Union *environmental* legislation and the contribution made by renewable energy sources towards meeting environmental and climate change objectives, in particular when compared to non-renewable energy installations.

procedures for renewable energy installations, Member States should take account of all Union legislation, *including environmental*, and the contribution made by renewable energy sources towards meeting environmental and climate change objectives, in particular when compared to non-renewable energy installations.

Or. en

Justification

It is important to ensure maximum consistency between all fields of European legislation, and to always keep in mind a global perspective.

Amendment 71 **Nicola Caputo**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 37**

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) Lengthy administrative procedures constitute a major administrative barrier and are costly. The simplification of permit-granting processes, associated with a clear time-limit for the decision to be taken by the respective authorities regarding the construction of the project should stimulate a more efficient handling of procedures thus reducing administrative costs.

Amendment

(37) Lengthy administrative procedures constitute a major administrative barrier and are costly. The simplification of permit-granting processes, associated with a clear time-limit for the decision to be taken by the respective authorities regarding the construction of the project should stimulate a more efficient handling of procedures thus reducing administrative costs; *the need to remove barriers also applies to renewable energy generating installations.*

Or. it

Amendment 72 **Nicola Caputo**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 40**

Text proposed by the Commission

(40) Information and training gaps, especially in the heating and cooling sector, should be removed in order to encourage the deployment of energy from renewable sources.

Amendment

(40) Information and training gaps, especially in the heating and cooling sector, should be removed in order to encourage the deployment of energy from renewable sources; ***generating energy at home can help make consumers more aware of their own energy consumption, hence contributing towards the goal of creating a consumer-centred Energy Union by encouraging them to take control of their energy consumption and invest in decentralised renewable energy.***

Or. it

Amendment 73

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Gabriele Preuß, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission

(45) It is important to provide information on how the supported electricity is allocated to final customers. In order to improve the quality of that information to consumers, Member States should ensure that guarantees of origin are issued for all units of renewable energy produced. In addition, with a view to avoiding double compensation, renewable energy producers already receiving financial support should not receive guarantees of origin. However, those guarantees of origin should be used for disclosure so that final consumers can receive clear, reliable and adequate evidence on the renewable origin of the relevant units of energy. Moreover, for electricity that received support, the guarantees of origin should be auctioned to

Amendment

(45) It is important to provide information on how the supported electricity is allocated to final customers. In order to improve the quality of that information to consumers, Member States should ensure that guarantees of origin are issued for all units of renewable energy produced. In addition, with a view to avoiding double compensation, renewable energy producers already receiving financial support should not receive guarantees of origin. However, those guarantees of origin should be used for disclosure so that final consumers can receive clear, reliable and adequate evidence on the renewable origin of the relevant units of energy. Moreover, for ***renewable*** electricity that received support, the guarantees of origin should be

the market and the revenues should be used to reduce public subsidies for renewable energy.

auctioned to the market and the revenues should be used to reduce public subsidies for renewable energy.

Or. en

Amendment 74

Jozo Radoš, Dominique Riquet, Ivan Jakovčić

Proposal for a directive

Recital 57

Text proposed by the Commission

(57) Several Member States have implemented measures in the heating and cooling sector to reach their 2020 renewable energy target. However, in the absence of binding national targets post-2020, the remaining national incentives may not be sufficient to reach the long-term decarbonisation goals for 2030 and 2050. In order to be in line with such goals, reinforce investor certainty and foster the development of a Union-wide renewable heating and cooling market, while respecting the energy efficiency first principle, it is appropriate to encourage the effort of Member States in the supply of renewable heating and cooling to contribute to the progressive increase of the share of renewable energy. Given the fragmented nature of some heating and cooling markets, it is of utmost importance to ensure flexibility in designing such an effort. It is also important to ensure that a potential uptake of renewable heating and cooling does not have detrimental environmental side-effects.

Amendment

(57) Several Member States have implemented measures in the heating and cooling sector to reach their 2020 renewable energy target. However, in the absence of binding national targets post-2020, the remaining national incentives may not be sufficient to reach the long-term decarbonisation goals for 2030 and 2050. In order to be in line with such goals, reinforce investor certainty and foster the development of a Union-wide renewable heating and cooling market, while respecting the energy efficiency first principle, it is appropriate to encourage the effort of Member States in the supply of renewable heating and cooling to contribute to the progressive increase of the share of renewable energy. Given the fragmented nature of some heating and cooling markets, it is of utmost importance to ensure flexibility in designing such an effort. It is also important to ensure that a potential uptake of renewable heating and cooling does not have detrimental environmental side-effects, ***in particular as regards air quality.***

Or. en

Justification

It is important to ensure that the revised Directive encourages renewable fuels which are

particularly beneficial not only for reduction of GHG emissions but also for air quality.

Amendment 75

Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive

Recital 59

Text proposed by the Commission

(59) The Energy Union strategy also recognised the role of the citizen in the energy transition, where citizens take ownership of the energy transition, benefit from new technologies to reduce their bills, and participate actively in the market.

Amendment

(59) The Energy Union strategy also recognised the role of the citizen in the energy transition, where citizens take ownership of the energy transition, benefit from new technologies to reduce their bills, and participate actively in the market; ***it is necessary to inform citizens on the benefits sustainable transport offers not only for the environment but also for transport efficiency, by reducing the costs arising from poor air quality and vehicle wear and tear.***

Or. it

Amendment 76

Maria Grapini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 59

Text proposed by the Commission

(59) The Energy Union strategy also recognised the role of the citizen in the energy transition, where citizens take ownership of the energy transition, benefit from new technologies to reduce their bills, and participate actively in the market.

Amendment

(59) The Energy Union strategy also recognised the role of the citizen in the energy transition, where citizens take ownership of the energy transition, benefit from new technologies to reduce their bills, and participate actively in the market. ***The use of information and communications technologies should be encouraged to ensure more efficient energy use in the home and more efficient power generation and transmission.***

Amendment 77

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 61 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(61a) The transport sector accounts for 32% of EU's total energy consumption, is responsible for 22% of total EU greenhouse gas emissions and its energy demand relies for 94% on oil, leading to energy dependency and vulnerability to price fluctuation. While the share of renewable energy in transport is gradually increasing, progress has been slow, partly due to policy uncertainty and low competitiveness of alternative fuels.

Or. en

Amendment 78

Marian-Jean Marinescu

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 61 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(61a) In the area of Intelligent Transport it is important to increase the development and deployment of electric mobility for road, as well as to accelerate the integration of advanced technologies into innovative rail by bringing forward the Shift to Rail initiative benefiting the clean public transport;

Or. en

Amendment 79
Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 61 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(61a) While facilitating the development of emerging forms of renewable energy production remains an important goal, it is also crucial to remember the important role and recognize the benefits to the functioning of energy systems of renewable energy production such as hydropower and biomass.

Or. en

Amendment 80
Marie-Christine Arnautu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 62

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(62) The European Strategy for a low-carbon mobility of July 2016 pointed out that food-based biofuels have a limited role in de carbonising the transport sector and should be gradually phased out and replaced by advanced biofuels. To prepare for the transition towards advanced biofuels and minimise the overall indirect land-use change impacts, it is appropriate to reduce the amount of biofuels and bioliquids produced from food and feed crops that can be counted towards the Union target set out in this Directive.

(62) The European Strategy for a low-carbon mobility of July 2016 pointed out that food-based biofuels have a limited role in de carbonising the transport sector and should be gradually phased out and replaced by advanced biofuels. To prepare for the transition towards advanced biofuels and minimise the overall indirect land-use change impacts, it is appropriate to reduce the amount of biofuels and bioliquids produced from food and feed crops that can be counted towards the Union target set out in this Directive. ***However, the Union and the Member States should adopt a clear and coherent approach to biofuels so as not to jeopardise the many European jobs involved, and European investments already made, in this sector. With this in mind, a distinction should be drawn***

between first-generation biofuels which harm the environment, such as some biodiesels using palm oil, for example, and those produced in harmony with the soil and the environment, such as bioethanol. Furthermore, encouragement should be given to the use of biofuels produced in the Member States so as to reduce the environmental footprint of their transport and promote the use of biofuels with less of an adverse impact on the environmental and social balance.

Or. fr

Amendment 81

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Gabriele Preuß, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 62

Text proposed by the Commission

(62) The European Strategy for a low-carbon mobility of July 2016 pointed out that food-based biofuels have a limited role in decarbonising the transport sector and should be gradually phased out and replaced by advanced biofuels. To prepare for the transition towards advanced biofuels and minimise the overall indirect land-use change impacts, it is appropriate to reduce the amount of biofuels and bioliquids produced from food and feed crops that can be counted towards the Union target set out in this Directive.

Amendment

(62) The European Strategy for a low-carbon mobility of July 2016 pointed out that ***strong incentives need to be provided to innovate in energies needed for the long-term decarbonisation of transport, such as electro-mobility, advanced biofuels and other alternative renewable fuels. It is also important to keep in mind that all fuels have their benefits and disadvantages, and therefore a diverse mix is necessary.*** Food-based biofuels have a limited role in decarbonising the transport sector and should be gradually phased out and replaced by advanced biofuels. To prepare for the transition towards advanced biofuels and minimise the overall indirect land-use change impacts, it is appropriate to reduce the amount of biofuels and bioliquids produced from food and feed crops that can be counted towards the Union target set out in

this Directive.

Or. en

Amendment 82

Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore Domenico Pogliese, Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Recital 62

Text proposed by the Commission

(62) The European Strategy for a low-carbon mobility of July 2016 pointed out that food-based biofuels have a limited role in decarbonising the transport sector **and should be gradually phased out and replaced by advanced biofuels. To prepare for the transition towards advanced biofuels and minimise the overall indirect land-use change impacts, it is appropriate to reduce the amount of biofuels and bioliquids produced from food and feed crops that can be counted towards the Union target set out in this Directive.**

Amendment

(62) The European Strategy for a low-carbon mobility of July 2016 pointed out that food-based biofuels have a limited role in decarbonising the transport sector. **In order to support the uptake of advanced biofuels and to restore investors' confidence in the mid to long term, the amount of sustainable crop-based biofuels that can be counted towards the Union target for the transport sector should not exceed 7% of the final consumption of energy, for the period 2021-2030.**

Or. en

Amendment 83

Jozo Radoš, Dominique Riquet, Ivan Jakovčić

Proposal for a directive

Recital 63 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(63a) Further incentives (e.g. making advanced fuels cost-competitive) to increase the level of advanced biofuels in aviation and transport sectors are necessary to overcome the lack of commercial viability;

Or. en

Amendment 84
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Recital 63 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(63a) The Commission should take immediate measures to phase vegetable oils including palm oil as a component of biofuels, that drive deforestation and increase competition for land for the production of food and feed, put at risk our ecosystems or do not significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as soon as possible but at latest by 2020. Furthermore, the contribution of transport fuels from palm oil and its derivatives to the share of renewables in transport should be limited until global peatland conversion is halted.

Or. en

Amendment 85
Jozo Radoš, Dominique Riquet, Ivan Jakovčić

Proposal for a directive
Recital 63 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(63b) In order to help them to tackle the challenge of the transformation needed in the transport sector, Member States should fully utilise available EU financing possibilities to help aviation sector and shipping industry to cover initial costs in the transition period.

Or. en

Amendment 86
Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Gabriele

Preuß, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 64

Text proposed by the Commission

(64) Advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, and renewable electricity in transport can contribute to low carbon emissions, stimulating the decarbonisation of the Union transport sector in a cost-effective manner, and improving inter alia energy diversification in the transport sector while promoting innovation, growth and jobs in the Union economy and reducing reliance on energy imports. The incorporation obligation on fuels suppliers should encourage continuous development of advanced fuels, including biofuels, and it is important to ensure that the incorporation obligation also incentivises improvements in the greenhouse gas performance of the fuels supplied to meet it. The Commission should assess the greenhouse gas performance, technical innovation and sustainability of those fuels.

Amendment

(64) ***In respect of the sustainability criteria***, advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, and renewable electricity in transport can contribute to low carbon emissions, stimulating the decarbonisation of the Union transport sector in a cost-effective manner, and improving inter alia energy diversification in the transport sector while promoting innovation, growth and jobs in the Union economy and reducing reliance on energy imports. ***Concrete measures at both the demand and the supply side should be put in place to incentivise the transition towards the renewable electrification of transport.*** The incorporation obligation on fuels suppliers should encourage continuous development of advanced fuels, including biofuels, and it is important to ensure that the incorporation obligation also incentivises improvements in the greenhouse gas performance of the fuels supplied to meet it. The Commission should assess the greenhouse gas performance, technical innovation and sustainability of those fuels.

Or. en

Amendment 87
Marie-Christine Arnautu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 64

Text proposed by the Commission

(64) Advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, and renewable electricity in transport can contribute to low carbon emissions, stimulating the decarbonisation of the Union transport sector in a cost-effective manner, and improving inter alia energy diversification in the transport sector while promoting innovation, growth and jobs in the Union economy and reducing reliance on energy imports. ***The incorporation obligation on fuels suppliers should encourage*** continuous development of advanced fuels, including biofuels, and it is important to ***ensure that the incorporation obligation also incentivises improvements in the greenhouse gas performance of the fuels supplied to meet it.*** The Commission should assess the greenhouse gas performance, technical innovation and sustainability of those fuels.

Amendment

(64) Advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, and renewable electricity in transport can contribute to low carbon emissions, stimulating the decarbonisation of the Union transport sector in a cost-effective manner, and improving inter alia energy diversification in the transport sector while promoting innovation, growth and jobs in the Union economy and reducing reliance on energy imports. ***While the*** continuous development of advanced fuels, including biofuels ***should be encouraged,*** and it is important to ***improve greenhouse gas performance of the fuels supplied to meet*** the incorporation obligation, ***it is up to the Member States, in their own national legislation, to determine the incorporation level for fuel suppliers.*** The Commission should assess the greenhouse gas performance, technical innovation and sustainability of those fuels.

Or. fr

Amendment 88
Merja Kyllönen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 64 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(64a) As a means to decarbonise the shipping sector BioLNG use should be promoted for use in sector. BioLNG produced from wastes through anaerobic digestion have high GHG savings potential. BioLNG, is a drop-in fuel for LNG powered ships, and the guarantee of origin system for biogas should be developed to allow grid injection of

biomethane to meet the demand in ports.

Or. en

Justification

The GHG savings brought by biogas used in the shipping sector are among the highest, especially if dirtiest marine fuels are replaced. BioLNG also benefits from the lower local air pollutants in the same way as LNG.

Amendment 89

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 65

Text proposed by the Commission

(65) The promotion of low carbon fossil fuels that are produced from fossil waste streams can also contribute towards the policy objectives of energy diversification and transport decarbonisation. It is therefore appropriate to include those fuels in the incorporation obligation on fuel suppliers.

Amendment

(65) The promotion of low carbon fossil fuels that are produced from fossil waste streams can also contribute towards the policy objectives of energy diversification and transport decarbonisation. It is therefore appropriate to include those fuels in the incorporation obligation on fuel suppliers. ***But those fuels cannot be considered renewable, and therefore should be addressed in a dedicated legislative text.***

Or. en

Amendment 90

Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore Domenico Pogliese, Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Recital 65

Text proposed by the Commission

(65) The promotion of low carbon fossil fuels that are produced from ***fossil waste*** streams can also contribute towards the

Amendment

(65) The promotion of low carbon fossil fuels that are produced from ***low carbon fuel*** streams can also contribute towards

policy objectives of energy diversification and transport decarbonisation. It is therefore appropriate to include those fuels in the incorporation obligation on fuel suppliers.

the policy objectives of energy diversification and transport decarbonisation. It is therefore appropriate to include those fuels in the incorporation obligation on fuel suppliers.

Or. en

Amendment 91
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital 65 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(65a) Following the waste hierarchy and the cascading use principle, food and feed applications should be prioritised over energy use.

Or. en

Amendment 92
Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 66

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(66) Feedstocks which have low indirect land use change impacts when used for biofuels, ***should*** be promoted for their contribution to the decarbonisation of the economy. Especially feedstocks for advanced biofuels, for which technology is more innovative and less mature and therefore needs a higher level of support, should be included in an annex to this Directive. In order to ensure that this annex is up to date with the latest technological developments while avoiding unintended negative effects, ***an*** evaluation ***should*** take

(66) Feedstocks which have low indirect land use change impacts when used for biofuels, ***will*** be promoted for their contribution to the decarbonisation of the economy. Especially feedstocks for advanced biofuels, for which technology is more innovative and less mature and therefore needs a higher level of support, should be included in an annex to this Directive. In order to ensure that this annex is up to date with the latest technological developments while avoiding unintended negative effects, ***and to identify possible***

place after the adoption of the Directive in order to assess the possibility to extend the annex to new feedstocks.

*loopholes in the legislation, a regular evaluation will take place after the adoption of the Directive, in order to assess the possibility to extend the annex to new **sustainable** feedstocks **and to address potential weaknesses of the legislation.***

Or. en

Amendment 93

Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore Domenico Pogliese, Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Recital 68 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(68a) The existing synergy between two major EU policies, the Energy Union Framework and the Circular Economy Package should be further promoted in order to ensure the most efficient use of the raw materials and the most valuable environmental outcome.

Or. en

Amendment 94

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Gabriele Preuß, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 71

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(71) The production of agricultural raw material for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, and the incentives for their use provided for in this Directive, should not have the effect of encouraging the destruction of biodiverse lands. Such finite resources, recognised in various international instruments to be of value to

(71) The production of agricultural raw material for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, and the incentives for their use provided for in this Directive, should **respect sustainable production criteria, and should** not have the effect of encouraging the destruction of biodiverse lands. Such finite resources, recognised in

all mankind, should be preserved. It is therefore necessary to provide sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions savings criteria ensuring that biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels qualify for the incentives only when it is guaranteed that the agricultural raw material does not originate in biodiverse areas or, in the case of areas designated for nature protection purposes or for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species, the relevant competent authority demonstrates that the production of the agricultural raw material does not interfere with such purposes. Forests should be considered as biodiverse according to the *sustainability* criteria, where they are primary forests in accordance with the definition used by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) in its Global Forest Resource Assessment, or where they are protected by national nature protection law. Areas where the collection of non-wood forest products occurs should be considered to be biodiverse forests, provided the human impact is small. Other types of forests as defined by the FAO, such as modified natural forests, semi-natural forests and plantations, should not be considered as primary forests. Having regard, furthermore, to the highly biodiverse nature of certain grasslands, both temperate and tropical, including highly biodiverse savannahs, steppes, scrublands and prairies, biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels made from agricultural raw materials originating in such lands should not qualify for the incentives provided for by this Directive. The Commission should establish appropriate criteria to define such highly biodiverse grasslands in accordance with the best available scientific evidence and relevant international standards.

various international instruments to be of value to all mankind, should be preserved. It is therefore necessary to provide sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions savings criteria ensuring that biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels qualify for the incentives only when it is guaranteed that the agricultural raw material does not originate in biodiverse areas or, in the case of areas designated for nature protection purposes or for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species, the relevant competent authority demonstrates that the production of the agricultural raw material does not interfere with such purposes. Forests should be considered as biodiverse according to the *sustainability* criteria, where they are primary forests in accordance with the definition used by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) in its Global Forest Resource Assessment, or where they are protected by national nature protection law. Areas where the collection of non-wood forest products occurs should be considered to be biodiverse forests, provided the human impact is small. Other types of forests as defined by the FAO, such as modified natural forests, semi-natural forests and plantations, should not be considered as primary forests. Having regard, furthermore, to the highly biodiverse nature of certain grasslands, both temperate and tropical, including highly biodiverse savannahs, steppes, scrublands and prairies, biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels made from agricultural raw materials originating in such lands should not qualify for the incentives provided for by this Directive. The Commission should establish appropriate criteria to define such highly biodiverse grasslands in accordance with the best available scientific evidence and relevant international standards.

Or. en

Amendment 95

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 74

Text proposed by the Commission

(74) In the framework of the Common Agricultural Policy Union, farmers **should** comply with a comprehensive set of environmental requirements in order to receive direct support. Compliance with those requirements can be most effectively verified in the context of agricultural policy. ***Including those requirements in the sustainability scheme is not appropriate as the sustainability criteria for bioenergy should set out rules that are objective and apply globally. Verification of compliance under this Directive would also risk causing unnecessary administrative burden.***

Amendment

(74) In the framework of the Common Agricultural Policy Union, farmers **will** comply with a comprehensive set of environmental requirements in order to receive direct support. Compliance with those requirements can be most effectively verified in the context of agricultural policy. ***Environmental and health damages cannot be a counterpart to greenhouse gas emissions savings.***

Or. en

Amendment 96

Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 76 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(76a) Risk-based approach is carried out starting at country level. If requirements of single criterion cannot be fulfilled by national and/or sub-national legislation or monitoring systems, the information regarding that part should be provided at supply base level in order to reduce the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass production.

Justification

Risk-based approach is carried out criterion by criterion and lack of legislation or monitoring systems for one criterion still allows country-based approach to other criteria.

Amendment 97
Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 80

Text proposed by the Commission

(80) Based on experience in the practical implementation of the Union sustainability criteria, it is appropriate to **strengthen** the role of voluntary international and national certification schemes for verification of compliance with the sustainability criteria in a harmonised manner.

Amendment

(80) Based on experience in the practical implementation of the Union sustainability criteria, it is appropriate to **note** the role of voluntary international and national certification schemes for verification of compliance with the sustainability criteria in a harmonised manner.

Or. en

Justification

Certification is a voluntary market-based tool and should therefore stay as such. It is not the role of the EU legislation to strengthen certification schemes.

Amendment 98
Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 88

Text proposed by the Commission

(88) If land with high stocks of carbon in its soil or vegetation is converted for the cultivation of raw materials for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, some of the stored carbon will generally be released

Amendment

(88) If land with high stocks of carbon in its soil or vegetation is converted for the cultivation of raw materials for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, some of the stored carbon will generally be released

into the atmosphere, leading to the formation of carbon dioxide. The resulting negative greenhouse gas impact can offset the positive greenhouse gas impact of the biofuels, bioliquids or biomass fuels, in some cases by a wide margin. The full carbon effects of such conversion *should* therefore be taken into account in calculating the greenhouse gas emission saving of particular biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. This is necessary to ensure that the greenhouse gas emission saving calculation takes into account the totality of the carbon effects of the use of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.

into the atmosphere, leading to the formation of carbon dioxide. The resulting negative greenhouse gas impact can offset the positive greenhouse gas impact of the biofuels, bioliquids or biomass fuels, in some cases by a wide margin. The full carbon effects of such conversion *will* therefore be taken into account in calculating the greenhouse gas emission saving of particular biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. This is necessary to ensure that the greenhouse gas emission saving calculation takes into account the totality of the carbon effects of the use of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.

Or. en

Amendment 99
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Recital 101

Text proposed by the Commission

(101) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely to achieve at least **27%** share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

Amendment

(101) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely to achieve at least **30%** share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

Or. en

Amendment 100

Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore Domenico Pogliese, Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Recital 101

Text proposed by the Commission

(101) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely to achieve at least 27% share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union . In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

Amendment

(101) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely to achieve at least 27% share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy **and a 10% share of energy from renewable sources in each Member State's transport energy consumption** by 2030, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union . In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

Or. en

Amendment 101

Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

This Directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. It sets **a binding Union target** for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030. It also lays down rules on financial support to electricity produced from renewable sources, self-consumption of renewable

Amendment

This Directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. It sets **mandatory Union and national targets** for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030. It also lays down rules on financial support to electricity produced from renewable sources, self-consumption of renewable

electricity, and renewable energy use in the heating and cooling and transport sectors, regional cooperation between Member States and with third countries, guarantees of origin, administrative procedures and information and training. It establishes sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.

electricity, and renewable energy use in the heating and cooling and transport sectors, regional cooperation between Member States and with third countries, guarantees of origin, administrative procedures, and information and training. It establishes sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.

Or. en

Amendment 102
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) ‘energy from renewable sources’ means energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar (solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) and , ***geothermal energy***, ambient ***heat***, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases;

Amendment

(a) ‘energy from renewable sources’ means energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar (solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) and ambient ***energy***, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases;

Or. en

Justification

Geothermal energy is already included in the definition of ambient energy. To avoid confusion it should be deleted from definition of renewable energy sources. The term ambient heat should be replaced with ambient energy to better reflect its nature and the fact that it can also be converted to electricity in some cases.

Amendment 103
Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) 'fuel' means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance that can be used to release energy from various sources;

Or. en

Amendment 104
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) ‘ambient *heat*’ means *heat* energy at a useful temperature level which *is extracted or captured by means of heat pumps that need electricity or other auxiliary energy to function, and which* can be stored in the ambient air, beneath the surface of solid earth or in surface water. *The reported values shall be established on the basis of the same methodology used for the reporting of heat energy extracted or captured by heat pumps;*

(b) ‘ambient *energy*’ means *thermal* energy at a useful temperature level which can be stored in the ambient air, beneath the surface of solid earth or in surface water;

Or. en

Justification

The new definition of ambient heat should be changed to ambient energy to better reflect on its physical nature and the fact that it can be in some cases converted to electricity. The definition proposed by the Commission considers ambient heat as renewable only in case a heat pump is used. However, the use of a heat pump is not an indispensable factor for use of ambient energy. Accordingly, the referral to heat pumps should be deleted from the definition.

Amendment 105
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) 'biomass' means the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture, including ***vegetal and animal substances, forestry and related industries including fisheries and aquaculture***, as well as the biodegradable fraction of waste, including industrial and municipal waste of biological origin ;

Amendment

(c) 'biomass' means the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture, including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of waste, including industrial and municipal waste of biological origin, ***and biological material, including bacteria***;

Or. en

Justification

Bacteria are a form of renewable biomass that grow with or without photosynthesis.

Amendment 106
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point g

Text proposed by the Commission

(g) 'biofuels' means liquid fuel for transport produced from biomass;

Amendment

(g) 'biofuels' means liquid fuel for transport produced from biomass ***or by biomass***;

Or. en

Justification

Biomass like bacteria, can act as the biological catalyst which produces fuel directly as a product of biomass growth (made by biomass).

Amendment 107
Andor Deli

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point g a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- (ga) 'highly sustainable crop based biofuels' means biofuels that**
- are produced from cereals, other starch-rich crops, sugars and oil crops, and**
 - save at least 70% GHG emissions compared to fossil fuel according to the methodology in article 28 (1) from 2021, increasing to at least 80% by 2030; and**
 - are produced from feedstocks obtained in accordance with the requirements and standards under the provisions referred to Article 93 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy; or are certified to comply with an equivalent set of sustainability standards.**

Or. en

Justification

Crop based biofuels achieving at least 70% GHG emissions and produced from feedstock produced in accordance with the Common agricultural policy cross compliance criteria should no count towards the cap of article 7.1 4th paragraph but be entitled to contribute to the low emissions fuels blending obligation for the purpose of Article 25.

Amendment 108

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point g a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- (ga) 'highly sustainable crop based**

biofuels' means biofuels that

- *have limited impact on food and water availability;*
- *save at least 70% GHG emissions compared to fossil fuel according to the methodology in article 28 (1) from 2021, increasing to at least 80% by 2030;*
- *are produced from feedstocks obtained in accordance with the requirements and standards under the provisions referred to Article 93 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural Policy ; or are certified to comply with an equivalent set of sustainability standards.*

Or. en

Amendment 109

Jozo Radoš, Dominique Riquet, Ivan Jakovčić

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point g a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ga) 'highly sustainable crop based biofuels' means biofuels that

- *are produced from cereals, other starch-rich crops, sugars and oil crops, and*
- *save at least 70% GHG emissions compared to fossil fuel according to the methodology in article 28 (1) from 2021, increasing to at least 80% by 2030; and*
- *are produced from feedstocks obtained in accordance with the requirements and standards under the provisions referred to Article 93 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council*

of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy; or are certified to comply with an equivalent set of sustainability standards.

Or. en

Justification

Crop based biofuels achieving at least 70% GHG emissions and produced from feedstock produced in accordance with the Common agricultural policy cross compliance criteria should no count towards the cap of article 7.1 4th paragraph but be entitled to contribute to the low emissions fuels blending obligation for the purpose of Article 25.

Amendment 110
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point y

Text proposed by the Commission

(y) 'waste heat or cold' means heat or cold which is generated as by-product in industrial *or power generation installations* and which would be dissipated unused in air or water without access to a district heating or cooling system;

Amendment

(y) 'waste heat or cold' means heat or cold which is generated as by-product in industrial *installations or in tertiary sector* and which would be dissipated unused in air or water without access to a district heating or cooling system;

Or. en

Justification

Definition should be aligned with definition of efficient district heating and cooling in the Directive 2012/27/EU where waste heat clearly does not include cogenerated heat. It should also include low-carbon waste heat from sources which are not considered industrial – e.g. heat from data centres, supermarkets, hospitals, etc.

Amendment 111
Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point e e

Text proposed by the Commission

(ee) ‘advanced biofuels’ means biofuels that are produced from *feedstocks listed in part A of Annex IX*;

Amendment

(ee) ‘advanced biofuels’ means biofuels that are produced from *biomass other than food/feed crops while meeting the EU sustainability regime under the legislation in force*.

Or. en

Justification

A definition wide enough would be essential in order to have a variety of waste and residue feedstock-based biofuels as this contributes to the decarbonisation of transport.

Amendment 112
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point e e

Text proposed by the Commission

(ee) ‘advanced biofuels’ means biofuels that are produced from *feedstocks* listed in part A of Annex IX;

Amendment

(ee) ‘advanced biofuels’ means biofuels that are produced from *waste and residues of food and feed crops as* listed in part A of Annex IX;

Or. en

Justification

The definition of advanced biofuels is not precise enough.

Amendment 113
Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point f f

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ff) *‘waste-based fossil fuels’ means liquid and gaseous fuels produced from waste streams of non-renewable origin, including waste processing gases and exhaust gases;*

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 114

Merja Kyllönen

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point f f

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ff) *‘waste-based fossil fuels’ means liquid and gaseous fuels produced from waste streams of non-renewable origin, including waste processing gases and exhaust gases;*

deleted

Or. en

Justification

It is not appropriate to include any type of fossil fuels mandates, even waste-based, to the Renewable Energy Directive. Their inclusion would run counter to the overarching climate and energy goal of reducing use of fossil energy sources and should be promoted through other means in the context of Union Circular Economy Strategy.

Amendment 115

Andor Deli

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point f f

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ff) *‘waste-based fossil fuels’ means liquid and gaseous fuels produced from waste streams of non-renewable origin,*

deleted

including waste processing gases and exhaust gases;

Or. en

Justification

It is not appropriate to include any type of fossil fuel produced without using any renewable energy. Fossil fuels are de facto not renewable and have no place in a Directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources. Their inclusion would run counter to the overarching climate and energy goal of reducing use of fossil energy sources.

Amendment 116

Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore Domenico Pogliese, Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point f f

Text proposed by the Commission

(ff) *‘waste-based fossil fuels’ means liquid and gaseous fuels produced from waste streams of non-renewable origin, including waste processing gases and exhaust gases;*

Amendment

(ff) *‘low carbon fuels’ means liquid and gaseous fuels produced from gaseous waste streams, being gaseous effluents which the holder is required to discard and which are generated as an unavoidable and not intentional consequence of the manufacturing or production of goods for commercial purposes. The amount of gaseous wastes or by-products used for "low carbon fuels", cannot be credited under other emissions reduction schemes, such as the EU Emission Trading Scheme, and should be applied based on a full material life cycle approach.*

Or. en

Amendment 117

Andor Deli

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point n n

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(nn) 'biowaste' means **biodegradable garden and park waste, food and kitchen waste from households, restaurants, caterers and retail premises, and comparable waste from the food processing industry;**

(nn) 'biowaste' means waste **as defined in Article 3(4) of Directive 2008/98/EC;**

Or. en

Justification

The definition must remain fully in line with the Waste Framework Directive, as defined in Article 3(4) of Directive 2008/98/EC. An amendment of the definition is already envisaged in the Commission proposal COM (2015) 595 final.

Amendment 118
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point uu a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(uu a) 'bacteria based fuels' means liquid fuels produced through bacterial growth using the carbon oxides within gaseous waste and residue streams which are generated as an unavoidable and not intentional consequence of the manufacturing of products and are not credited under other emissions reduction schemes.

Or. en

Justification

The use of bacteria and waste or residue gases for biofuel will increase renewables access to the grid in cases where the gases are utilized for power production. Power from such gases must be generated continuously, blocking renewables until alternative use is available. Incentives to convert process gases from industry into bacteria based biofuels will enable marginal renewable electricity to take its place, while increasing biofuel volumes to displace conventional fossil fuels.

Amendment 119

Ismail Ertug, Miltiadis Kyrkos, Nicola Caputo, Gabriele Preuß, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point uu a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(uu a) ‘sectoral integration’ means the integration of the power sector with the transport heating and cooling sector through the usage all carriers of energy e.g. electricity and hydrogen;

Or. en

Amendment 120

Massimiliano Salini, Wim van de Camp, Salvatore Domenico Pogliese, Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 27%.

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 27%. *In this context, the contribution of energy from renewable sources in the transport sector of each Member State shall be at least 10% of the energy mix in transport by 2030. The contribution from sustainable crop-based biofuels in transport shall not exceed 7% of the calculation of the Union's gross final consumption of energy, for the period 2021-2030.*

Or. en

Amendment 121
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least **27%**.

Amendment

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least **30%**.

Or. en

Amendment 122

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Gabriele Preuß, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least **27%**.

Amendment

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least **35%**.

Or. en

Amendment 123

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Gabriele Preuß, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States' respective **contributions** to this overall 2030 target shall be set and notified to the Commission

Amendment

2. Member States' respective **binding targets** to this overall 2030 target shall be set and notified to the Commission as part

as part of their Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans in accordance with Articles 3 to 5 and Articles 9 to 11 of Regulation [Governance].

of their Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans in accordance with Articles 3 to 5 and Articles 9 to 11 of Regulation [Governance].

Or. en

Amendment 124
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Financial support for *electricity* from renewable sources

Amendment

Financial support for *energy* from renewable sources

Or. en

Amendment 125
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Subject to *State aid rules*, in order to reach the Union *target set* in Article 3(1), Member States may apply support schemes. Support schemes for electricity from renewable sources shall be designed so as to avoid unnecessary distortions of electricity markets and ensure that producers take into account the supply and demand of electricity as well as possible grid constraints.

Amendment

1. ***In accordance with Article 194 TFEU and subject to Articles 107 and 108 thereof***, in order to reach the Union ***and national targets set out*** in Article 3, Member States may apply support schemes. Support schemes for electricity from renewable sources shall be designed so as to avoid unnecessary distortions of electricity markets and ensure that producers take into account the supply and demand of electricity as well as possible grid constraints.

Or. en

Amendment 126

Ismail Ertug, Miltiadis Kyrkos, Nicola Caputo, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Support for electricity from renewable sources shall be designed so as to integrate electricity from renewable sources in the electricity market and ensure that renewable energy producers are responding to market price signals and maximise their market revenues.

Amendment

2. Support for electricity from renewable sources shall be designed so as to integrate electricity from renewable sources in the electricity market, ***to establish sectoral integration*** and ensure that renewable energy producers are responding to market price signals and maximise their market revenues.

Or. en

Amendment 127

Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. Support for electricity from renewable sources shall be designed for the integration of advanced technologies into innovative rail benefiting the clean public transport;

Or. en

Amendment 128

Marie-Christine Arnautu

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. Member States shall assess the effectiveness of their support for electricity

4. Member States shall assess the ***energy*** effectiveness ***and economic***

from renewable sources at least every four years. ***Decisions on the continuation or prolongation of support and design of new support shall be based on the results of the assessments.***

usefulness of their support for electricity from renewable sources at least every four years. ***In particular they shall ensure that this support is not misused or wasted.*** Decisions on the continuation or prolongation of support and design of new support shall be based on the results of the assessments.

Or. fr

Amendment 129
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. By way of derogation from paragraph 1 and without prejudice to public support provided under schemes approved by [date of adoption of this Directive], Member States shall ensure that no public support is provided for new landfill gas installations starting operation after 31 December 2020.

Or. en

Justification

Climate and energy policies should support Union circular economy objectives.

Amendment 130
Marie-Christine Arnautu

Proposal for a directive
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from

Member ***States*** shall distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and

renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall be reduced to 3,8% in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account *the adverse impact of some biofuels on humans and the environment as a result of direct or indirect land use change.*

Or. fr

Amendment 131

Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore Domenico Pogliese, Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. *This limit shall be reduced to 3,8% in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking*

Amendment

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State.

into account indirect land use change.

Or. en

Amendment 132

Ismail Ertug, Miltiadis Kyrkos, Nicola Caputo, Isabella De Monte

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall be reduced to **3,8%** in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

Amendment

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall be reduced to **5%** in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change, ***in accordance with Annex VIII and Directive 2015/1513. Biofuels and bioliquids, if produced from food or feed crops, that produce more greenhouse gas emission than their fossil fuel equivalent, shall not be allowed to be included in the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources from 2025 onwards.***

Or. en

Justification

The current limit for biofuels and bioliquids produced from food or feed crops is 7 % of the final consumption. In 2014 the final consumption of those was at 4.9 %. For a more coherent policy approach a 5 % cap in 2030 would decrease the adaption cost of biofuels produces as well as reducing the incentives for a significant increase in food or feed crops based biofuels.

Amendment 133

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall be reduced to 3,8% in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, *taking* into account indirect land use change.

Amendment

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall be reduced to **1%** in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. ***For 'highly sustainable crop based biofuels' as defined in Article 2 this limit shall be reduced to 3.8%.*** Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, ***and shall take*** into account indirect land use change, ***in accordance with Annex VIII and Directive 2015/1513.***

Or. en

Amendment 134

Merja Kyllönen

Proposal for a directive
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall be reduced to **3,8%** in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

Amendment

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall be reduced to **0%** in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. ***The contribution from food and feed crop-based biofuels and bioliquids produced from oil crops, including palm oil, shall be reduced to 0% no later than 2020.*** Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

Or. en

Justification

The European Union should move beyond first generation biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops or other crops grown on productive agricultural land by 2030 at the very latest. Oil crop based biofuels, incl. palm oil based, should be phased-out as soon as possible and no later than 2020. Instead, the EU should focus on fuels that do not contribute to direct and indirect land-use changes, for example advanced biofuels made from genuine wastes.

Amendment 135
Wim van de Camp

Proposal for a directive
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall be reduced to 3,8% in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

Amendment

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, ***excluding those sustainable low indirect land-use change-risk biofuels and bioliquids as defined in Article 2(u)***, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall be reduced to 3.8% in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

Or. en

Amendment 136
Andor Deli

Proposal for a directive
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, ***shall be*** no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. ***This limit shall be reduced to 3,8% in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X.*** Member

Amendment

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, a ***Member State may decide that*** the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, ***will be*** no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. Member States may set ***any*** limit ***within their own competences*** and

States may set *a lower* limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

Or. en

Justification

It is necessary to set blending obligations for biofuels (at least 6.4%) to increase the share of renewable energy in transport sector. Furthermore, conventional biofuels has a significant role in increasing the added value from agricultural (surplus) commodities. We cannot accept any limitation regarding the consumption of conventional biofuels. Recast directive does not include any triggering requirement for the promotion of conventional biofuels after 2020, without setting any requirement, the economic operators will not be interested in the use of conventional biofuels.

Amendment 137 **Henna Virkkunen**

Proposal for a directive **Article 7 – paragraph 4 – point b a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) For the purpose of complying with the target set out in Article 3(1)(a), the contribution of fuels supplied in the aviation and maritime sector shall be considered to be 2 times the energy content

Or. en

Justification

A multiplier will be needed to promote the use of jet and maritime biofuels.

Amendment 138 **Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore Domenico Pogliese, Marian-Jean Marinescu**

Proposal for a directive
Article 7 – paragraph 4 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) To reach the target set out in Article 3(1)(a), the contribution of fuels supplied in the aviation sector shall be considered to be 2 times the energy content.

Or. en

Amendment 139
Merja Kyllönen

Proposal for a directive
Article 7 – paragraph 4 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) For the purpose of complying with the target set out in Article 3(1)(a), the contribution of fuels supplied in the aviation sector shall be considered to be 2 times the energy content.

Or. en

Justification

The proposed multiplier of 1.2 will be too low to reach the desired objective of achieving a level playing field between aviation jet and road biofuels and therefore support the commercialisation of jet biofuels. In reality, currently the costs of producing and delivering of bio jet fuel tends to be close to twice the level of road biofuels, such that a multiplier of closer to 2 would be required.

Amendment 140
Merja Kyllönen

Proposal for a directive
Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add feedstocks, but not to remove them. Each delegated act shall be based on an analysis of the latest scientific and technical progress, taking due account of the principles of the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC, in compliance with the Union sustainability criteria, supporting the conclusion that the feedstock in question does not create an additional demand for land and promoting the use of wastes and residues, while avoiding significant distortive effects on markets for (by-)products, wastes or residues, delivering substantial greenhouse gas emission savings compared to fossil fuels, and not creating risk of negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity.

Amendment

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add feedstocks, but not to remove them. Each delegated act shall be based on an analysis of the latest scientific and technical progress, taking due account of the principles of the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC, in compliance with the Union sustainability criteria, supporting the conclusion that the feedstock in question does not create an additional demand for land and promoting the use of wastes and residues, while avoiding significant distortive effects on markets for (by-)products, wastes or residues, delivering substantial greenhouse gas emission savings compared to fossil fuels, ***based on a life cycle assessment of emissions including emissions from the land sector and possible displacement effects***, and not creating risk of negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity.

Or. en

Amendment 141

Jozo Radoš, Dominique Riquet, Ivan Jakovčić

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Every 2 years, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add feedstocks, in line with the principles set out in this paragraph. The first evaluation shall be carried out no later than 6 months after [date of entry into force of this Directive]. If appropriate, the

Amendment

Every 2 years, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to ***revise the list and*** add feedstocks, in line with the principles set out in this paragraph. The first evaluation shall be carried out no later than 6 months after [date of entry into force of this Directive].

Commission shall adopt delegated acts to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add feedstocks, *but not to remove them*.

If appropriate, the Commission shall adopt delegated acts to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add feedstocks. *The Commission shall, if appropriate, present a proposal to modify the Annex IX to address the potential issues of greenhouse gas savings and environmental impacts of the new feedstocks, but without neglecting the need of energy sectors, especially small energy sectors and small energy suppliers, to be able to adapt to the changing market conditions.*

Or. en

Amendment 142

Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore Domenico Pogliese, Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Every 2 years, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add feedstocks, in line with the principles set out in this paragraph. The first evaluation shall be carried out no later than 6 months after [date of entry into force of this Directive]. If appropriate, the Commission shall adopt delegated acts to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX *in order to add feedstocks, but not to remove them*.

Amendment

Every 2 years, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add feedstocks, in line with the principles set out in this paragraph. The first evaluation shall be carried out no later than 6 months after [date of entry into force of this Directive]. If appropriate, the Commission shall adopt delegated acts to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX.

Or. en

Amendment 143

Andor Deli

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The limit set out in paragraph 1 shall not apply to 'highly sustainable crop based biofuels' as well as to feedstock listed in Annex IX.

Or. en

Justification

The cap on crop based biofuels should not apply to those crop based biofuels achieving at least 70% GHG emissions and produced from feedstock produced in accordance with the Common agricultural policy cross compliance criteria.

Amendment 144
Andor Deli

Proposal for a directive
Article 7 – paragraph 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5a. The contribution of transport fuels from palm oil and its derivatives to the share of renewables in transport shall be limited to a maximum of [1] % of the final consumption of energy in transport until global peatland conversion is halted.

Such limit may be amended on the basis of a report by the European Commission effective policies are put in place to prevent global peatland conversion.

Or. en

Justification

In line with the motion for resolution adopted by the Parliament on 4 April 2017 on Palm oil and deforestation of rainforests, that calls on the Commission to take measures to phase out the use of vegetable oils that drive deforestation, including palm oil, as a component of biofuels, preferably by 2020, the contribution of palm oil and derivatives that drive deforestation should be phased out. It is justified to include provisions restricting the extent to which palm oil and derivatives can contribute to the share of renewables.

Amendment 145

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Two or more Member States may cooperate on all types of joint projects relating to the production of electricity, heating or cooling from renewable energy sources. That cooperation may involve private operators.

Amendment

1. Two or more Member States may cooperate on all types of joint projects relating to the production of electricity, ***fuel***, heating or cooling from renewable energy sources. That cooperation may involve private operators.

Or. en

Justification

The point is to take into account all aspects of energy production, directly and indirectly (through fuels).

Amendment 146

Maria Grapini

Proposal for a directive

Article 9 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) Member States should encourage the development of innovative storage technologies as a means of lending further credibility to the cross-border development of renewable energy in regions where this can be most efficiently put into practice.

Or. ro

Amendment 147

Maria Grapini

Proposal for a directive
Article 9 – paragraph 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1b) Member States must agree on specific EU measures to prevent energy supply crises and deal with such contingencies should they arise. It is necessary to formulate an energy strategy that balances environmental protection, competitiveness and security of supply objectives.

Or. ro

Amendment 148

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive
Article 9 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. Member States shall notify the Commission of the proportion or amount of electricity, heating or cooling from renewable energy sources produced by any joint project in their territory, that became operational after 25 June 2009, or by the increased capacity of an installation that was refurbished after that date, which is to be regarded as counting towards the national overall renewable energy share of another Member State for the purposes of this Directive.

2. Member States shall notify the Commission of the proportion or amount of electricity, **fuel**, heating or cooling from renewable energy sources produced by any joint project in their territory, that became operational after 25 June 2009, or by the increased capacity of an installation that was refurbished after that date, which is to be regarded as counting towards the national overall renewable energy share of another Member State for the purposes of this Directive.

Or. en

Justification

The point is to take into account all aspects of energy production, directly and indirectly (through fuels).

Amendment 149

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the total amount of electricity or heating or cooling produced during the year from renewable energy sources by the installation which was the subject of the notification under Article 9; and

Amendment

(a) the total amount of electricity or ***fuel or*** heating or cooling produced during the year from renewable energy sources by the installation which was the subject of the notification under Article 9; and

Or. en

Justification

The point is to take into account all aspects of energy production, directly and indirectly (through fuels).

Amendment 150

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the amount of electricity or heating or cooling produced during the year from renewable energy sources by that installation which is to count towards the national overall renewable energy share of another Member State in accordance with the terms of the notification.

Amendment

(b) the amount of electricity or ***fuel or*** heating or cooling produced during the year from renewable energy sources by that installation which is to count towards the national overall renewable energy share of another Member State in accordance with the terms of the notification.

Or. en

Justification

The point is to take into account all aspects of energy production, directly and indirectly (through fuels).

Amendment 151

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 10 – paragraph 3 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

3. For the purposes of this Directive , the amount of electricity or heating or cooling from renewable energy sources notified in accordance with paragraph 1(b) shall be:

Amendment

3. For the purposes of this Directive , the amount of electricity or ***fuel or*** heating or cooling from renewable energy sources notified in accordance with paragraph 1(b) shall be:

Or. en

Justification

The point is to take into account all aspects of energy production, directly and indirectly (through fuels).

Amendment 152

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 10 – paragraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) deducted from the amount of electricity or heating or cooling from renewable energy sources that is taken into account, in measuring the renewable energy share of the Member State issuing the letter of notification under paragraph 1; and

Amendment

(a) deducted from the amount of electricity or ***fuel or*** heating or cooling from renewable energy sources that is taken into account, in measuring the renewable energy share of the Member State issuing the letter of notification under paragraph 1; and

Or. en

Justification

The point is to take into account all aspects of energy production, directly and indirectly

(through fuels).

Amendment 153

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 10 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) added to the amount of electricity or heating or cooling from renewable energy sources that is taken into account in measuring the renewable energy share of the Member State receiving the letter of notification in accordance with paragraph 2.

Amendment

(b) added to the amount of electricity or ***fuel or*** heating or cooling from renewable energy sources that is taken into account in measuring the renewable energy share of the Member State receiving the letter of notification in accordance with paragraph 2.

Or. en

Justification

The point is to take into account all aspects of energy production, directly and indirectly (through fuels).

Amendment 154

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that any national rules concerning the authorisation, certification and licensing procedures that are applied to plants and associated transmission and distribution network infrastructures for the production of electricity, heating or cooling from renewable energy sources, and to the process of transformation of biomass into biofuels or other energy products, are

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that any national rules concerning the authorisation, certification and licensing procedures that are applied to plants and associated transmission and distribution network infrastructures for the production of electricity, heating or cooling from renewable energy sources, and to the process of transformation of biomass into biofuels or other energy products, ***as well***

proportionate and necessary.

as for the deployment of alternative fuel networks, are proportionate and necessary.

Or. en

Justification

Wide scale deployment of alternative fuel networks needs incentives at both the demand and the supply side.

Amendment 155
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 15 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall, in their building regulations and codes or by other means with equivalent effect, require the use of minimum levels of energy from renewable sources in new buildings and in existing buildings that are subject to major renovation, reflecting the results of the cost-optimal calculation carried out pursuant to Article 5(2) of Directive 2010/31/EU. Member States shall permit those minimum levels to be fulfilled, inter alia, using a significant proportion of renewable energy sources.

Amendment

Member States shall, in their building regulations and codes or by other means with equivalent effect, require the use of minimum levels of energy from renewable sources in new buildings and in existing buildings that are subject to major renovation, reflecting the results of the cost-optimal calculation carried out pursuant to Article 5(2) of Directive 2010/31/EU. Member States shall permit those minimum levels to be fulfilled, inter alia, ***through district heating and cooling and other local energy infrastructure*** using a significant proportion of renewable energy sources.

Or. en

Justification

In order to ensure technological neutrality minimum levels of renewable energy should be possible to fulfil also through district heating and cooling or other local energy infrastructure using a significant proportion of renewable energy sources.

Amendment 156
Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Lucy

Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

**Proposal for a directive
Article 16 – paragraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

1. By 1 January 2021 Member States shall set up one or more single administrative contact points which will coordinate the entire permit granting process for applicants for permits to build and operate plants and associated transmission and distribution network infrastructures for the production of energy from renewable energy sources.

Amendment

1. By 1 January 2021 Member States shall set up one or more single administrative contact points which will coordinate the entire permit granting process for applicants for permits to build and operate plants and associated transmission and distribution network infrastructures for the production of energy from renewable energy sources, ***as well as for the deployment of alternative fuel networks.***

Or. en

**Amendment 157
Marian-Jean Marinescu**

**Proposal for a directive
Article 18 – paragraph 1 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. Member States shall ensure information on intelligent transport systems and connected vehicles in relation to its benefits regarding road safety, congestion reduction and fuel efficiency;

Or. en

**Amendment 158
Nicola Caputo**

**Proposal for a directive
Article 18 – paragraph 4**

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Member States shall make available to the public information on certification schemes or equivalent qualification schemes as referred to in paragraph 3. Member States may also make available the list of installers who are qualified or certified in accordance with the provisions referred to in paragraph 3.

Amendment

4. Member States shall make available to the public information on certification schemes or equivalent qualification schemes as referred to in paragraph 3. Member States may also make available the list of installers who are qualified or certified in accordance with the provisions referred to in paragraph 3. ***The information provided to the public must be presented clearly and understandably and aim to enable the consumer to make an informed choice.***

Or. it

Amendment 159
Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive
Article 18 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. Member States, with the participation of local and regional authorities, shall develop suitable information, awareness-raising, guidance or training programmes in order to inform citizens of the benefits and practicalities of developing and using energy from renewable sources.

Amendment

6. Member States, with the participation of local and regional authorities, shall develop suitable information, awareness-raising, guidance or training programmes in order to inform citizens of the benefits and practicalities of developing and using energy from renewable sources, ***with the aim of enabling the consumer to make an informed choice on energy systems.***

Or. it

Amendment 160
Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a directive
Article 19 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States **shall** ensure that no guarantees of origin are issued to a producer that receives financial support from a support scheme for the same production of energy from renewable sources. Member States shall issue such guarantees of origin and transfer them to the market by auctioning them. ***The revenues raised as a result of the auctioning shall be used to offset the costs of renewables support.***

Amendment

Member States **may** ensure that no guarantees of origin are issued to a producer that receives financial support from a support scheme for the same production of energy from renewable sources. Member States shall issue such guarantees of origin and transfer them to the market by auctioning them.

Or. en

Justification

The sole function of a guarantees of origin should be guaranteeing the origin of energy. It should not be linked to financial support. Auctioning guarantees of origin would cause market distortion, complicate operations of renewable energy producers and might narrow customers' choices.

Amendment 161

Ismail Ertug, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Miltiadis Kyrkos, Nicola Caputo, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson

Proposal for a directive

Article 19 – paragraph 7 – subparagraph 1 – point b – point i a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ia) *green hydrogen, or*

Or. en

Amendment 162

Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive

Article 19 – paragraph 8

Text proposed by the Commission

8. Where an electricity supplier is required to prove the share or quantity of energy from renewable sources in its energy mix for the purposes of Article 3 of Directive 2009/72/EC, it shall do so by using guarantees of origin. Likewise, guarantees of origin created pursuant to Article 14(10) of Directive 2012/27/EC shall be used to substantiate any requirement to prove the quantity of electricity produced from high-efficiency cogeneration. ***Member States shall ensure that transmission losses are fully taken into account when guarantees of origin are used to demonstrate consumption of renewable energy or electricity from high efficiency cogeneration.***

Amendment

8. Where an electricity supplier is required to prove the share or quantity of energy from renewable sources in its energy mix for the purposes of Article 3 of Directive 2009/72/EC, it shall do so by using guarantees of origin. Likewise, guarantees of origin created pursuant to Article 14(10) of Directive 2012/27/EC shall be used to substantiate any requirement to prove the quantity of electricity produced from high-efficiency cogeneration.

Or. en

Justification

Under existing electricity market design it is not possible to take into account grid losses.

Amendment 163
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 19 – paragraph 13

Text proposed by the Commission

13. Where energy suppliers market ***energy*** from renewable sources or high-efficiency cogeneration to customers with a reference to environmental or other benefits of energy from renewable sources or from high-efficiency cogeneration , Member States shall require those energy suppliers to use guarantees of origin to disclose the amount or share of energy from renewable sources or from high efficiency cogeneration

Amendment

13. Where energy suppliers market ***electricity or gas*** from renewable sources or ***electricity from*** high-efficiency cogeneration to customers with a reference to environmental or other benefits of energy from renewable sources or ***electricity*** from high-efficiency cogeneration, Member States shall require those energy suppliers to use guarantees of origin to disclose the amount or share of energy from renewable sources or from

high efficiency cogeneration.

Or. en

Justification

Renewable energy in district heating or cooling cannot be transferred between different systems. Amount of renewable heat in one district heating system is well known and double counting cannot occur. Requirement to use guarantees of origin would create excessive administrative burden for district heating system operators.

Amendment 164
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 20 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Subject to their assessment included in the integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Annex I of Regulation [Governance], on the necessity to build new infrastructure for district heating and cooling produced from renewable energy sources in order to achieve the Union target referred to in Article 3(1) of this Directive, Member States shall, where relevant, take steps with a view to developing a district heating infrastructure to accommodate the development of heating and cooling production from **large** biomass, solar and **geothermal** facilities.

Amendment

3. Subject to their assessment included in the integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Annex I of Regulation [Governance], on the necessity to build new infrastructure for district heating and cooling produced from renewable energy sources in order to achieve the Union target referred to in Article 3(1) of this Directive, Member States shall, where relevant, take steps with a view to developing a district heating infrastructure to accommodate the development of heating and cooling production from biomass, solar and **ambient energy** facilities **and waste heat or cold**.

Or. en

Justification

There is no need to refer to large biomass facilities in connection with district heating as they can be and actually often are small. Ambient energy should be used instead of geothermal energy to reflect on changes in definitions. District heating infrastructure should be able to accommodate also waste heat or cold in order to fully exploit its decarbonisation potential.

Amendment 165

Jozo Radoš, Dominique Riquet, Ivan Jakovčić

Proposal for a directive

Article 23 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States may designate and make public, on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria, a list of measures and the implementing entities, such as fuel suppliers, which shall contribute to the increase set out in paragraph 1.

Amendment

2. Member States may designate and make public, on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria, a list of measures and the implementing entities, such as fuel suppliers, which shall contribute to the increase set out in paragraph 1. ***Member States may exempt small energy suppliers and small energy sectors from this obligation, in order to avoid disproportionate administrative burdens.***

Or. en

Justification

It is to be expected that the implementation of Article 23 will add disproportionate burden on small business and small energy sectors. In order not to undermine their competitiveness and to ensure the benefits they bring to reduction of GHG emissions are fully recognized, an exemption of small energy suppliers from the Article 23 should be introduced.

Amendment 166

Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a directive

Article 24 – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

7. The right to disconnect ***or switch*** supplier may be exercised by individual customers, by joint undertakings formed by customers or by parties acting on the behalf of customers. For multi-apartment blocks, such disconnection may only be exercised at whole building level.

Amendment

7. The right to disconnect supplier may be exercised by individual customers, by joint undertakings formed by customers or by parties acting on the behalf of customers. For multi-apartment blocks, such disconnection may only be exercised at whole building level.

Or. en

Justification

In some member states the district heating and cooling systems are local and they compete against other heating alternatives, e.g. individual heating and cooling.

Amendment 167

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph -1 (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In order to facilitate the penetration of renewable energy in the transport sector, each Member State shall gradually increase the share of renewable energy supplied to at least 12% in 2030, expressed in terms of national share of final energy consumption and calculated according to the methodology set out in Article 7.

Or. en

Amendment 168

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

With effect from 1 January 2021, Member States shall require fuel suppliers to include a minimum share of energy from advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, *from waste-based fossil fuels* and from renewable electricity in the total amount of transport fuels they supply for

With effect from 1 January 2021, Member States shall require fuel suppliers to include a minimum share of energy from advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, *sustainable biofuels*, from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, and from renewable electricity in the total amount of transport fuels they supply for consumption

consumption or use on the market in the course of a calendar year.

or use on the market in the course of a calendar year.

Or. en

Amendment 169

Jozo Radoš, Dominique Riquet, Ivan Jakovčić

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

With effect from 1 January 2021, Member States shall require fuel suppliers to include a minimum share of energy from advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, *from* renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, from waste-based fossil fuels and from renewable electricity in the total amount of transport fuels they supply for consumption or use on the market in the course of a calendar year.

Amendment

With effect from 1 January 2021, Member States shall require fuel suppliers to include a minimum share of energy from advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, *highly sustainable crop based biofuels*, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, from waste-based fossil fuels and from renewable electricity in the total amount of transport fuels they supply for consumption or use on the market in the course of a calendar year.

Or. en

Justification

Consistent with the minimum 70% GHG savings requirement set for advanced biofuels, those crop based biofuels achieving at least 70% GHG emissions and produced from feedstock produced in accordance with the Common Agricultural Policy cross compliance criteria should be entitled to contribute to the low emissions fuels blending obligation for the purpose of Article 25.

Amendment 170

Merja Kyllönen

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

With effect from 1 January 2021, Member States shall require fuel suppliers to include a minimum share of energy from advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, **from waste-based fossil fuels** and from renewable electricity in the total amount of transport fuels they supply for consumption or use on the market in the course of a calendar year.

Amendment

With effect from 1 January 2021, Member States shall require fuel suppliers to include a minimum share of energy from advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, and from renewable electricity in the total amount of transport fuels they supply for consumption or use on the market in the course of a calendar year.

Or. en

Justification

It is not appropriate to include any type of fossil fuels mandates, even waste-based, to the Renewable Energy Directive. Their inclusion would run counter to the overarching climate and energy goal of reducing use of fossil energy sources and should be promoted through other means in the context of Union Circular Economy Strategy.

Amendment 171

Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore Domenico Pogliese, Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

With effect from 1 January 2021, Member States shall require fuel suppliers to include a minimum share of energy from advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, from **waste-based fossil** fuels and from renewable electricity in the total amount of transport fuels they supply for consumption or use on the market in the course of a calendar year.

Amendment

With effect from 1 January 2021, Member States shall require fuel suppliers to include a minimum share of energy from advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, from **low carbon** fuels and from renewable electricity in the total amount of transport fuels they supply for consumption or use on the market in the course of a calendar year.

Amendment 172**Andor Deli****Proposal for a directive****Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1***Text proposed by the Commission*

With effect from 1 January 2021, Member States shall require **fuel suppliers to include** a minimum share of energy from advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, **from** renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, **from waste-based fossil fuels** and from renewable electricity in the total amount of transport fuels they supply for consumption or use on the market in the course of a calendar year.

Amendment

With effect from 1 January 2021, Member States shall require a minimum share of energy from **conventional and** advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, **'highly sustainable crop based biofuels'**, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin and from renewable electricity in the total amount of transport fuels they supply for consumption or use on the market in the course of a calendar year

Or. en

Justification

Consistent with the minimum 70% GHG savings requirement set for advanced biofuels, those crop based biofuels achieving at least 70% GHG emissions and produced from feedstock produced in accordance with the CAP cross compliance criteria should be entitled to contribute to the low emissions fuels blending obligation for the purpose of Article 25. It is not appropriate to include any type of fossil fuel produced without using any renewable energy. Inclusion of fossil fuels would run counter to the overarching climate and energy goal of reducing use of fossil energy sources.

Amendment 173**Merja Kyllönen****Proposal for a directive****Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 a (new)***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

The use of biogas in transport shall be primarily reserved for the shipping sector,

where BioLNG represents an existing advanced renewable fuel. The infrastructure developments set out in Directive 2014/94/EU shall accommodate to the use of BioLNG in the maritime sector, where currently limited other renewable options exist.

Or. en

Justification

The GHG savings brought by biogas used in the shipping sector are among the highest, especially if dirtiest marine fuels are replaced. BioLNG also benefits from the lower local air pollutants in the same way as LNG.

Amendment 174
Andor Deli

Proposal for a directive
Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The minimum share shall be at least equal to 1.5% in 2021, increasing up to at least 6.8% in 2030, following the trajectory set out in part B of Annex X. Within this total share, the contribution of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in part A of Annex IX shall be at least 0.5% of the transport fuels supplied for consumption or use on the market as of 1 January 2021, increasing up to at least 3.6% by 2030, following the trajectory set out in part C of Annex X.

deleted

Or. en

Justification

The trajectory of advanced biofuels between 2021 and 2030 is too ambitious. Almost without exception advanced biofuels are not produced and used in Europe (and nowhere in the world), in this regards the volume of these obligations are too high and the preparatory

period is too short.

Amendment 175

Ismail Ertug, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The minimum share shall be at least equal to 1.5% in 2021, increasing up to at least **6.8%** in 2030, following the trajectory set out in part B of Annex X. Within this total share, the contribution of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in part A of Annex IX shall be at least 0.5% of the transport fuels supplied for consumption or use on the market as of 1 January 2021, increasing up to at least 3.6% by 2030, following the trajectory set out in part C of Annex X.

Amendment

The minimum share shall be at least equal to 1.5% in 2021, increasing up to at least **8.1%** in 2030, following the trajectory set out in part B of Annex X. Within this total share, the contribution of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in part A of Annex IX shall be at least 0.5% of the transport fuels supplied for consumption or use on the market as of 1 January 2021, increasing up to at least 3.6% by 2030, following the trajectory set out in part C of Annex X.

Or. en

Justification

The current text proposed by the Commission would not significantly increase the use of renewable energy in the transport sector. Hence increasing the minimum share of advanced biofuels will increase the incentives for the electrification of the transport sector as well as the use of renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin.

Amendment 176

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The minimum share shall be at least equal to 1.5% in 2021, increasing up to at least **6.8%** in 2030, following the trajectory set out in part B of Annex X. Within this total

Amendment

The minimum share shall be at least equal to 1.5% in 2021, increasing up to at least **9%** in 2030, following the trajectory set out in part B of Annex X. Within this total

share, the contribution of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in part A of Annex IX shall be at least **0.5%** of the transport fuels supplied for consumption or use on the market as of 1 January 2021, increasing up to at least **3.6%** by 2030, following the trajectory set out in part C of Annex X.

share, the contribution of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in part A of Annex IX shall be at least **1.5%** of the transport fuels supplied for consumption or use on the market as of 1 January 2021, increasing up to at least **5.3%** by 2030, following the trajectory set out in part C of Annex X.

Or. en

Amendment 177

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

The greenhouse gas emission savings from the use of advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX shall be at least 70% as of 1 January 2021.

Amendment

The **total** greenhouse gas emission savings, **also taking into account possible indirect land-use change emissions**, from the use of advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX shall be at least 70% as of 1 January 2021.

Or. en

Amendment 178

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) for the calculation of the denominator, that is the energy content of road and rail transport fuels supplied for consumption or use on the market, petrol, diesel, natural gas, biofuels, biogas, renewable liquid and gaseous transport

Amendment

(a) for the calculation of the denominator, that is the energy content of road and rail transport fuels supplied for consumption or use on the market, petrol, diesel, natural gas, biofuels, biogas, renewable liquid and gaseous transport

fuels of non-biological origin, **waste-based fossil fuels** and electricity, shall be taken into account;

fuels of non-biological origin and electricity, shall be taken into account;

Or. en

Amendment 179
Andor Deli

Proposal for a directive
Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) for the calculation of the denominator, that is the energy content of road and rail transport fuels supplied for consumption or use on the market, petrol, diesel, natural gas, biofuels, biogas, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, **waste-based fossil fuels** and electricity, shall be taken into account;

Amendment

(a) for the calculation of the denominator, that is the energy content of road and rail transport fuels supplied for consumption or use on the market, petrol, diesel, natural gas, biofuels, biogas, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin and electricity, shall be taken into account;

Or. en

Justification

It is not appropriate to include any type of fossil fuel produced without using any renewable energy. Fossil fuels are de facto not renewable and have no place in a Directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources. Their inclusion would run counter to the overarching climate and energy goal of reducing use of fossil energy sources.

Amendment 180
Andor Deli

Proposal for a directive
Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) With effect from 1 January 2021, Member States shall require fuel suppliers to reduce life cycle greenhouse gas

emissions per unit of energy from fuel and energy supplied by 12% by 31 December 2030, compared with the fuel baseline standard referred to in Directive 2015/652/EC.

Or. en

Justification

The European Parliament report on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies(2013/2135(INI)) stresses that the Fuel Quality Directive (FQD) can play an important role in promoting sustainable biofuels in a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies; the obligation to reduce the carbon intensity of transport fuels of Article 7.a of the FQD should continue. Increasing the ambitions levels for renewables in transport and continuing the approach of the FQD (Art. 7a) beyond 2020 is crucial and in line with the European Council conclusions of October 2014.

Amendment 181
Andor Deli

Proposal for a directive
Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 – point b – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

for the calculation of the numerator, the energy content of **advanced biofuels and other** biofuels and biogas **produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX**, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, **waste based fossil fuels** supplied to all transport sectors, and renewable electricity supplied to road vehicles, shall be taken into account.

Amendment

for the calculation of the numerator, the energy content of **any types of** biofuels and biogas, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin supplied to all transport sectors, and renewable electricity supplied to road vehicles, shall be taken into account.

Or. en

Justification

It is not appropriate to include any type of fossil fuel produced without using any renewable energy. Fossil fuels are de facto not renewable and have no place in a Directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources. Their inclusion would run counter to the overarching climate and energy goal of reducing use of fossil energy sources.

Amendment 182
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 – point b – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

for the calculation of the numerator, the energy content of advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, waste based fossil fuels supplied to all transport sectors, and renewable electricity supplied to road vehicles, shall be taken into account.

Amendment

for the calculation of the numerator, the energy content of advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, waste based fossil fuels supplied to all transport sectors, and renewable electricity supplied to road vehicles **and innovative rail technologies**, shall be taken into account.

Or. en

Amendment 183
Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a directive
Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 – point b – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

for the calculation of the numerator, the energy content of advanced biofuels and **other biofuels and** biogas **produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX**, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, waste based fossil fuels supplied to all transport sectors, and renewable electricity supplied to road vehicles, shall be taken into account.

Amendment

for the calculation of the numerator, the energy content of advanced biofuels and biogas, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, waste based fossil fuels supplied to all transport sectors, and renewable electricity supplied to road vehicles, shall be taken into account.

Or. en

Justification

A definition wide enough would be essential in order to have a variety of waste and residue feedstock-based biofuels as this contributes to the decarbonisation of transport.

Amendment 184

Jozo Radoš, Dominique Riquet, Ivan Jakovčić

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 – point b – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

for the calculation of the numerator, the energy content of advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, waste based fossil fuels supplied to all transport sectors, and renewable electricity supplied to road vehicles, shall be taken into account.

Amendment

for the calculation of the numerator, the energy content of advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, waste based fossil fuels supplied to all transport sectors, and renewable electricity supplied to road vehicles **and trains**, shall be taken into account.

Or. en

Amendment 185

Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore Domenico Pogliese, Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 – point b – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

for the calculation of the numerator, the energy content of advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, **waste based fossil** fuels supplied to all transport sectors, and renewable electricity supplied to road vehicles, shall be taken into account.

Amendment

for the calculation of the numerator, the energy content of advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, **low carbon** fuels supplied to all transport sectors, and renewable electricity supplied to road vehicles, shall be taken into account.

Or. en

Amendment 186

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard

Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 – point b – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

for the calculation of the numerator, the energy content of advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, **waste based fossil fuels** supplied to all transport sectors, and renewable electricity supplied to road vehicles, shall be taken into account.

Amendment

for the calculation of the numerator, the energy content of advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin supplied to all transport sectors, and renewable electricity supplied to road vehicles, shall be taken into account.

Or. en

Amendment 187

Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 – point b – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

For the calculation of the numerator, ***the contribution from biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock included in part B of Annex IX shall be limited to 1.7% of the energy content of transport fuels supplied for consumption or use on the market and*** the contribution of fuels supplied in the aviation and maritime sector shall be considered to be ***1.2*** times their energy content.

Amendment

For the calculation of the numerator the contribution of fuels supplied in the aviation and maritime sector shall be considered to be **2** times their energy content.

Or. en

Justification

A multiplier will be needed to promote the use of jet and maritime biofuels.

Amendment 188

Jozo Radoš, Dominique Riquet, Ivan Jakovčić

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 – point b – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

For the calculation of the numerator, the contribution from biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock included in part B of Annex IX shall be limited to 1.7% of the energy content of transport fuels supplied for consumption or use on the market and the contribution of fuels supplied in the aviation and maritime sector shall be considered to be 1.2 times their energy content.

Amendment

For the calculation of the numerator, the contribution from biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock included in part B of Annex IX shall be limited to 1.7% of the energy content of transport fuels supplied for consumption or use on the market and the contribution of fuels supplied in the aviation and maritime sector shall be considered to be **respectively 2 times and** 1.2 times their energy content.

Or. en

Justification

For consistency with new proposed advanced biofuel definition in article 2a and in article 25, and also to remove the arbitrary limitation on certain feedstocks under the new proposed, broader definition. The proposed multiplier of 1.2 will be too low to reach the desired objective of achieving a level playing field between aviation jet and road biofuels and therefore support the commercialisation of jet biofuels. In reality, currently the costs of producing and delivering of bio jet fuel tends to be close to twice the level of road biofuels, such that a multiplier of closer to 2 would be required.

Amendment 189

Andor Deli

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 – point b – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

For the calculation of the contribution from electricity produced from renewable sources and consumed in all types of electric vehicles and for the production of renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin for the purpose of points (a) and (b), Member

States may choose to use either the average share of electricity from renewable energy sources in the Union or the share of electricity from renewable energy sources in their own country as measured two years before the year in question. Furthermore, for the calculation of the electricity from renewable energy sources consumed by electrified rail transport, that consumption shall be considered to be 2,5 times the energy content of the input of electricity from renewable energy sources. For the calculation of the electricity from renewable energy sources consumed by electric road vehicles in point (b), that consumption shall be considered to be five times the energy content of the input of electricity from renewable energy sources;

Or. en

Amendment 190

Ismail Ertug, Miltiadis Kyrkos, Nicola Caputo, Gabriele Preuß, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 – point b – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

For the calculation of renewable electricity used in road vehicles, only electricity from renewable energy sources shall be taken into account consumed at dedicated charging stations and shall be considered to be three times of their energy content.

Or. en

Amendment 191

Andor Deli

Proposal for a directive
Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Biofuels produced from feedstocks listed in Annex IX shall be considered to be twice their energy content for the purpose of complying with the target set out in the first subparagraph.

Or. en

Justification

The cancellation of transport multipliers would not help to avoid frauds and promote the development of innovative technologies in alternative transport modes. It is necessary to apply strict follow-up rules instead of cutback the contribution from these promising biofuel feedstocks. Electricity should not be punished for being more efficient. Renewable electricity should have a multiplier of 2.5, as this puts the amount of work done by a combustion engine and an electrical engine at the same level. Renewable electricity in rail transport should be taken into account.

Amendment 192
Andor Deli

Proposal for a directive
Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

For the calculation of both numerator and denominator, only biofuels and bioliquids that are produced from feedstock derived/produced within the EU can be taken into account.

Or. en

Justification

For the purposes of sustainability and to take into account LUC and ILUC effects, only those biofuels/bioliquids should be considered sustainable that are produced from raw materials (including waste) that originate from the EU.

Amendment 193

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. With effect from 1 January 2021, for the calculation of greenhouse gas emission savings from the use of advanced biofuels and other biofuels, suppliers shall report annually, to the authority designated by the Member State, on the greenhouse gas intensity fuel and energy supplied accordingly to article 7(a) of Directive 98/70/EC.

With effect from 1 January 2021, Member States shall require fuel suppliers to reduce life cycle greenhouse gas emissions per unit of energy from fuel and energy supplied by 31 December 2030, compared with the fuel baseline standard referred to in Directive 2015/652/EC.

Or. en

Amendment 194

Merja Kyllönen

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. In order to facilitate the penetration of renewable energy in the transport sector, each Member State shall endeavour to gradually increase the share of renewable energy that fulfils the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions savings criteria, supplied for transport from at least 10 % in 2020 to at least 15% in 2030, expressed in terms of national share of final energy

consumption and calculated according to the methodology set out in Article 7.

Or. en

Justification

In order to meet the EU's overall decarbonisation goal of 30% in non-ETS sectors including transport and reach at least 27% renewables use by 2030, the EU must not roll back its 2020 ambitions for transport. Consistent with growth ambitions in other sectors, each MES shall gradually increase its share of renewable energy in transport to a min. of 15% by 2030.

Amendment 195

Bas Eickhout, Michael Cramer, Jakop Dalunde

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. Member States shall take measures to encourage research and development to increase wind and solar-powered marine transport

Or. en

Amendment 196

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to further specify the methodology referred to in paragraph 3(b) of this Article to determine the share of biofuel resulting from biomass being processed with fossil fuels in a common process, to specify the methodology for

6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to further specify the methodology referred to in paragraph 3(b) of this Article to determine the share of biofuel resulting from biomass being processed with fossil fuels in a common process, to specify the methodology for

assessing greenhouse gas emission savings from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin and **waste-based fossil fuels and** to determine minimum greenhouse gas emission savings required for these fuels for the purpose of paragraph 1 of this Article.

assessing greenhouse gas emission savings from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin and to determine minimum greenhouse gas emission savings required for these fuels for the purpose of paragraph 1 of this Article.

Or. en

Amendment 197

Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore Domenico Pogliese, Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to further specify the methodology referred to in paragraph 3(b) of this Article to determine the share of biofuel resulting from biomass being processed with fossil fuels in a common process, to specify the methodology for assessing greenhouse gas emission savings from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin and **waste-based fossil** fuels and to determine minimum greenhouse gas emission savings required for these fuels for the purpose of paragraph 1 of this Article.

Amendment

6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to further specify the methodology referred to in paragraph 3(b) of this Article to determine the share of biofuel resulting from biomass being processed with fossil fuels in a common process, to specify the methodology for assessing greenhouse gas emission savings from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin and **low carbon** fuels and to determine minimum greenhouse gas emission savings required for these fuels for the purpose of paragraph 1 of this Article.

Or. en

Amendment 198

Merja Kyllönen

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6a. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass

fuels produced from forestry biomass taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 shall not be produced from roundwood greater than 10 centimetres in diameter and stumps, and shall only be made from the biomass fraction of wastes and residues from forestry and forest-based industries, namely bark, branches, leaves, needles, tree tops, saw dust, cutter shavings, black liquor, brown liquor, fibre sludge and lignin.

Or. en

Justification

Roundwood greater than 10 cm in diameter and stumps taken directly from forests are high risk sources of forest biomass from the emissions perspective, therefore their use should not be counted towards the renewable energy targets or be eligible for financial support. Use of roundwood for energy is also likely to have distortive impacts on the wood markets and other sectors using it, and thus only waste and residue based forest biomass should be counted and be eligible for financial support.

Amendment 199

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 26 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels based on agricultural biomass shall be produced from raw material produced in respect of common agricultural policy cross compliance criteria.

Or. en

Amendment 200

Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 26 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

By 31 December 2023, the Commission shall assess whether the criteria set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 effectively minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass and address LULUCF requirements, on the basis of available data. The Commission shall, if appropriate, present a proposal to modify the requirements laid down in paragraphs 5 and 6.

Amendment

In accordance with Article 30(3) of this Directive, the Commission shall assess *in 2026* whether the criteria set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 effectively minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass and address LULUCF requirements, on the basis of available data. The Commission shall, if appropriate, present a proposal to modify the requirements laid down in paragraphs 5 and 6.

Or. en

Justification

The revision of the new criteria by 2023 is only two years after the Directive will come into force, and far too early for operators, which will have to develop and/or modify their systems to fulfil the new requirements. Two years period is not enough to assess the effectiveness of the legislation and does not provide for a long-term stable regulatory framework. The review should be done in accordance with the general review of the Directive in 2026 as outlined in Article 30 paragraph 3.

Amendment 201

Ismail Ertug, Nicola Caputo, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson

Proposal for a directive
Article 26 – paragraph 7 – subparagraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) at least **70** % for biofuels and bioliquids produced in installations starting operation after 1 January 2021;

Amendment

(c) at least **75** % for biofuels and bioliquids produced in installations starting operation after 1 January 2021;

Or. en

Amendment 202
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 26 – paragraph 8 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Electricity from biomass fuels produced in installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding 20 MW shall be taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 only if it is produced applying high efficient cogeneration technology as defined under Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU. For the purposes of points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1, this provision shall only apply to installations starting operation after [3 years from date of adoption of this Directive]. For the purposes of point (c) of paragraph 1, this provision is without prejudice to public support provided under schemes approved by [3 years after date of adoption of this Directive].

Amendment

Electricity from biomass fuels produced in installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding 20 MW shall be taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 only if it is produced applying high efficient cogeneration technology as defined under Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU. For the purposes of points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1, this provision shall only apply to installations starting operation after [3 years from date of adoption of this Directive]. For the purposes of point (c) of paragraph 1, this provision is without prejudice to public support provided under schemes approved by [date of adoption of this Directive].

Or. en

Justification

Support scheme can be approved for up to 10 years. Leaving another 3 years for approval of such a scheme provides for unacceptably long period for development of new condensing power plants using solid biomass fuels.

Amendment 203

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive
Article 26 – paragraph 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

10a. Sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria shall apply similarly to biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced in the EU or imported from third-countries.

Amendment 204

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 28 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) where a default value for greenhouse gas emission saving for the production pathway is laid down in part A or B of Annex V for biofuels and bioliquids and in part A of Annex VI for biomass fuels where the el value for those biofuels or bioliquids calculated in accordance with point 7 of part C of Annex V and for those biomass fuels calculated in accordance with point 7 of part B of Annex VI is equal to or less than zero, by using that default value;

Amendment

(a) where a default value for greenhouse gas emission saving for the production pathway is laid down in part A or B of Annex V for biofuels and bioliquids and in part A of Annex VI for biomass fuels where the el value for those biofuels or bioliquids calculated in accordance with point 7 of part C of Annex V and for those biomass fuels calculated in accordance with point 7 of part B of Annex VI is equal to or less than zero, ***and where the estimated indirect land-use change emissions are zero in accordance with part B of Annex VIII*** by using that default value, ;

Or. en

Amendment 205

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 28 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) by using an actual value calculated in accordance with the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V for biofuels and bioliquids and in part B of Annex VI for biomass fuels ;

Amendment

(b) by using an actual value calculated in accordance with the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V for biofuels and bioliquids and in part B of Annex VI for biomass fuels, ***adding the estimates for indirect land-use change emissions set out in Annex VIII;***

Amendment 206

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive**Article 28 – paragraph 1 – point c***Text proposed by the Commission*

(c) by using a value calculated as the sum of the factors of the formulas referred to in point 1 of part C of Annex V, where disaggregated default values in part D or E of Annex V may be used for some factors, and actual values, calculated in accordance with the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V, for all other factors; *or*

Amendment

(c) by using a value calculated as the sum of the factors of the formulas referred to in point 1 of part C of Annex V, where disaggregated default values in part D or E of Annex V may be used for some factors, and actual values, calculated in accordance with the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V, for all other factors, ***adding the estimates for indirect land-use change emissions set out in Annex VIII.***

Or. en

Amendment 207

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive**Article 28 – paragraph 1 – point d***Text proposed by the Commission*

(d) by using a value calculated as the sum of the factors of the formulas referred to in point 1 of part B of Annex VI, where disaggregated default values in part C of Annex VI may be used for some factors, and actual values, calculated in accordance with the methodology laid down in part B of Annex VI, for all other factors.

Amendment

(d) by using a value calculated as the sum of the factors of the formulas referred to in point 1 of part B of Annex VI, where disaggregated default values in part C of Annex VI may be used for some factors, and actual values, calculated in accordance with the methodology laid down in part B of Annex VI, for all other factors, ***adding the estimates for indirect land-use change emissions set out in Annex VIII.***

Or. en

Amendment 208

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson, Edouard Martin, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Article 28 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The Commission shall keep Annex V and Annex VI under review, with a view, where justified, to add **ing or revising** values for **biofuel**, bioliquid and biomass fuel production pathways. That review shall also consider the modification of the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V and in part B of Annex VI.

Amendment

The Commission shall keep Annex V and Annex VI under review, with a view, where justified, to add **or revise** values for **new biofuel**, bioliquid and biomass fuel production pathways. That review shall also consider the modification of the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V and in part B of Annex VI. ***In the event that the Commission's review concludes that changes to Annex V or Annex VI should be made, the Commission shall submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and the Council.***

Or. en

Amendment 209

Andor Deli

Proposal for a directive

Article 28 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The Commission shall keep Annex V and Annex VI under review, with a view, where justified, to add **ing or revising** values for **biofuel**, bioliquid and biomass fuel production pathways. That review shall also consider the modification of the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V and in part B of Annex VI.

Amendment

The Commission shall keep Annex V and Annex VI under review, with a view, where justified, to add **ing** values for **new** **biofuel**, bioliquid and biomass fuel production pathways. That review shall also consider the modification of the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V and in part B of Annex VI.

Or. en

Amendment 210
Andor Deli

Proposal for a directive
Article 28 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

In the event that the Commission's review concludes that changes to Annex V or Annex VI should be made, the Commission *is empowered to adopt delegated acts pursuant to Article 32* .

Amendment

In the event that the Commission's review concludes that changes to Annex V or Annex VI should be made, the Commission *shall submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and the Council*.

Or. en

Justification

In line with the decision of the European Parliament and the Council in Directive 2015/513, these provisions do not relate to implementation issues and any changes should, due to their substantive importance, be decided via ordinary legislative procedure.

Amendment 211
Andor Deli

Proposal for a directive
Article 28 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. Where necessary in order to ensure the uniform application of Part C of Annex V and Part B of Annex VI , the Commission may adopt implementing acts setting out detailed technical specifications including definitions , *conversion factors, calculation of annual cultivation emissions and/ or emission savings caused by changes above and below-ground carbon stocks on already cultivated land, calculation of emission savings from carbon capture, carbon replacement and carbon geological storage* . Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure

Amendment

6. Where necessary in order to ensure the uniform application of *point 9 of* Part C of Annex V and *of point 9 of* Part B of Annex VI, the Commission may adopt implementing acts setting out detailed technical specifications including definitions. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 31(2).

referred to in Article 31 (2).

Or. en

Justification

In line with the decision of the European Parliament and the Council in Directive 2015/513, these provisions do not relate to implementation issues and any changes should, due to their substantive importance, be decided via ordinary legislative procedure.

Amendment 212
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Annex IX – Part A – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Part A. Feedstocks for the production of advanced biofuels:

Part A. Feedstocks **and bioprocesses** for the production of advanced biofuels.

Or. en

Justification

Bioprocesses can generate biofuels using biological catalysts like bacteria with or without photosynthesis.

Amendment 213
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Annex IX – Part A – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(h) Tall oil and tall oil pitch.

deleted

Or. en

Justification

Tall oil availability is limited and insufficient to have a meaningful role in reducing

greenhouse gas emissions.

Amendment 214

Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore Domenico Pogliese, Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive

Annex IX – Part A – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(h) ***Tall oil and*** tall oil pitch.

(h) Tall oil pitch.

Or. en

Amendment 215

Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive

Annex IX – Part A – point q a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(qa) *bacteria based fuels*

Or. en

Justification

The use of bacteria and waste or residue gases for biofuel will increase renewables access to the grid in cases where the gases are utilized for power production. Incentives to convert process gases from industry into bacteria based biofuels will enable marginal renewable electricity to take its place, while increasing biofuel volumes to displace conventional fossil fuels.

Amendment 216

Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Francisco Assis, Isabella De Monte, Lucy Anderson, Carlos Zorrinho, Jean-Paul Denanot, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive

Annex IX – Part B – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) Used cooking oil.

(a) Used cooking oil, ***provided that the Commission comes up with a specific definition of what "used" means.***

Or. en

Amendment 217
Mark Demesmaecker

Proposal for a directive
Annex IX – Part B – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) ***Molasses that are produced as a by-product from of refining sugarcane or sugar beets provided that the best industry standards for the extraction of sugar has been respected.***

deleted

Or. en

Justification

The availability of Molasses is limited. Molasses are used as an important resource for food and feed applications. Using this resource for biofuels contradicts the waste hierarchy and the cascading use principle.

Amendment 218
Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore Domenico Pogliese, Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Annex IX – Part B – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) ***Molasses that are produced as a by-product from of refining sugarcane or sugar beets provided that the best industry standards for the extraction of sugar has been respected.***

deleted

Amendment 219**Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore Domenico Pogliese, Marian-Jean Marinescu****Proposal for a directive****Annex X – Part A – table**

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>		<i>Amendment</i>
<i>Calendar year</i>	<i>Maximum share</i>	<i>deleted</i>
2021	7.0%	
2022	6.7%	
2023	6.4%	
2024	6.1%	
2025	5.8%	
2026	5.4%	
2027	5.0%	
2028	4.6%	
2029	4.2%	
2030	3.8%	

Amendment 220**Andor Deli****Proposal for a directive****Annex X – Part A – table**

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>		<i>Amendment</i>
<i>Calendar year</i>	<i>Maximum share</i>	<i>deleted</i>
2021	7.0%	
2022	6.7%	
2023	6.4%	
2024	6.1%	
2025	5.8%	

2026	5.4%
2027	5.0%
2028	4.6%
2029	4.2%
2030	3.8%

Or. en

Justification

The 7% cap on conventional biofuels introduced by Directive 2015/1513 (which is being transposed by Member States) is the result of a three-year long policy debate and was considered to sufficiently address concerns over Indirect Land Use Change. A further and undifferentiated reduction of the cap, as proposed by the Commission, is not supported by any new scientific evidence and is therefore not proportionate to the objectives of this Directive. Amending this compromise would encourage Member States not to comply with existing legislation and hinder the overall objective of increasing renewable energy in the transport energy mix, and creates a precedent that will further deter investors' confidence.

Amendment 221

Ismail Ertug, Nicola Caputo, Isabella De Monte

Proposal for a directive

Annex X – Part A – table

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>		<i>Amendment</i>	
Calendar year	Maximum share	Calendar year	Maximum share
		2020	7 %
2021	7.0%	2021	6,8 %
2022	6.7%	2022	6,6 %
2023	6.4%	2023	6,4 %
2024	6.1%	2024	6,2 %
2025	5.8%	2025	6 %
2026	5.4%	2026	5,8 %
2027	5.0%	2027	5,6 %
2028	4.6%	2028	5,4 %
2029	4.2%	2029	5,2 %
2030	3.8%	2030	5 %

Amendment 222
Ismail Ertug, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive
Annex X – Part B – table

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>		<i>Amendment</i>	
Calendar year	Minimum share	Calendar year	Minimum share
2021	1.5 %	2021	1.5 %
2022	1.85 %	2022	2 %
2023	2.2 %	2023	2,5 %
2024	2.55 %	2024	3.0 %
2025	2.9 %	2025	3,85 %
2026	3.6 %	2026	4.7 %
2027	4.4 %	2027	5.55 %
2028	5.2 %	2028	6.4 %
2029	6.0 %	2029	7.25 %
2030	6.8 %	2030	8.1 %