



2016/0382(COD)

20.7.2017

AMENDMENTS

84 - 287

Draft opinion

Bas Eickhout

(PE604.700v01-00)

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 – C8-0000/2017 – 2016/0382(COD))

Amendment 84
Nicola Caputo, Simona Bonafè

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

Amendment

(2) Promoting renewable forms of energy is one of the goals of the Union energy policy, ***in accordance with Article 194(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)***. 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.

Or. en

Amendment 85
Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh, Sylvie Goddyn

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

Amendment

(2) Promoting renewable forms of energy is one of the goals of the Union energy policy, ***together with security of supply and competitiveness***. The increased use of energy from renewable sources,

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.

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.

Or. fr

Amendment 86

Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh, Sylvie Goddyn

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 *sustainable* 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.

Or. fr

Amendment 87

Ismail Ertug, 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, 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.

Or. en

Amendment 88

Jo Leinen, Jean-Paul Denanot, Miriam Dalli, Seb Dance, Massimo Paolucci, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Tibor Szanyi, Damiano Zoffoli, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Nessa Childers, Carlos Zorrinho, Tiemo Wölken, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) On 12th December 2015, the EU agreed together with other nations on the Paris Agreement on climate action, which the EU successfully ratified on 4th October 2016 and which entered into force on 4th November 2016. The objectives of the global agreement commit the EU to further action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to reassess its contribution to the global commitment of limiting the increase of atmospheric temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius while pursuing efforts to limit the

increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The revision of this Directive must be in line with the EU's obligations as a party of the Paris Agreement.

Or. en

Justification

A reference to the EU's commitment as party of the Paris Agreement should be included in the Directive to point out the clear correlation of necessary EU ambition required to fulfil the international climate goals.

Amendment 89

Nicola Caputo, Jo Leinen, Simona Bonafè

Proposal for a directive

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The European Parliament, in its Resolutions on "A policy framework for climate and energy in the period from 2020 to 2030" and on "the Renewable energy progress report", has favoured a binding Union 2030 target of at least 30% of total final energy consumption from renewable energy sources, stressing that that target should be implemented by means of individual national targets taking into account the individual situation and potential of each Member State.

Amendment

(6) The European Parliament, in its Resolutions on "A policy framework for climate and energy in the period from 2020 to 2030" and on "the Renewable energy progress report", has favoured a binding Union 2030 target of at least 30% of total final energy consumption from renewable energy sources, stressing that that target should be implemented by means of individual national targets taking into account the individual situation and potential of each Member State. *In its resolution of 23 June 2016 on "The renewable energy progress report", the European Parliament went further, stressing that, in light of the Paris Agreement, a Union target significantly more ambitious was desirable.*

Or. en

Amendment 90

Angélique Delahaye, Anne Sander, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6a) Biofuels that are the result of protein production can be used and promoted as first-generation biofuels, for not only do they have a positive impact on arable land, the environment and greenhouse gas emissions of the transport sector, but they also form part of a circular economy since the by-products are thus recycled; the by-products from these crops also enable the European Union to be less dependent on imports and liberate arable land in third countries.

Or. fr

Justification

As the EU does not produce enough plant proteins to meet its needs and is determined to develop biofuels, agricultural crops meeting this dual purpose must be encouraged. Biofuels must be understood as a by-product of protein crops.

Amendment 91

Jo Leinen, Jean-Paul Denanot, Massimo Paolucci, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Tibor Szanyi, Damiano Zoffoli, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Nessa Childers, Carlos Zorrinho, Gabriele Preuß, Tiemo Wölken, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6a) National binding targets have been straightforward measurable indicators against which progress can be measured to assess the effectiveness of the measures included in this Directive.

Or. en

Justification

The current directive (Directive 2009/28/EC) has successfully reached a gradually higher share of renewable energy in the EU by setting binding targets at country level. In the European Commission's progress report each Member State's development is tracked against their targets and positive policy choices become visible as well as missing progress.

Amendment 92

Jo Leinen, Seb Dance, Massimo Paolucci, Tibor Szanyi, Damiano Zoffoli, Nessa Childers, Carlos Zorrinho, Tiemo Wölken, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

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 **40%** share of renewable energy, **to be accompanied by national binding targets.**

Or. en

Amendment 93

Marijana Petir, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß, Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin

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-range** of at least 27% **to 33%** share of renewable energy. Member States should define their contribution to the achievement of this target **by setting up their indicative trajectories** as part of their Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans through the governance process set out in

Regulation [Governance]. *The Commission should assist Member States in this process by setting up the indicative benchmarks to ensure the fair contribution of each Member State to the target on renewable energy in 2030.*

Or. en

Justification

The linear trajectory is not the best possible instrument to reach the 2030 targets. With regard to the target for renewable energy sources, the more flexibility for the Member States is needed. The Commission should be able to verify the effort made by the Member States to achieve their own goals. For this purpose a set of benchmarks or indicative targets are introduced as well as a target-range.

Amendment 94

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

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) *Nonetheless, in order to continue the steady growth in renewables, to ensure long term legal certainty and to promote further the research on new renewables, it's* appropriate to establish a Union binding target of at least 45% share of renewable energy, *accompanied by national binding targets*. Member States should *demonstrate* their contribution to the achievement of *these targets* as part of their Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans through the governance process set out in Regulation [Governance].

Or. en

Amendment 95

Fredrick Federley, Morten Helveg Petersen

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 ***this should be accompanied with national binding targets together with a EU over all target of 15% share of renewables in the transport sector.*** 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 96
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 97
Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh, Sylvie Goddyn

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 **by 2030**. 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. fr

Amendment 98
Anneli Jäätteenmäki

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. 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

Justification

The European Parliament has expressed its call for 30% of final energy consumption from renewable resources on many occasions, notable in the resolution of February 5th 2014 on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies, in the resolution of October 14th 2014 Towards a new international climate agreement in Paris, and in the resolution of December 15th 2015 Towards a European Energy Union.

Amendment 99
Merja Kyllönen

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 100
Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh, Sylvie Goddyn

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 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].

Or. fr

Justification

Target in line with 'the Union 2030 energy and climate framework'

Amendment 101
Jo Leinen, Jean-Paul Denanot, Massimo Paolucci, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Tibor Szanyi,

Damiano Zoffoli, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Nessa Childers, Carlos Zorrinho, Gabriele Preuß, Tiemo Wölken, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Simona Bonafè, 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 ***and national*** binding renewable energy **targets** for 2030 would continue to encourage the development of technologies which generate renewable energy and provide certainty for investors.

Or. en

Amendment 102

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

**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 ***and national*** binding renewable energy **targets** 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 103
Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) 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. Individual Member States have significant unrealized potential to produce sustainable crop based biofuels with low ILUC impacts, which have the potential to provide Europe with a cleaner energy mix for road transport, and can provide jobs in rural areas which can help to secure farm incomes. They also have huge potential to reduce GHG and other harmful emissions, and, as a co-product, produce non GMO high protein animal feed needed to address the EU's massive animal feed deficit.

Or. en

Justification

In order to meet the EU's overall decarbonisation goal of 30% in non-ETS sectors including transport and reach either not less than 27% renewables use by 2030 or, in consideration of the Paris Agreement, up to 45%, the EU must not roll back its 2020 ambitions for transport.

Amendment 104
Ivica Tolić

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) The renewable energy potential and the energy mix of each Member State vary. Member States in Central and Eastern Europe, such as Croatia, have huge potential to produce sustainable crop based biofuels with low to zero ILUC impacts, which have the potential to provide Europe with a cleaner energy mix for road transport, which have huge potential to reduce GHG and other harmful emissions, which can provide thousands of jobs and which can help to secure farm incomes and, as a co-product, which produce the non GMO high protein animal feed needed to address the EU's massive animal feed deficit. A balanced Renewable Energy Policy has to recognize that potential and contain measures that support all sustainable biofuel development.

Or. en

Justification

Member States, particularly in Central & Eastern Europe have a huge potential to produce a huge amount of sustainable biofuel & much needed animal feed. No environmental, ILUC or other negative consequences arise from developing that potential to the fullest. It is immoral for the EU to prevent any Member State to develop its potential and to create jobs, to enhance rural life and to support farmers' income on the basis of the Commission's demonstrably flawed analysis of the impacts of conventional crop based biofuels.

Amendment 105
Paul Brannen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) The Member States should

consider the extent to which the use of different types of energy sources is compatible with the target of limiting warming to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, and compatible with the goal of a fossil-free economy and at the same time a low-carbon economy. The power to adopt acts in this respect should be delegated to the Commission to assess the contribution to these goals of different types of renewable energy sources based on the payback period and results compared to fossil fuels and to consider proposing a maximum allowable payback period as a sustainability criterion, in particular for lingo-cellulosic biomass.

Or. en

Justification

Amendment is linked to the sustainability criteria in Art. 26, which is one of the crucial elements of the recast of the Renewable Energy Directive.

Amendment 106 **Jadwiga Wiśniewska**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 9**

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) The national targets set for 2020 should constitute Member States' minimum contribution to the new 2030 framework. Under no circumstances the national share of renewables should fall below such contribution and, in case this happens, the relevant Member States should take the appropriate measures to ensure that this baseline is maintained *as well as contribute to the financial instrument referred to in Regulation [Governance]*.

Amendment

(9) The national targets set for 2020 should constitute Member States' minimum contribution to the new 2030 framework. Under no circumstances the national share of renewables should fall below such contribution and, in case this happens, the relevant Member States should take the appropriate measures to ensure that this baseline is maintained.

Or. en

Amendment 107

Marijana Petir, Albert Deß, Peter Jahr, Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) The national targets set for 2020 should constitute Member States' minimum contribution to the new 2030 framework. Under no circumstances the national share of renewables should fall below such contribution and, in case this happens, the relevant Member States should take the appropriate measures to ensure that this baseline is maintained as well as contribute to the financial instrument referred to in Regulation [Governance].

Amendment

(9) The national targets **and sub-targets** set for 2020 should constitute Member States' minimum contribution to the new 2030 framework. Under no circumstances the national share of renewables **in all sectors of the energy system**, should fall below such contribution and, in case this happens, the relevant Member States should take the appropriate measures to ensure that this baseline is maintained as well as contribute to the financial instrument referred to in Regulation [Governance].

Or. en

Justification

The share of renewables in transport that will be reached in 2020 should be considered as a minimum basis for post-2020 and no decrease from such volumes should be accepted. A mandatory target of transport fuel consumption coming from renewables by 2030 should therefore be continued and further increased, in line with what is currently foreseen in the Directive 2009/28/CE. This is crucial to avoid hindering decarbonisation in transport and thus placing a higher burden on other non-ETS sectors.

Amendment 108

Nils Torvalds, Carolina Punset, Frédérique Ries, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Morten Helveg Petersen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9a) A target of 35% for the overall share of energy from renewable energy sources together with a target of at least

10% for energy from renewable sources in transport would be appropriate and achievable objectives. The main purpose of mandatory national targets is to provide certainty for investors and to encourage continuous development of technologies which generate energy from all types of renewable sources. A framework that includes mandatory targets should provide the business community with the long term stability it needs to make investments in the renewable energy sector which are essential for reducing dependence on fossil fuels and boosting the development and use of new energy technologies.

Or. en

Justification

Restoring wording from 2009/28/EC Recitals 8 and 14 in order to emphasize the main purpose and the importance of mandatory national targets for policy and technology development. The ambition of the Union renewable energy policy should not be lowered compared to current legislation.

Amendment 109

Nils Torvalds, Carolina Punset, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Morten Helveg Petersen, Frédérique Ries

Proposal for a directive Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9a) It is thus appropriate to establish a Union binding target of at least 35% share of renewable energy by 2030, to be implemented by means of binding national targets taking into account the situation and potential of each Member State, and at least a 10% share of energy from renewable sources in transport. 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

Justification

The main purpose of mandatory national targets is to provide certainty for investors and to encourage continuous development of technologies which generate energy from all types of renewable sources, taking into account the specific circumstances and capacities of Member States to produce renewable energy in the most cost-effective manner.

Amendment 110

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Carolina Punset, Frédérique Ries, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Morten Helveg Petersen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9a) The establishment of a Union binding renewable energy target for 2030, to be implemented by means of binding national targets taking into account the situation and potential of each Member State, would continue to encourage the development of technologies which generate renewable energy and provide certainty for investors and enable 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.

Or. en

Justification

The main purpose of mandatory national targets is to provide certainty for investors and to encourage continuous development of technologies which generate energy from all types of renewable sources, taking into account the specific circumstances and capacities of Member States to produce renewable energy in the most cost-effective manner.

Amendment 111

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Carolina Punset, Frédérique Ries, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Morten Helveg Petersen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9b) The renewable energy potential and the energy mix of each Member State vary. It is therefore necessary to translate the Union binding target of at least 35% share of energy from renewable sources by 2030 into individual targets for each Member State, with due regard to a fair and adequate allocation taking account of Member States' different capacities and potentials, including the existing level of energy from renewable sources and the energy mix.

Or. en

Justification

Restoring wording from 2009/28/EC Recital 15 to emphasise the fair and adequate allocation of individual targets for Member States.

Amendment 112

Nils Torvalds, Carolina Punset, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Morten Helveg Petersen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9b) By contrast, it is appropriate for the at least 10% target for energy from renewable sources in transport to be set at the same level for each Member State in order to ensure consistency in transport fuel specifications and availability.

Justification

Restoring wording from 2009/28/EC Recital 16.

Amendment 113

Jo Leinen, Massimo Paolucci, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Tibor Szanyi, Damiano Zoffoli, Nessa Childers, Carlos Zorrinho, Tiemo Wölken, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

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 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.

deleted

Amendment 114

Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh, Sylvie Goddyn

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) 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. fr

Amendment 115
Jadwiga Wiśniewska

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***

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 27% renewable energy target. As set out in Regulation [Governance], the Commission may ***issue recommendations for Member States to achieve the EU target and Member States should take these recommendations into consideration with a view to achieving the EU target.***

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 116

Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh, Sylvie Goddyn

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 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 ***in an equitable manner and in agreement with the Member States***. 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. fr

Amendment 117

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Carolina Punset, Frédérique Ries, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Morten Helveg Petersen

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].

Or. en

Amendment 118

Simona Bonafè, Massimo Paolucci, Damiano Zoffoli, Nicola Caputo, Patrizia Toia, Isabella De Monte

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) The promotion of energy from renewable sources should be based on the principles of the circular economy and the cascading use of resources in order to increase resource efficiency for products and materials and minimise the generation of waste. Therefore this Directive should be consistent with these principles and further promote the reprocessing of waste into secondary raw materials in accordance with the targets

established in the Directive 2008/98/EC.

Or. xm

Justification

The renewables directive should embrace circular economy principles and promote the secondary raw materials market.

Amendment 119
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) The promotion of energy from renewable resources should aim to achieve the utmost resource efficiency, in line with the principles of circular economy and cascading use, in particular with respect to forest and agricultural biomass. Generation of waste should be minimised following the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC.

Or. en

Amendment 120

Jo Leinen, Jean-Paul Denanot, Massimo Paolucci, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Tibor Szanyi, Damiano Zoffoli, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Carlos Zorrinho, Gabriele Preuß, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11) In order to support Member States' ***ambitious contributions to the Union target***, a financial framework aiming to facilitate investments in renewable energy

(11) In order to support Member States ***in reaching their targets***, a financial framework aiming to facilitate investments in renewable energy projects in those

projects in those Member States should be established, also through the use of financial instruments.

Member States should be established, also through the use of financial instruments.

Or. en

Amendment 121

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

Proposal for a directive

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) In order to support Member States' ***ambitious contributions to the Union target***, a financial framework aiming to facilitate investments in renewable energy projects in those Member States should be established, also through the use of financial instruments.

Amendment

(11) In order to support Member States ***in reaching their targets***, a financial framework aiming to facilitate investments in renewable energy projects in those Member States should be established, also through the use of financial instruments.

Or. en

Amendment 122

Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh, Sylvie Goddyn

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The Commission should focus the allocation of funds on the reduction of the cost of capital of renewables projects, which has a material impact on the cost of renewable energy projects and on their competitiveness.

Amendment

(12) The Commission should focus the allocation of funds on the reduction of the cost of capital of renewables projects, which has a material impact on the cost of renewable energy projects and on their competitiveness. ***Steps must be taken to ensure that the projects supported are cost-effective over the long term, without the systematic support of EU funds.***

Or. fr

Amendment 123

Jo Leinen, Jean-Paul Denanot, Massimo Paolucci, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Tibor Szanyi, Damiano Zoffoli, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Carlos Zorrinho, Gabriele Preuß, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) The Commission should facilitate the exchange of best practices between the competent national or regional authorities or bodies, for instance through regular meetings to find a common approach to promote a higher uptake of cost-efficient renewable energy projects, encourage investments in new, flexible and clean technologies, and set out an adequate strategy to manage the retirement of technologies which do not contribute to the reduction of emissions or deliver sufficient flexibility, based on transparent criteria and reliable market price signals.

Amendment

(13) The Commission should facilitate the exchange of best practices between the competent national or regional **and local** authorities or bodies, for instance through regular meetings to find a common approach to promote a higher uptake of cost-efficient renewable energy projects, encourage investments in new, flexible and clean technologies, and set out an adequate strategy to manage the retirement of technologies which do not contribute to the reduction of emissions or deliver sufficient flexibility, based on transparent criteria and reliable market price signals.

Or. en

Amendment 124

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

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

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.

to market revenues. *Those support schemes should be given in line with the waste hierarchy, as defined by Directive 2008/98/EC and the principle of cascading use of biomass. As of 2021, Member states should not be allowed to provide financial support for the incineration of municipal waste as well as for co-incineration in cement kilns as those practices do not support the objectives of the circular economy.*

Or. en

Justification

Incineration and co-incinerations are practices against the circular economy concept.

Amendment 125 **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.*

Amendment 126

Paul Brannen

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, ***material markets and principle of waste hierarchy***. To this end, an increasing number of Member States allocate support in a form where support is granted in addition to market revenues. ***This should not negatively affect material producers, e.g. producers of sawn wood, who compete with producers of renewable energy, in the absence of additional support.***

Or. en

Justification

Subsidies may distort the principle of cascading use by making it comparatively cheaper to generate energy than to produce materials or to recycle, effectively contradicting the waste hierarchy and circular economy. That is not what any renewable energy target should serve for.

Amendment 127

Simona Bonafè, Massimo Paolucci, Damiano Zoffoli, Nicola Caputo, Patrizia Toia

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. ***In the case of biomass sources where competition with material manufacturers may exist, support schemes should be as non-distortive as possible to the functioning of the biomass supply market.***

Or.

Justification

With a view to phasing in a circular economy, renewable energy support schemes should not distort intersectoral competition for biomass supply.

Amendment 128
Luke Ming Flanagan

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

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.

form where support is granted in addition to market revenues. ***Support schemes of this nature should respect the proximity principle and the principles of the circular economy.***

Or. en

Amendment 129

Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh, Sylvie Goddyn

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 ***and respects as far as possible the principle of technological neutrality.*** 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 130

Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh, Sylvie Goddyn

Proposal for a directive

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Electricity generation from renewable sources should be deployed at the lowest possible cost for consumers and taxpayers. When designing support

Amendment

(16) Electricity generation from renewable sources should be deployed at the lowest possible cost for consumers and taxpayers. When designing support

schemes and when allocating support, Member States should seek to minimise the overall system cost of deployment, taking full account of grid and system development needs, the resulting energy mix, and the long term potential of technologies.

schemes and when allocating support, Member States should seek to minimise the overall system cost of deployment, taking full account of grid and system development needs, the resulting energy mix, and the long term potential of technologies. *It should be borne in mind, however, that some sources of electricity production, such as wind farms or photovoltaic panels, require considerable investment, which may have an impact on consumer prices.*

Or. fr

Amendment 131 **Sirpa Pietikäinen**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 16**

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Electricity generation from renewable sources should be deployed **at the lowest** possible **cost** for consumers and taxpayers. When designing support schemes and when allocating support, Member States should seek to minimise the overall system cost of deployment, taking full account of grid and system development needs, the resulting energy mix, and the long term potential of technologies.

Amendment

(16) Electricity generation from renewable sources should be deployed **with the best** possible **cost-efficiency** for consumers and taxpayers. When designing support schemes and when allocating support, Member States should seek to minimise the overall system cost of deployment, taking full account of grid and system development needs, **including the development of high-voltage, electric power transmission systems**, the resulting energy mix, and the long term potential of technologies.

Or. en

Amendment 132

Jo Leinen, Massimo Paolucci, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Tibor Szanyi, Damiano Zoffoli, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Carlos Zorrinho, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Electricity generation from renewable sources should be deployed at the lowest possible cost for consumers and taxpayers. When designing support schemes and when allocating support, Member States should seek to minimise the overall system cost of deployment, taking full account of grid and system development needs, the resulting energy mix, and the long term potential of technologies.

Amendment

(16) Electricity generation from renewable sources, ***including energy storage***, should be deployed at the lowest possible cost for consumers and taxpayers. When designing support schemes and when allocating support, Member States should seek to minimise the overall system cost of deployment, taking full account of grid and system development needs, the resulting energy mix, and the long term potential of technologies.

Or. en

Justification

Energy storage enhances electricity generation from renewables and therefore it should be included and promoted to be deployed at the lowest possible cost for consumers.

Amendment 133

Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh, Sylvie Goddyn

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Electricity generation from renewable sources should be deployed at the lowest possible cost for consumers and taxpayers. When designing support schemes and when allocating support, Member States should seek to minimise the overall system cost of deployment, taking full account of grid and system development needs, the resulting energy mix, and the long term potential of technologies.

Amendment

(16) Electricity generation from renewable sources should be deployed at the lowest possible cost for consumers and taxpayers. When designing support schemes and when allocating support, Member States should seek to minimise the overall system cost of deployment, taking full account of grid and system development needs, the resulting energy mix, and the long term potential ***and profitability*** of technologies.

Or. fr

Amendment 134
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16a) The planning of such infrastructure needed for electricity generation from renewable sources should pay due respect to policies related to the participation of those affected by the projects, including any indigenous populations, and paying due respect to their land rights.

Or. en

Amendment 135
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16b) Consumers should be provided with comprehensive information, including information on the energy efficiency gains of heating/cooling systems and lower running costs of electric vehicles, to allow them to make individual consumer choices with regards to renewable energies and avoid technological lock-in.

Or. en

Amendment 136
Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh, Sylvie Goddyn

Proposal for a directive
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) The opening of support schemes to cross-border participation limits negative impacts on the internal energy market and can, under certain conditions, help Member States achieve the Union target more cost-efficiently. Cross-border participation is also the natural corollary to the development of the Union renewables policy, with a Union-level binding target replacing national binding targets. ***It is therefore appropriate to require Member States to progressively and partially open support to projects located in other Member States, and define several ways in which such progressive opening may be implemented, ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, including Articles 30, 34 and 110.***

Amendment

(17) The opening of support schemes to cross-border participation limits negative impacts on the internal energy market and can, under certain conditions, help Member States achieve the Union target more cost-efficiently. Cross-border participation is also the natural corollary to the development of the Union renewables policy, with a Union-level binding target replacing national binding targets.

Or. fr

Amendment 137
Fredrick Federley, Morten Helveg Petersen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) The opening of support schemes to cross-border participation limits negative impacts on the internal energy market and can, under certain conditions, help Member States achieve the Union target more cost-efficiently. Cross-border participation is also the natural corollary to the development of the Union renewables policy, ***with a Union-level binding target replacing national binding targets.*** It is therefore appropriate to require Member States to progressively and partially open

Amendment

(17) The opening of support schemes to cross-border participation limits negative impacts on the internal energy market and can, under certain conditions, help Member States achieve the Union target more cost-efficiently. Cross-border participation is also the natural corollary to the development of the Union renewables policy. It is therefore appropriate to require Member States to progressively and partially open support to projects located in other Member States, and define several

support to projects located in other Member States, and define several ways in which such progressive opening may be implemented, ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, including Articles 30, 34 and 110.

ways in which such progressive opening may be implemented, ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, including Articles 30, 34 and 110.

Or. en

Amendment 138 **Nikolay Barekov**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 17**

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) The opening of support schemes to cross-border participation limits negative impacts on the internal energy market and can, under certain conditions, help Member States achieve the Union target more cost-efficiently. Cross-border participation is also the natural corollary to the development of the Union renewables policy, with a Union-level binding target replacing national binding targets. It is therefore appropriate to **require** Member States to progressively and partially open support to projects located in other Member States, and define several ways in which such progressive opening may be implemented, ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, including Articles 30, 34 and 110.

Amendment

(17) The opening of support schemes to cross-border participation limits negative impacts on the internal energy market and can, under certain conditions, help Member States achieve the Union target more cost-efficiently. Cross-border participation is also the natural corollary to the development of the Union renewables policy, with a Union-level binding target replacing national binding targets. It is therefore appropriate to **provide** Member States **with the possibility** to progressively and partially open support to projects located in other Member States, and define several ways in which such progressive opening may be implemented, ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, including Articles 30, 34 and 110.

Or. en

Justification

The mandatory cross-border opening of support schemes is not necessarily a cost-effective solution and also raises cross-border monitoring concerns. The price of the transmission of electricity (and eventually the expansion of cross-border capacities) might significantly raise the support needs. Furthermore, since there is no possibility of contracting long-term cross-

border capacity, project risks will be disproportionately high that might also significantly raise project costs. The monitoring of the use of support schemes available for generators located in another country is not yet developed nor is it coherent. Moreover, it raises questions regarding cross-border authority of NRAs.

Amendment 139

Jo Leinen, Jean-Paul Denanot, Massimo Paolucci, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Tibor Szanyi, Damiano Zoffoli, Carlos Zorrinho, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) The opening of support schemes to cross-border participation limits negative impacts on the internal energy market and can, under certain conditions, help Member States achieve the Union target more cost-efficiently. Cross-border participation is also the natural corollary to the development of the Union renewables policy, with a Union-level binding target **replacing** national binding targets. It is therefore appropriate to require Member States to progressively and partially open support to projects located in other Member States, and define several ways in which such progressive opening may be implemented, ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, including Articles 30, 34 and 110.

Amendment

(17) The opening of support schemes to cross-border participation limits negative impacts on the internal energy market and can, under certain conditions, help Member States achieve the Union target more cost-efficiently. Cross-border participation is also the natural corollary to the development of the Union renewables policy, with a Union-level binding target **accompanying** national binding targets. It is therefore appropriate to require Member States to progressively and partially open support to projects located in other Member States, and define several ways in which such progressive opening may be implemented, ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, including Articles 30, 34 and 110.

Or. en

Amendment 140

Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh, Sylvie Goddyn

Proposal for a directive

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) The opening of support schemes to cross-border participation limits negative impacts on the internal energy market and can, under certain conditions, help Member States achieve the Union target more cost-efficiently. Cross-border participation is also the natural corollary to the development of the Union renewables policy, with a Union-level binding target **replacing** national binding targets. It is therefore appropriate to require Member States to progressively and partially open support to projects located in other Member States, and define several ways in which such progressive opening may be implemented, ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, including Articles 30, 34 and 110.

Amendment

(17) The opening of support schemes to cross-border participation limits negative impacts on the internal energy market and can, under certain conditions, help Member States achieve the Union target more cost-efficiently. Cross-border participation is also the natural corollary to the development of the Union renewables policy, with a Union-level binding target **complementing** national binding targets. It is therefore appropriate to require Member States to progressively and partially open support to projects located in other Member States, and define several ways in which such progressive opening may be implemented, ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, including Articles 30, 34 and 110.

Or. fr

Amendment 141

Jo Leinen, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Tibor Szanyi, Gabriele Preuß

Proposal for a directive

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) ***Without prejudice to adaptations of support schemes to bring them in line with State aid rules***, renewables support policies should be stable and avoid frequent changes. Such changes have a direct impact on capital financing costs, the costs of project development and therefore on the overall cost of deploying renewables in the Union. Member States should prevent the revision of any support granted to renewable energy projects from having a negative impact on their economic viability. In this context, Member States

Amendment

(18) Renewables support policies should be stable and avoid frequent changes. Such changes have a direct impact on capital financing costs, the costs of project development and therefore on the overall cost of deploying renewables in the Union. Member States should prevent the revision of any support granted to renewable energy projects from having a negative impact on their economic viability. In this context, Member States should promote cost-effective support policies and ensure their financial sustainability.

should promote cost-effective support policies and ensure their financial sustainability.

Or. en

Amendment 142

Françoise Grossetête, Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin, Anne Sander

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 transparent and unambiguous rules for calculating the share of energy from renewable sources and for defining those sources. ***In this context, the energy present in oceans and other bodies of water in the form of waves, marine currents, tides, ocean thermal energy gradients or salinity gradients should be included.***

Or. fr

Justification

In the light of the potential offered by renewable marine energies, it is important to keep this reference in the current Directive.

Amendment 143

Françoise Grossetête, Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin, Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive

Recital 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20a) Renewable marine energies offer the European Union a unique opportunity to reduce its dependency on fossil fuels, help achieve its CO2 emissions reduction targets and create a new branch of

economic activity that generates jobs across large swathes of its territory, including in the outermost regions. The European Union must therefore strive to create the regulatory and economic conditions conducive to their deployment.

Or. fr

Amendment 144
Julie Girling

Proposal for a directive
Recital 24 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24a) The Commission Communication of 20 July 2016 entitled "A European Strategy for Low-Emission mobility" highlighted the particular importance, in the medium-term, of advanced biofuels for aviation. Commercial aviation is entirely reliant on liquid fuels as there is no safe nor certified alternative for the civil aircraft industry.

Or. en

Amendment 145
Christofer Fjellner, Gunnar Hökmark

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 and of the Council¹⁷, the Union sustainability criteria, and the need to ensure that the Annex does not create additional demand for land while

deleted

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

Justification

For consistency with deletion of Annex IX. This Directive should take a technology neutral approach. Where the climate benefits of a biofuel should be assessed based on its greenhouse gas savings rather than feedstock origin. This is the most efficient way to mitigate climate impact from energy use. A feedstock approach is also a potential technology lock in which would not be beneficial to incentivising an innovative sector.

Amendment 146

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

Proposal for a directive

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(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

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 and of the Council¹⁷, the Union sustainability criteria, *the principle of cascading use of biomass*, 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 *or exclusion of feedstocks based on their*

(by-)products, wastes or residues.

capacity to deliver significant GHG emission savings taking into account their life cycle assessment, indirect emissions related to any displacement effect, and making sure 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).

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

Justification

Materials should be supported for the production of Advanced biofuels only when they deliver a significant GHG emission saving and do not cause displacement effects on current industrial practices.

Amendment 147 **Luke Ming Flanagan**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 25**

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

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 and of the Council¹⁷, the Union sustainability criteria, and the need to ensure that the Annex does not create additional demand for land *for the production of biomass and bio fuels* while promoting the use of wastes and residues, the Commission, when regularly evaluating the Annex, should consider the inclusion of additional *feedstock, that have proven benefits in reducing GHG emissions*, 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).

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

Justification

Few feedstock materials are truly available emissions free. If materials are diverted from their current uses to produce biofuel, the other users will be impacted. A displacement analysis identifying what materials would be used to replace the feedstock, and the emissions associated with it, is necessary for understanding the climate impact of using that material for alternative fuel.

Amendment 148

Massimo Paolucci, Damiano Zoffoli, Nicola Caputo, Simona Bonafè

Proposal for a directive

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(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

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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 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 ***or the exclusion of those already causing such distortion;***

¹⁷ Directive 2008/98/EC of the European

43/148

PE608.009v01-00

Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

Or. it

Justification

The cascading use of resources must also be safeguarded under European renewables legislation;

Amendment 149

Paul Brannen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(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 Council***¹⁷, 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).

Amendment

(25) In order to ensure that Annex IX takes into account the principles of the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC, 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, ***feedstocks with significant existing industrial uses are not proposed in the Annex***. 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. ***The Commission can therefore consider removal of feedstocks from the Annex IX.***

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 150
Mark Demesmaeker

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(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).

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 and of the Council¹⁷, the Union sustainability criteria, ***the cascading principle*** 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

Justification

A clear reference to the cascading principle is necessary.

Amendment 151
Nils Torvalds, Carolina Punset, Frédérique Ries, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Hannu Takkula, Morten Helveg Petersen, Petri Sarvamaa

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(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).

Amendment

(25) In order to ensure that Annex IX takes into account the principles of the **circular economy, the** waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁷, the Union sustainability criteria, **a lifecycle assessment of emissions** 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 **should** regularly **evaluate** the Annex **and** consider the effects on markets for (by-)products, wastes or residues **in any amendment of it**.

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 152
Paul Brannen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) The European Parliament Resolution of 4 April 2017 on Palm Oil and Deforestation called 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.

Or. en

Amendment 153

Marijana Petir, Mairead McGuinness, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß, Angélique Delahaye, Anne Sander, Birgit Collin-Langen, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a directive

Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) In order to facilitate the use of renewable energy in the transport sector Member States shall jointly endeavour to gradually increase the share of renewable energy supplied for transport to at least 15% in 2030 at Union level.

Or. en

Justification

In order to meet the EU' overall decarbonisation goal of 30% in non-ETS sectors including transport and reach at least 27% renewables use by 2030, the EU should not roll back its 2020 ambitions for transport. A pan-European homogenous policy across the EU is a key to prevent a fragmented fuel market.

Amendment 154

Fredrick Federley, Morten Helveg Petersen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(26) To create opportunities for reducing the cost of meeting the **Union target** laid down in this Directive and to give flexibility to Member States to comply with their obligation not to go below their 2020 national targets after 2020, it is appropriate both to facilitate the consumption in Member States of energy produced from renewable sources in other Member States, and to enable Member States to count energy from renewable sources consumed in other Member States

(26) To create opportunities for reducing the cost of meeting the **targets** laid down in this Directive and to give flexibility to Member States to comply with their obligation not to go below their 2020 national targets after 2020, it is appropriate both to facilitate the consumption in Member States of energy produced from renewable sources in other Member States, and to enable Member States to count energy from renewable sources consumed in other Member States towards their own

towards their own renewable energy share. For this reason, cooperation mechanisms are required to complement the obligations to open up support to projects located in other Member States. Those mechanisms include statistical transfers, joint projects between Member States or joint support schemes.

renewable energy share. For this reason, cooperation mechanisms are required to complement the obligations to open up support to projects located in other Member States. Those mechanisms include statistical transfers, joint projects between Member States or joint support schemes.

Or. en

Amendment 155

Jo Leinen, Jean-Paul Denanot, Massimo Paolucci, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Carlos Zorrinho, Tibor Szanyi, Damiano Zoffoli, Gabriele Preuß, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive

Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

(26) To create opportunities for reducing the cost of meeting the ***Union target*** laid down in this Directive and to give flexibility to Member States to comply with their obligation not to go below their 2020 national targets after 2020, it is appropriate both to facilitate the consumption in Member States of energy produced from renewable sources in other Member States, and to enable Member States to count energy from renewable sources consumed in other Member States towards their own renewable energy share. For this reason, cooperation mechanisms are required to complement the obligations to open up support to projects located in other Member States. Those mechanisms include statistical transfers, joint projects between Member States or joint support schemes.

Amendment

(26) To create opportunities for reducing the cost of meeting the ***targets*** laid down in this Directive and to give flexibility to Member States to comply with their obligation not to go below their 2020 national targets after 2020, it is appropriate both to facilitate the consumption in Member States of energy produced from renewable sources in other Member States, and to enable Member States to count energy from renewable sources consumed in other Member States towards their own renewable energy share. For this reason, cooperation mechanisms are required to complement the obligations to open up support to projects located in other Member States. Those mechanisms include statistical transfers, joint projects between Member States or joint support schemes.

Or. en

Justification

An EU target at Union level risks missing the EU's path towards decarbonisation in 2050. A system of voluntary national contributions may increase investor uncertainty and do not give strong incentives to the Member States to introduce or continue with robust support mechanisms for renewable energy. National Binding targets would give much more certainty to investors and would further lead to a price decrease of renewable energies. Furthermore, they would enable corrective measures to be taken in the event of non-compliance.

Amendment 156

Jo Leinen, Miriam Dalli, Massimo Paolucci, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Carlos Zorrinho, Tibor Szanyi, Damiano Zoffoli, Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo, Kathleen Van Brempt

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. 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 ***should also take place within the framework of macro-regional partnership as established by Regulation [Governance]*** and 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 European Commission's Trans-European Networks for Energy (TEN-E) strategy should support the objectives of this Directive and set out additional incentives for cross-border cooperation as well as regional cooperation between Member***

Justification

One of the aims of the European Energy Union is to promote a better exchange and coordination between the Member States on their energy policies. This should also be reflected by this Directive in coherence with other EU tools for cross-border infrastructure projects like the TEN-E strategy.

Amendment 157

Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh, Sylvie Goddyn

Proposal for a directive

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28) *It should be possible for imported electricity, produced from renewable energy sources outside the Union to count towards Member States' renewable energy shares In order to guarantee an adequate effect of energy from renewable sources replacing conventional energy in the Union as well as in third countries it is appropriate to ensure that such imports can be tracked and accounted for in a reliable way. Agreements with third countries concerning the organisation of such trade in electricity from renewable energy sources will be considered. If, by virtue of a decision taken under the Energy Community Treaty¹⁸ to that effect, the contracting parties to that Treaty are bound by the relevant provisions of this Directive, the measures of cooperation between Member States provided for in this Directive should be applicable to them.* **deleted**

¹⁸ OJ L 198, 20.7.2006, p. 18.

Justification

The targets for renewable energy use only make sense if they can be achieved through European production.

Amendment 158

Jo Leinen, Massimo Paolucci, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Tiemo Wölken, Nessa Childers, Tibor Szanyi, Damiano Zoffoli, Gabriele Preuß, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) It should be possible for imported electricity, produced from renewable energy sources outside the Union to count towards Member States' **renewable energy shares**. In order to guarantee an adequate effect of energy from renewable sources replacing conventional energy in the Union as well as in third countries it is appropriate to ensure that such imports can be tracked and accounted for in a reliable way. Agreements with third countries concerning the organisation of such trade in electricity from renewable energy sources will be considered. If, by virtue of a decision taken under the Energy Community Treaty¹⁸ to that effect, the contracting parties to that Treaty are bound by the relevant provisions of this Directive, the measures of cooperation between Member States provided for in this Directive should be applicable to them.

¹⁸ OJ L 198, 20.7.2006, p. 18.

Amendment

(28) It should be possible for imported electricity, produced from renewable energy sources outside the Union to count towards Member States' **targets**. In order to guarantee an adequate effect of energy from renewable sources replacing conventional energy in the Union as well as in third countries it is appropriate to ensure that such imports can be tracked and accounted for in a reliable way. Agreements with third countries concerning the organisation of such trade in electricity from renewable energy sources will be considered. If, by virtue of a decision taken under the Energy Community Treaty¹⁸ to that effect, the contracting parties to that Treaty are bound by the relevant provisions of this Directive, the measures of cooperation between Member States provided for in this Directive should be applicable to them.

¹⁸ OJ L 198, 20.7.2006, p. 18.

Or. en

Amendment 159

Jo Leinen, Jean-Paul Denanot, Massimo Paolucci, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Tiemo Wölken, Nessa Childers, Carlos Zorrinho, Tibor

Proposal for a directive
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) At national **and regional** level, rules and obligations for minimum requirements for the use of energy from renewable sources in new and renovated buildings have led to considerable increases in the use of energy from renewable sources. Those measures should be encouraged in a wider Union context, while promoting the use of more energy-efficient applications of energy from renewable sources through building regulations and codes.

Amendment

(33) At national, **regional and local** level, rules and obligations for minimum requirements for the use of energy from renewable sources in new and renovated buildings have led to considerable increases in the use of energy from renewable sources. Those measures should be encouraged in a wider Union context, while promoting the use of more energy-efficient applications of energy from renewable sources through building regulations and codes.

Or. en

Justification

Especially in view of this Directive's objective to promote Renewable Energy Communities, the local level has and will play a crucial role in delivering on the EU's targets for energy savings and renewable deployment.

Amendment 160
Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a directive
Recital 35

Text proposed by the Commission

(35) To ensure that national measures for developing renewable heating and cooling are based on comprehensive mapping and analysis of the national renewable and waste energy potential and provide for increased **integration** of renewable energy and waste heat and cold sources, it is appropriate to require that Member States carry out an assessment of

Amendment

(35) To ensure that national measures for developing renewable heating and cooling are based on comprehensive mapping and analysis of the national renewable and waste energy potential and **demand and also to provide for increased development of regional structures for generation** of renewable energy and waste heat and cold sources, it is appropriate to

their national potential of renewable energy sources and the use of waste heat and cold for heating and cooling, in particular to facilitate mainstreaming renewable energy in heating and cooling installations and promote efficient and competitive district heating and cooling as defined by Article 2(41) of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council²¹. To ensure consistency with energy efficiency requirements for heating and cooling and reduce administrative burden this assessment should be included in the comprehensive assessments carried out and notified in accordance with Article 14 of that Directive.

²¹ Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1).

require that Member States carry out an assessment of their national potential of renewable energy sources and the use of waste heat and cold for heating and cooling, in particular to facilitate mainstreaming renewable energy in heating and cooling installations and promote efficient and competitive district heating and cooling as defined by Article 2(41) of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council²¹. To ensure consistency with energy efficiency requirements for heating and cooling and reduce administrative burden this assessment should be included in the comprehensive assessments carried out and notified in accordance with Article 14 of that Directive.

²¹ Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 161

Simona Bonafè, Massimo Paolucci, Damiano Zoffoli, Nicola Caputo, Patrizia Toia

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

Amendment

(45) It is important to provide information on how the *renewable energy sources injected into* electricity *and gas grids are* 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 *and injected into both electricity*

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

and gas grid. 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 energy** that received support, the guarantees of origin should be auctioned to the market and the revenues should be used to reduce public subsidies for renewable energy.

Or. xm

Justification

Member States must ensure that guarantees of origin are issued for all units of both electricity and gas from renewable sources.

Amendment 162

Jo Leinen, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Tibor Szanyi, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a directive Recital 48

Text proposed by the Commission

(48) There is a need to support the integration of energy from renewable sources into the transmission and distribution grid and the use of energy storage systems for integrated variable production of energy from renewable sources, in particular as regards the rules regulating dispatch and access to the grid. ***Directive [Electricity Market Design] lays down the framework for the integration of electricity from renewable energy sources. However, this framework does not include provisions on the integration of gas from renewable energy sources into the gas grid. It is therefore necessary to keep***

Amendment

(48) There is a need to support the integration of energy from renewable sources into the transmission and distribution grid and the use of energy storage systems for integrated variable production of energy from renewable sources, in particular as regards the rules regulating dispatch and access to the grid.

them in this Directive.

Or. en

Amendment 163
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 49 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(49a) Other innovative measures to attract more investment into new technologies, such as Energy Performance Contracts and standardisation processes in public financing should also be considered.

Or. en

Amendment 164
Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Anne Sander, Maurice Ponga

Proposal for a directive
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(51) The specific situation of the outermost regions is recognised in Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The energy sector in the outermost regions is often characterised by isolation, limited supply and dependence on fossil fuels while these regions benefit from important local renewable sources of energy. The outermost regions could thus serve as examples of the application of innovative energy technologies for the Union. It is therefore necessary to ***promote the uptake of*** renewable energy in order to achieve a higher degree of energy autonomy for those regions and recognise their specific situation in terms of

(51) The specific situation of the outermost regions is recognised in Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The energy sector in the outermost regions is often characterised by isolation, limited ***and more expensive*** supply and dependence on fossil fuels while these regions benefit from important local renewable sources of energy, ***in particular biomass***. The outermost regions could thus serve as examples of the application of innovative energy technologies for the Union. It is therefore necessary to ***adjust*** the renewable energy ***strategy*** in order to achieve a higher degree of energy autonomy for those regions,

renewable energy potential and public support needs.

strengthen security of supply and recognise their specific situation in terms of renewable energy potential and public support needs. ***On the other hand, the outermost regions should be able to use the full potential of their resources, in accordance with the criteria of strict sustainability and in line with local conditions, in order to increase the production of renewable energies and strengthen their energy independence.***

Or. fr

Justification

The supply of fossil energy in the outermost regions (80% or more in some regions) results in an additional cost that penalises the local economy and the inhabitants' purchasing power. At the same time, these regions have in part considerable biomass resources that they should be able to exploit.

Amendment 165

Françoise Grossetête, Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin, Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive

Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission

(51) The specific situation of the outermost regions is recognised in Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The energy sector in the outermost regions is often characterised by isolation, limited supply and dependence on fossil fuels while these regions benefit from important local renewable sources of energy. The outermost regions could thus serve as examples of the application of innovative energy technologies for the Union. It is therefore necessary to promote the uptake of renewable energy in order to achieve a higher degree of energy autonomy for those regions and recognise their specific situation in terms of renewable energy potential and public

Amendment

(51) The specific situation of the outermost regions is recognised in Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The energy sector in the outermost regions is often characterised by isolation, limited supply and dependence on fossil fuels while these regions benefit from important local renewable sources of energy, ***such as marine energies***. The outermost regions could thus serve as examples of the application of innovative energy technologies for the Union. It is therefore necessary to promote the uptake of renewable energy in order to achieve a higher degree of energy autonomy for those regions and recognise their specific situation in terms of renewable energy

support needs.

potential and public support needs.

Or. fr

Amendment 166

Jo Leinen, Massimo Paolucci, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Tiemo Wölken, Nessa Childers, Damiano Zoffoli, Tibor Szanyi, Carlos Zorrinho, Gabriele Preuß, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive

Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission

(53) With the growing importance of self-consumption of renewable electricity, there is a need for a definition of renewable self-consumers and a regulatory framework which would empower self-consumers to generate, store, consume and sell electricity without facing disproportionate burdens. Collective self-consumption should be allowed *in certain cases so that* citizens living in apartments for example can benefit from consumer empowerment to the same extent as households in single family homes.

Amendment

(53) With the growing importance of self-consumption of renewable electricity, there is a need for a definition of renewable self-consumers and a regulatory framework which would empower self-consumers to generate, store, consume and sell electricity without facing disproportionate burdens. Collective self-consumption should be allowed *for* citizens living in apartments *who* for example can benefit from consumer empowerment to the same extent as households in single family homes.

Or. en

Justification

Collective self-consumption should be allowed for citizens living in apartments without exemptions. By removing 'in certain cases', consumers will be empowered and be provided with the option to choose for collective self-consumption.

Amendment 167

Jo Leinen, Jean-Paul Denanot, Miriam Dalli, Seb Dance, Massimo Paolucci, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Tiemo Wölken, Nessa Childers, Damiano Zoffoli, Tibor Szanyi, Carlos Zorrinho, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive
Recital 53 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(53a) Since energy poverty affects around 11% of the population and around 50 million households of the Union, renewable energy policies have an essential role to play in addressing energy poverty and consumer vulnerability.

Or. en

Justification

Within an integrated EU energy policy, sectoral legislation needs to address also the social risks of the energy transition and should urge Member States to give support to those consumers affected by energy poverty.

Amendment 168

Jo Leinen, Jean-Paul Denanot, Miriam Dalli, Seb Dance, Massimo Paolucci, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Damiano Zoffoli, Tibor Szanyi, Carlos Zorrinho, Gabriele Preuß, Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive
Recital 53 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(53b) Member States should therefore actively support policies that focus especially on low-income households at risk of energy poverty or in social housing.

Or. en

Justification

Within an integrated EU energy policy, sectoral legislation needs to address also the social risks of the energy transition and should urge Member States to give support to those consumers affected by energy poverty.

Amendment 169

Jo Leinen, Massimo Paolucci, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Tibor Szanyi, Damiano Zoffoli, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive

Recital 55

Text proposed by the Commission

(55) The specific characteristics of local renewable energy communities in terms of size, ownership structure and the number of projects can hamper their competition on equal footing with large-scale players, namely competitors with larger projects or portfolios. Measures to offset those disadvantages include enabling energy communities to operate in the energy system *and easing* their market integration.

Amendment

(55) The specific characteristics of local renewable energy communities in terms of size, ownership structure and the number of projects can hamper their competition on equal footing with large-scale players, namely competitors with larger projects or portfolios. Measures to offset those disadvantages include enabling energy communities to operate in the energy system, *aggregate their offers, and to ease* their market integration *and participation*.

Or. en

Amendment 170

Jo Leinen, Miriam Dalli, Massimo Paolucci, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Damiano Zoffoli, Tibor Szanyi, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo, Kathleen Van Brempt

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

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.

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. ***To that end, the sustainability criteria for biomass have to ensure a high level of sustainable sourcing of biomass, including the consideration of the cascading use principle for biomass feedstock and have to guarantee a high efficiency of plants using biomass for heating.***

Or. en

Amendment 171

Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Evžen Tošenovský

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

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.

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. ***For these reasons promotion of innovative technologies, such as heat pumps, geothermal and solar thermal technologies, should take place.***

Or. en

Amendment 172

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Jan Huitema, Carolina Punset, Frédérique Ries, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Morten Helveg Petersen, Petri Sarvamaa

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

Amendment

(57) Several Member States have implemented measures in the heating and cooling sector to reach their 2020 renewable energy target. ***In order to be in line with and in order*** to reach the long-term decarbonisation goals for 2030 and 2050, 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.

cooling does not have detrimental environmental side-effects.

Or. en

Amendment 173

Nicola Caputo, Jo Leinen, Simona Bonafè

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 ***and, to that end, the sustainability criteria for biomass are important.***

Or. en

Amendment 174

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive
Recital 61

Text proposed by the Commission

(61) In the area of district heating, it is therefore crucial to enable the fuel-switching to renewables and prevent regulatory and technology lock-in and technology lock-out through reinforced rights for renewable energy producers and final consumers, and bring the tools to end-consumers to facilitate their choice between the highest energy performance solution that take into account future heating and cooling needs in line with expected building performance criteria.

Amendment

(61) In the area of district heating, it is therefore crucial to enable the fuel-switching to renewables and prevent regulatory and technology lock-in and technology lock-out through reinforced rights for renewable energy producers and final consumers, and bring the tools to end-consumers to facilitate their choice between the highest energy performance solution that take into account future heating and cooling needs in line with expected building performance criteria.
Technological boundaries need to be taken into account in this regard.

Or. en

Amendment 175

Albert Deß, Birgit Collin-Langen, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins

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

deleted

Or. de

Amendment 176

Ulrike Müller, Marian Harkin

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 *long-term decarbonisation of transport in line with the 60 % reduction target by 2050 expressed in the 2011 Commission white paper on transport and also in line with the requirements of the Paris Agreement requires a wide use of all renewable fuels that deliver on the EU decarbonisation targets, taking into account the expected need for liquid and gaseous fuels in particular with regard to shipping, aviation and HDVs. Complementary to the promotion of greater market penetration of advanced biofuels, it is therefore necessary to distinguish between on the one hand first generation biofuels with high GHG efficiency and a low risk of indirect land use change that shall play a role in the decarbonisation of transport and on the other hand the ones which don't meet these criteria. Further, measures should be taken to phase down the use of feedstocks that drive deforestation or peatland drainage as a component of biofuels as soon as possible. The life-cycle assessment of biofuels also should take into consideration their role to play in the circular economy, which includes inter alia the supply of high-protein animal feed that is chronically short in the EU and otherwise would have to be imported.*

Or. en

Amendment 177

Luke Ming Flanagan

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) ***Whereas*** the European Strategy for a low-carbon mobility of July 2016 ***promotes a greater role for advanced biofuels in the future, crop based biofuels in current production will continue to make an important contribution to the Union target on renewable energy. European biofuel production is an important income source for farming families and has encouraged investment and job creation in rural areas. Europe's biofuel industry provides EU producers with non GMO animal feed helping to address the EU's over dependence on imported protein feed for animals - Sustainably produced EU crop based biofuels have a significant role to play in decarbonising the transport sector and this valuable role should be recognized as an important element in any coherent policy aimed at transiting the EU to a coherent and successful renewable energy policy.***

Or. en

Justification

The reality that main arguments that have been raised against biofuels produced in the EU from EU produced crops have been shown to be erroneous. Also to highlight the fact that crop based biofuels are already in production, already contributing to reduced emissions and already doing so in an economic and efficient way.

Amendment 178
Lynn Boylan

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 and should be gradually phased out and replaced by advanced biofuels. ***Notes, however, that the European biofuel production is an important income source for farming families, encouraging investment and job creation in rural areas, and that the industry also provides EU producers with non-genetically modified animal feed, which helps address the overdependence on imported protein for animals in the EU.***

Or. en

Amendment 179

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

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. ***However, given the fact that development of advanced biofuels is often linked to investments in food-based biofuels the further uptake of the advanced biofuels is only possible if investors' confidence is not threatened. It is also necessary to note that food-based biofuels developed in the European Union are beneficial for feed production. Therefore, it is appropriate to maintain the 7% share*** of biofuels and bioliquids produced from food and feed crops ***in the final consumption of energy in road and rail transport*** that can be counted towards the Union target set out in

this Directive.

Or. en

Amendment 180

Seán Kelly, Elisabetta Gardini, Massimiliano Salini, Vladimir Urutchev, Krišjānis Kariņš

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. **To foster the uptake of advanced biofuels and restore investor confidence in the mid to long term, the amount of biofuels produced from food and feed crops that can be counted towards the Union target, for the transport sector, set out in this Directive for the period 2021 - 2030 shall be no more than 7%.**

Or. en

Amendment 181

Marijana Petir, Mairead McGuinness, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß, Birgit Collin-Langen

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**

Amendment

(62) The European Strategy for a low-carbon mobility of July 2016 pointed out that **foodbased** biofuels have a limited role in decarbonising the transport sector. **In order to foster the uptake of advanced biofuels and ensure investors' confidence in the consistency of Union policies, it is appropriate to maintain at 7 % the share**

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.

of biofuels and bioliquids produced from food and feed crops **in the final consumption of energy in road and rail transport** that can be counted towards the Union target set out in this Directive.

Or. en

Justification

The current renewables target in transport should be extended beyond 2020 and the 7% maximum contribution of biofuels from arable crops to the share of renewables in transport should not be reduced. It is also important to recognise that crop-based biofuels produce valuable co-products, notably for the livestock sector, allowing the EU to decrease its protein deficit by substantially reducing its dependence on imports of protein rich feed.

Amendment 182

Elisabeth Köstinger, Albert Deß, Herbert Dorfmann

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 **an essential** role in decarbonising the transport sector and should **therefore remain on the market**. To prepare for the transition towards advanced biofuels and minimise the overall indirect land-use change impacts, it is **not** 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. **It should be noted that advanced biofuels will not be available in the necessary amount in the near future.**

Or. en

Justification

Food-based biofuels play a very important role in decarbonising the transport sector. The

phasing out of food-based biofuels is contradictory to combating climate change.

Amendment 183

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Carolina Punset, Hannu Takkula, Morten Helveg Petersen, Petri Sarvamaa

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 and should be gradually phased out and replaced by advanced biofuels. To ***provide certainty for investors, to foster the greater uptake of*** advanced biofuels and minimise the overall indirect land-use change impacts ***and in line with the conditions set out in the State aid Guidelines***, it is appropriate to reduce the amount of biofuels and bioliquids produced from food and feed crops that can be counted towards the ***targets*** set out in this Directive.

Or. en

Amendment 184

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Carolina Punset

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

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 and should be phased out and replaced by advanced biofuels. To prepare for the transition towards advanced biofuels and

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.

minimise the overall indirect land-use change impacts *irrespective of the geographical origin of the biomass*, 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 185

Michel Dantin, Anne Sander, Angélique Delahaye

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 foodbased biofuels have a **less important** role in decarbonising the transport sector **than advanced biofuels. In order to protect the investments that have been made, to ensure investor confidence and to pursue an ambitious goal of incorporating renewable energies in transport, a maximum threshold of 7% should be maintained for biofuels** produced from food and feed crops, **and the deployment of advanced biofuels should be accelerated.**

Or. fr

Justification

Investors in conventional biofuels are the same as those who invest in advanced biofuels. However, investments have declined sharply since 2009. According to a 2016 report by the Court of Auditors of the European Union, 'considering the present stage of technical development [...] the

10 % transport target can be achieved only [renewables in transportation] : through a substantial use of biofuels.' <http://www.eca.europa.eu/en/Pages/DocItem.aspx?did=37264>

Amendment 186
Christofer Fjellner, Gunnar Hökmark

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 and should be gradually phased out and replaced by advanced biofuels. ***However it should be recognized that it is not the feedstock which determines the sustainability and greenhouse gas reduction of biofuels. Therefore this directive should take a technology neutral approach while also preparing for the transition towards facilitating the deployment and use of advanced biofuels.***

Or. en

Justification

This Directive should take a technology neutral approach. Where the climate benefits of a biofuel should be assessed based on its greenhouse gas savings rather than feedstock origin. This is the most efficient way to mitigate climate impact from energy use. A feedstock approach is also a potential technology lock in which would not be beneficial to incentivising an innovative sector.

Amendment 187
Pilar Ayuso, Pilar del Castillo Vera

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

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 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.

replaced by advanced biofuels. To minimise the overall indirect land-use change impacts, it is appropriate to *set a ceiling for* 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 188

Miriam Dalli, Damiano Zoffoli, Carlos Zorrinho, Seb Dance, Tibor Szanyi, Elena Gentile, Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Jean-Paul Denanot

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 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. *To speed up the deployment of low-emissions alternative energy for transport, electric mobility has to be promoted and all obstacles to the electrification of transport removed.*

Or. en

Amendment 189

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

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 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, ***and to include an estimate for indirect land-use changes in the calculation of GHG emissions.***

Or. en

Justification

ILUC effect need to be accounted in the calculation of GHG emission saving of biofuels.

Amendment 190
Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive
Recital 62 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(62a) European crops for conventional biofuels have an ILUC effect similar or close to that of advanced biofuels, and much less than that of palm oil or soybean^{1 a}. It is therefore necessary to distinguish between the different types of conventional biofuels Those fulfilling the sustainability criteria should be taken into account in the Member States' climate objectives. Biofuels that lead to

deforestation or the drainage of peatlands whose decarbonisation potential is significantly reduced by increases in greenhouse gas emissions linked to the transport of raw materials should be banned.

*^{1a} Etude Globiom, August 2015 :
<http://www.globiom-iluc.eu/iluc-study-now-available-online/>*

Or. fr

Amendment 191

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive

Recital 62 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(62b) The sustainability criteria for biofuels shall take into account all the direct and indirect effects that result from their manufacture. Biofuels are part of a circular economy when they are made from by-products, waste or residues. They occupy a minor share of agricultural land, are involved in the rotation and diversification of agricultural crops and the use of set-aside under the CAP's agri-environmental measures and do not by themselves lead to an increase in the price of foodstuffs.

Or. fr

Justification

European agricultural production for biofuels generates by-products (vegetable oils and animal proteins). Conventional European biofuels occupy only 3% of agricultural land.

Increased yields (improved techniques, plant selection, precision farming) increase the available agricultural land without it being the result of land conversion. Finally, the price of food in Europe has kept pace with the evolution of the world market.

Amendment 192

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive

Recital 62 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(62c) The European Union is 70% dependent on imports from third countries for the supply of animal proteins, the vast majority consisting of GMO crops in North America and Latin America. Production conditions in these countries as well as transport lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Reducing Europe's dependence on animal protein through the policy on biofuels, which are a by-product, therefore contributes to attaining the Union's climate targets within the framework of the Paris Agreement.

Or. fr

Justification

Europe's biofuels policy has reduced the Union's dependence on imported animal proteins by 10%.

Amendment 193

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive

Recital 62 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(62d) The conventional biofuels sector represents an economy providing direct and indirect employment, which contributes to maintaining activity in rural areas. It is also a source of diversification for farmers and stability of income essential to maintaining the

economic viability of this sector which has been in crisis for several years.

Or. fr

Amendment 194

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive

Recital 63

Text proposed by the Commission

(63) Directive (EU) 2015/1513 of the European Parliament and of the Council²³ called on the Commission to present without delay a comprehensive proposal for a cost-effective and technology-neutral post-2020 policy in order to create a long-term perspective for investment in sustainable biofuels with a low risk of causing indirect land-use change and in other means of decarbonising the transport sector. An *incorporation* obligation on fuel suppliers can provide certainty for investors and encourage the continuous development of alternative renewable transport fuels including advanced biofuels, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, and renewable electricity in transport. It is appropriate to set the obligation on fuel suppliers at the same level in each Member State in order to ensure consistency in transport fuel specifications and availability. As transport fuels are traded easily, fuel suppliers in Member States with low endowments of the relevant resources should be able to easily obtain renewable fuels from elsewhere.

²³ Directive (EU) 2015/1513 of the

Amendment

(63) Directive (EU) 2015/1513 of the European Parliament and of the Council²³ called on the Commission to present without delay a comprehensive proposal for a cost-effective and technology-neutral post-2020 policy in order to create a long-term perspective for investment in sustainable biofuels with a low risk of causing indirect land-use change and in other means of decarbonising the transport sector. An obligation on fuel suppliers *to incorporate 15% of renewable energy* can provide certainty for investors, *ensure the decarbonisation of transport* and encourage the continuous development of alternative renewable transport fuels including *biofuels from food crops that meet the criteria of sustainability*, advanced biofuels, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, and renewable electricity in transport. It is appropriate to set the obligation on fuel suppliers at the same level in each Member State in order to ensure consistency in transport fuel specifications and availability. As transport fuels are traded easily, fuel suppliers in Member States with low endowments of the relevant resources should be able to easily obtain renewable fuels from elsewhere.

²³ 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 and amending Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 239, 15.9.2015, p. 1).

European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 amending Directive 98/70/EC relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 239, 15.9.2015, p. 1).

Or. fr

Justification

Transportation accounts for 25% of greenhouse gas emissions and is 94% dependent on fossil fuels. The decarbonisation of this sector is a priority issue as part of the Union's effort to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

An ambitious target for the incorporation of renewables in transport after 2020 should therefore be set.

Amendment 195

Marijana Petir, Mairead McGuinness, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß, Birgit Collin-Langen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 63

Text proposed by the Commission

(63) Directive (EU) 2015/1513 of the European Parliament and of the Council²³ called on the Commission to present without delay a comprehensive proposal for a cost-effective and technology-neutral post-2020 policy in order to create a long-term perspective for investment in sustainable biofuels with a low risk of causing indirect land-use change and in other means of decarbonising the transport sector. An incorporation obligation on fuel suppliers can provide certainty for investors and encourage the continuous development of alternative renewable transport fuels including advanced biofuels, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, and renewable electricity in transport. It is appropriate to set the obligation on fuel

Amendment

(63) Directive (EU) 2015/1513 of the European Parliament and of the Council called on the Commission to present without delay a comprehensive proposal for a cost-effective and technology-neutral post-2020 policy in order to create a long-term perspective for investment in sustainable biofuels with a low risk of causing indirect land-use change and in other means of decarbonising the transport sector. An ***ambitious 15 %*** incorporation obligation on fuel suppliers can provide certainty for investors, ***ensure that decarbonisation in the transport sector is achieved***, and encourage the continuous development of alternative renewable transport fuels including advanced biofuels, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin,

suppliers at the same level in each Member State in order to ensure consistency in transport fuel specifications and availability. As transport fuels are traded easily, fuel suppliers in Member States with low endowments of the relevant resources should be able to easily obtain renewable fuels from elsewhere.

and renewable electricity in transport. It is appropriate to set the obligation on fuel suppliers at the same level in each Member State in order to ensure consistency in transport fuel specifications and availability. As transport fuels are traded easily, fuel suppliers in Member States with low endowments of the relevant resources should be able to easily obtain renewable fuels from elsewhere.

²³ 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 and amending Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 239, 15.9.2015, p. 1).

²³ 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 and amending Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 239, 15.9.2015, p. 1).

Or. en

Justification

The way to ensure that renewables will keep being used in liquid fuels for transport is to include an ambitious incorporation obligation, which should include crop based biofuels, the main contributor to today's decarbonisation of the transport sector. The continuation of an EU mandate for renewables in transport is necessary to ensure a long term stable policy to secure investor confidence, which is a prerequisite for any new investments in renewable fuel projects to take place.

Amendment 196

Miriam Dalli, Carlos Zorrinho, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Tibor Szanyi, Elena Gentile, Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Jean-Paul Denanot

Proposal for a directive

Recital 63

Text proposed by the Commission

(63) Directive (EU) 2015/1513 of the European Parliament and of the Council²³ called on the Commission to present without delay a comprehensive proposal for a cost-effective and technology-neutral

Amendment

(63) Directive (EU) 2015/1513 of the European Parliament and of the Council called on the Commission to present without delay a comprehensive proposal for a cost-effective and technology-neutral

post-2020 policy in order to create a long-term perspective for investment in sustainable biofuels with a low risk of causing indirect land-use change and in other means of decarbonising the transport sector. **An** incorporation obligation on fuel suppliers can provide certainty for investors and encourage the continuous development of alternative renewable transport fuels including advanced biofuels, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, and renewable electricity in transport. It is appropriate to set the obligation on fuel suppliers at the same level in each Member State in order to ensure consistency in transport fuel specifications and availability. As transport fuels are traded easily, fuel suppliers in Member States with low endowments of the relevant resources should be able to easily obtain renewable fuels from elsewhere.

²³ 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 and amending Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 239, 15.9.2015, p. 1).

post-2020 policy in order to create a long-term perspective for investment in sustainable biofuels with a low risk of causing indirect land-use change and in other means of decarbonising the transport sector. **A mandatory 12%** incorporation obligation on fuel suppliers can provide certainty for investors and encourage the continuous development of alternative renewable transport fuels including advanced biofuels, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, and **most importantly**, renewable electricity **with the highest possible share** in transport. It is appropriate to set the obligation on fuel suppliers at the same level in each Member State in order to ensure consistency in transport fuel specifications and availability. As transport fuels are traded easily, fuel suppliers in Member States with low endowments of the relevant resources should be able to easily obtain renewable fuels from elsewhere.

²³ 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 and amending Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 239, 15.9.2015, p. 1).

Or. en

Justification

The current 2020 10% target for renewables in transport that is binding for each Member State has to be progressively increased to at least 12% in order to meet the EU's overall 2030 energy and climate targets and to be in line with the decarbonisation track we signed up for with the Paris Agreement. According to the Commission's Staff Working Document (SWD 2016/244 final) accompanying its Strategy for Low-Emission Mobility, alternative energy for transport has to increase its share in the energy demand under all decarbonisation scenarios, providing about 15-17% of energy demand in 2030 and around 59-61% by 2050, mainly by large scale electrification of the light duty fleet and large scale deployment of advanced renewable fuels. Member States, by covering all forms of transport, should aim for the highest

share of renewables they can achieve in the most sustainable and cost-effective way.

Amendment 197

Seb Dance

Proposal for a directive

Recital 63 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(63a) In view of the overcapacity in the food and feed crop-based biofuels and bioliquids on the market, and the ongoing need to reduce their consumption, financial and other support measures, including in the form of investment and operating aid in new and existing capacity for food and feed crop-based biofuels and bioliquids, can no longer be justified and furthermore biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops.

Or. en

Justification

The Guidelines on State aid for Environmental Protection 2014-2020 prohibited investment and operating aid for food and feed crop-based biofuels and bioliquids, with the exception of aid to convert food and feed crop-based biofuel plants to advance biofuel plants, due to overcapacity on the market. Given the consumption reductions of food and feed crop-based biofuels and bioliquids in the Directive, this prohibition should be continue into the post-2020 period. Furthermore, it should be extended to cover also the financial support for the use of food and feed crops for electricity or heating, which has similar negative environmental impacts.

Amendment 198

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Ulrike Müller, Carolina Punset, Frédérique Ries, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Hannu Takkula, Morten Helveg Petersen, Petri Sarvamaa

Proposal for a directive

Recital 63 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(63a) The Union and Member States should aim to increase the mix of energy from renewable sources, reduce the total consumption of energy in transport and increase energy efficiency in all transport sectors. Measures to do this could be promoted both in transport planning, as well as in the production of cars with higher energy efficiency.

Or. en

Justification

Restore idea of 2009/28/EC Recitals 28 and 29. Increased GHG emission savings require measures across the transport sector in both the production and supply chains.

Amendment 199

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Ulrike Müller, Carolina Punset, Frédérique Ries, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Morten Helveg Petersen, Petri Sarvamaa

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 63 b (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(63b) Fuel efficiency standards for road transport would provide an effective way of promoting the uptake of renewable alternatives in the transport sector and of achieving further greenhouse gas emission savings and decarbonisation of the transport sector in the long run. Fuel efficiency standards should be advanced in line with developments in technology and climate and energy targets.

Or. en

Justification

Increased GHG emission savings require measures across the transport sector. Fuel efficiency standards for road transport can be an effective way to boost the uptake of

renewable alternatives.

Amendment 200

Jo Leinen, Miriam Dalli, Seb Dance, Massimo Paolucci, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Damiano Zoffoli, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo, Kathleen Van Brempt

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. The ***cascading use principle should be taken into account in order to make sure that the use of feedstock for advanced biofuel production does not compete with other uses in which the feedstock would have to be replaced with more emission intensive raw materials.*** 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 201

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Anne Sander

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) ***Crop-based biofuels***, 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 obligation to ***incorporate 15% of renewable energy by 2030*** 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 ***and take account of the availability of raw materials, particularly with regard to their use in other non-energy sectors.***

Or. fr

Amendment 202

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Carolina Punset, Nils Torvalds

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, ***increasingly***, 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, ***which will strengthen the Union's energy independence***. 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 ***and make determined efforts to deal with a possible negative impact on biodiversity, air, soil and water quality***.

Or. en

Amendment 203

Miriam Dalli, Jean-Paul Denanot, Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Elena Gentile, Tibor Szanyi, Carlos Zorrinho

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-

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. 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.

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 **of 12%** 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 **and the Commission should put in place incentives to move towards the electrification of transport and propose concrete measures on demand and supply side.**

Or. en

Justification

The current 2020 10% target for renewables in transport that is binding for each Member State has to be progressively increased to at least 12% in order to meet the EU's overall 2030 energy and climate targets and to be in line with the decarbonisation track we signed up for with the Paris Agreement. According to the Commission's Staff Working Document (SWD 2016/244 final) accompanying its Strategy for Low-Emission Mobility, alternative energy for transport has to increase its share in the energy demand under all decarbonisation scenarios, providing about 15-17% of energy demand in 2030 and around 59-61% by 2050, mainly by large scale electrification of the light duty fleet and large scale deployment of advanced renewable fuels. Member States, by covering all forms of transport, should aim for the high share of renewables they can achieve in the most sustainable and cost-effective way.

Amendment 204

Marijana Petir, Mairead McGuinness, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß, Birgit Collin-Langen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 64

(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.

(64) ***Together with crop-based biofuels,*** 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 ***inclusion of those energy sources in the overall*** incorporation obligation ***of 15 %*** 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

Justification

The only way to ensure that renewables will keep being used in liquid fuels for transport is to include an ambitious mandatory incorporation obligation, which should include crop based biofuels, the main contributor to today's decarbonisation of the transport sector. The Member States should require fuel suppliers to include a minimum share of 15% of renewable energy in transport by 2030, granting a homogeneous policy across the EU which is key to prevent a fragmented fuel market.

Amendment 205

Christofer Fjellner, Gunnar Hökmark

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, 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.

Or. en

Justification

For consistency with deletion of Annex IX. This Directive should take a technology neutral approach. Where the climate benefits of a biofuel should be assessed based on its greenhouse gas savings rather than feedstock origin. This is the most efficient way to mitigate climate impact from energy use. A feedstock approach is also a potential technology lock in which would not be beneficial to incentivising an innovative sector.

Amendment 206

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

Proposal for a directive

Recital 64 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(64a) Advanced biofuels should be made

out of waste or residues that are not already used for the production of food, animal feed and bio-based products other than biofuels.

Or. en

Justification

We need to ensure coherence among the need to reduce emission in transport with the principles of circular economy and the need to increase the CO2 removal to enter a period of negative emission by the second half of century. It is thus important to ensure that biofuels production does not compete with other uses which may ensure a longer storage of the CO2 captured.

Amendment 207

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

Proposal for a directive

Recital 64 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(64b) Accurate measurement of electricity consumed in road and rail transport should be developed, to ensure in the post 2030 era the possibility to measure correctly the amount of renewable electricity consumed in transport. This could be done by introducing obligatory on-board metering and anonymous data collection from connected cars.

Or. en

Justification

We will see more and more electrification of transport and current estimation methods will not be fit for the purpose. More accurate methods need to be developed and on-board metering.

Amendment 208

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Carolina Punset

Proposal for a directive
Recital 65

Text proposed by the Commission

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.* **deleted**

Or. en

Amendment 209

Marijana Petir, Mairead McGuinness, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß, Birgit Collin-Langen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 65

Text proposed by the Commission

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.* **deleted**

Or. en

Justification

Support for waste-based fossil fuels makes fossil fuels more competitive, which goes against the greenhouse gas reduction target and against the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources including agricultural and forest biomass. In principle it does not seem consistent to include fossil-based fuels in this Directive. Even more so, as there are no estimates available on their GHG performance or requirements nor any sustainability.

Amendment 210
Christofer Fjellner, Gunnar Hökmark

Proposal for a directive
Recital 65

Text proposed by the Commission

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.* **deleted**

Or. en

Justification

As this waste stream is not of renewable source it should not be dealt with in this Directive.

Amendment 211
Massimo Paolucci, Damiano Zoffoli, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive
Recital 65

Text proposed by the Commission

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.

(65) The promotion of low carbon fossil fuels that are produced from *carbon capture and utilization* 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. *Nonetheless, the portion of gaseous wastes or by-products used for "carbon capture and utilization fuels" should not be credited under other emissions reduction schemes, such as the EU Emissions Trading Scheme.*

Justification

The reference to fossil fuels is incorrect. The Directive should rather refer to "carbon capture and utilization fuels".

Amendment 212

Jo Leinen, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Tiemo Wölken, Nessa Childers, Tibor Szanyi, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu, Kathleen Van Brempt

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 *waste-based* fuels *and other products, such as chemicals*, that are produced from *unavoidable gaseous* waste streams of *non-renewable origin* can also contribute towards the policy objectives of energy diversification, *transport decarbonisation and the promotion of a circular economy*. It is therefore appropriate to include those fuels in the incorporation obligation on fuel suppliers. *These fuels should not be recognised as a renewable energy source, however.*

Or. en

Amendment 213

Nils Torvalds, Ulrike Müller, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Morten Helveg Petersen, Petri Sarvamaa

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 *gaseous* 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*.

policy objectives of energy diversification and transport decarbonisation. It *would* therefore *be* appropriate to *develop a methodology on their possible contribution towards the aims of this Directive and the Union decarbonisation policy objectives at large*.

Or. en

Amendment 214

Karl-Heinz Florenz, Ivo Belet, Annie Schreijer-Pierik

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 fuels that are produced from fossil waste streams *and chemical feedstocks based on gaseous waste* 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.

Or. en

Justification

Gaseous waste-based fuels and chemical feedstocks that are produced in carbon and capture use projects represent an important source for the decarbonisation of the transport sector as they contribute to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels. Therefore, they shall be promoted in the context of the Renewables Directive.

Amendment 215

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

Proposal for a directive

Recital 65

Text proposed by the Commission

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*.

(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 *should be clear that* those fuels *cannot be considered as renewable energy and therefore cannot be incentivized under this directive*.

Or. en

Justification

Low carbon fossil fuels, even if waste based, cannot be considered as renewable energy.

Amendment 216

Simona Bonafè, Massimo Paolucci, Damiano Zoffoli, Nicola Caputo, Patrizia Toia

Proposal for a directive

Recital 65

Text proposed by the Commission

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.

(65) The promotion of low carbon fossil fuels that are produced from *carbon capture and utilization* 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.

Or. xm

Justification

The definition of fossil waste stream is misleading and could result in fossil fuels being considered as renewable.

Amendment 217

Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Evžen Tošenovský

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 fuels that are produced from *gaseous* 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.

Or. en

Amendment 218
Kateřina Konečná

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 fuels that are produced from 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.

Or. en

Justification

Low carbon fuel streams that make low carbon fossil fuels, are generated as an unavoidable and not-intentional consequence of the manufacturing and production of other types of products. Capturing the waste gases thanks to Carbon Capture and Reuse (CCU) Technologies, allows industry to reuse them for fuelling sectors that are not apt to electrification, such as jet fuel and chemicals production. In addition, this diverts gases from the electricity grid, enhancing renewable power generation.

Amendment 219**Marijana Petir, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß, Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin****Proposal for a directive****Recital 65 a (new)***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

(65a) *The Commission, together with the Member States, should work towards implementing a single cross-checking traceability database for all biofuels. Such a system is necessary to interlink national schemes and to have a verified and transparent traceability system at Union level.*

Or. en

Justification

In the EU there are voluntary schemes with the most stringent sustainability rules in the world, which prevent feedstocks from being grown on deforested land or areas with a high biodiversity value. Sustainability is a precondition for any form of renewable energy to be able to contribute to the decarbonisation objectives. A dedicated single European cross-checking traceability database is crucial to ensure that national schemes are interlinked to prevent and avoid any potential fraud.

Amendment 220**Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Ulrike Müller, Carolina Punset, Frédérique Ries, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Morten Helveg Petersen, Petri Sarvamaa****Proposal for a directive****Recital 65 a (new)***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

(65a) *In order to more accurately account for the share of renewable electricity in transport, a suitable methodology should be developed and different technical and technological solutions for this purpose should be explored.*

Or. en

Amendment 221

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive

Recital 66

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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. ***The raw materials eligible for advanced biofuels are sufficiently available and do not compete with other higher added-value non-energy outlets, such as agri-food production or biochemistry.*** 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 place after the adoption of the Directive in order to assess the possibility to extend the annex to new feedstocks.

Or. fr

Amendment 222

Nils Torvalds, Ulrike Müller, Carolina Punset, Frédérique Ries, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Morten Helveg Petersen, Petri Sarvamaa

Proposal for a directive

Recital 66

Text proposed by the Commission

(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

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

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, *a regular evaluation of it should take place.*

Or. en

Amendment 223

Marijana Petir, Mairead McGuinness, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß, Angélique Delahaye, Anne Sander, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a directive

Recital 66

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(66) ***Highly sustainable crop-based feedstocks, as well as*** 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 place after the adoption of the Directive in order to assess the possibility to extend the annex to new feedstocks.

Or. en

Justification

Crop based biofuels achieving GHG emissions in compliance with the criteria laid down in Article 26, paragraph 7, and from feedstock produced in accordance with the common agricultural policy's strict cross compliance rules, generating valuable co-products, should no count towards the cap in Article 3 and Article 7.

Amendment 224

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

Proposal for a directive

Recital 66

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 225

Jo Leinen, Massimo Paolucci, Tiemo Wölken, Nessa Childers, Damiano Zoffoli, Tibor Szanyi, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive

Recital 66

Text proposed by the Commission

(66) Feedstocks which have low indirect land use change impacts when used for

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

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 place after the adoption of the Directive in order to assess the possibility to *review* the annex.

Or. en

Amendment 226

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Carolina Punset

Proposal for a directive

Recital 66 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(66a) A circular economy requires that the value of products, materials and resources is maintained in the economy for as long as possible, and that the generation of waste is minimised, in order to achieve a high level of resource efficiency. It is essential that the promotion of energy from renewable sources is fully consistent with measures to achieve a circular economy in the EU. In this context, compliance with the requirements of Directive 2008/98/EC has to be ensured. For this reason biofuel, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from waste and residues should only be promoted where the waste hierarchy laid down in Directive 2008/98/EC is respected. When implementing support policies Member States should take account of the principle of cascading use of resources and the need to avoid distortions in the markets for by-products,

residues and waste.

Or. en

Amendment 227
Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a directive
Recital 67

Text proposed by the Commission

(67) The costs of connecting new producers of gas from renewable energy sources to the gas grids should be based on objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria ***and due account should be taken of the benefit*** that embedded local producers of gas from renewable sources bring to the gas grids.

Amendment

(67) The costs of connecting new producers of gas from renewable energy sources to the gas grids should be based on objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria, ***weighted to encourage and incentivize local producers taking into account the benefits*** that embedded local producers of gas from renewable sources bring to the gas grids.

Or. en

Amendment 228
Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Hannu Takkula

Proposal for a directive
Recital 68

Text proposed by the Commission

(68) In order to exploit the full potential of biomass to contribute to the decarbonisation of the economy through its uses for materials and energy, the Union and the Member States should promote greater sustainable mobilisation of existing timber and agricultural resources and the development of new forestry and agriculture production systems.

Amendment

(68) In order to exploit the full potential of biomass to contribute to the decarbonisation of the economy through its uses for materials and energy, the Union and the Member States should promote greater sustainable mobilisation of existing timber and agricultural resources and the development of new forestry and agriculture production systems, ***and explore the possibility of supporting sustainable forestry and afforestation initiatives in connection with the production of local energy, such as peat,***

*in order to maximize long term
greenhouse gas savings.*

Or. en

Justification

Reaching greenhouse gas savings in a cost-efficient and holistic manner requires an approach that seeks to create synergies between forestry and locally available energy, such as peat.

Amendment 229

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Carolina Punset

Proposal for a directive

Recital 68

Text proposed by the Commission

(68) In order to exploit the full potential of biomass to contribute to the decarbonisation of the economy through its uses for materials and energy, the Union and the Member States should promote greater sustainable mobilisation of existing timber and agricultural resources and the development of new forestry and agriculture production systems.

Amendment

(68) In order to exploit the full potential of biomass to contribute to the decarbonisation of the economy through its uses for materials and energy, the Union and the Member States should promote greater sustainable mobilisation of existing timber and agricultural resources and the development of new forestry and agriculture production systems, ***only if it the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria, as laid down in Article 26 of this Directive, have been met.***

Or. en

Amendment 230

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

Proposal for a directive

Recital 68

Text proposed by the Commission

(68) In order to exploit the full potential of biomass to contribute to the

Amendment

(68) In order to exploit the full potential of biomass to contribute to the

decarbonisation of the economy through its uses for materials and energy, the Union and the Member States should promote **greater** sustainable mobilisation of **existing timber and agricultural** resources **and the development of new forestry** and agriculture **production systems**.

decarbonisation of the economy through its uses for materials and energy, the Union and the Member States should **only** promote **energy uses from** sustainable mobilisation of **waste and residue** resources **from timber** and agriculture.

Or. en

Justification

These changes are necessary to align the text with proposed wording in the amendment on Recital 64 a (new) and the amendment on article 2, paragraph 2, point ee both in parts of the proposal containing changes.

Amendment 231

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Ulrike Müller, Carolina Punset, Hannu Takkula, Morten Helveg Petersen, Petri Sarvamaa

Proposal for a directive

Recital 68

Text proposed by the Commission

(68) In order to exploit the full potential of biomass to contribute to the decarbonisation of the economy through its uses for materials and energy, the Union and the Member States should promote greater sustainable mobilisation of existing timber and agricultural resources and the development of **new** forestry and agriculture production systems.

Amendment

(68) In order to exploit the full potential of biomass to contribute to the decarbonisation of the economy through its uses for materials and energy, the Union and the Member States should promote greater sustainable mobilisation of existing timber and agricultural resources and the development of **sustainable** forestry and agriculture production systems.

Or. en

Amendment 232

Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a directive

Recital 68

Text proposed by the Commission

(68) In order to exploit the full potential of biomass to contribute to the decarbonisation of the economy through its uses for materials and energy, the Union and the Member States should promote greater sustainable mobilisation of existing timber and agricultural resources and the development of new **forestry and** agriculture production systems.

Amendment

(68) In order to exploit the full potential of biomass to contribute to the decarbonisation of the economy through its uses for materials and energy, **while excluding biomass imports from third countries**, the Union and the Member States should promote greater sustainable mobilisation of existing timber and agricultural resources and the development of new **agro forestry** agriculture production systems.

Or. en

Justification

Importing biomass from third countries can create false credits in Member States account in respect of LULUCF accounting.

Amendment 233

Ivica Tolić

Proposal for a directive

Recital 68

Text proposed by the Commission

(68) In order to exploit the full potential of biomass to contribute to the decarbonisation of the economy through its uses for materials and energy, the Union and the Member States should **promote greater sustainable mobilisation of existing timber and agricultural resources and the development of new forestry and agriculture production systems.**

Amendment

(68) In order to exploit the full potential of biomass to contribute to the decarbonisation of the economy through its uses for materials and energy, the Union and the Member States should **favour any biofuels which has a proven high GHG-efficiency, while taking into account indirect land use change, EU biodiversity strategy and ensuring that existing investments are protected.**

Or. en

Justification

It is logical to promote Europe's full biomass potential provided that is done in a way that is

fully sustainable.

Amendment 234

Simona Bonafè, Massimo Paolucci, Damiano Zoffoli, Nicola Caputo, Patrizia Toia, Isabella De Monte

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 68 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(68a) The synergy between circular economy, bio-economy and the promotion of renewable energy should be further emphasized in order to ensure the most valuable use of the raw materials and the best environmental outcome. Policy measures adopted by the Union and the Member States in support of renewable energy production should always take into account the principle of resource efficiency and of optimized use of biomass.

Or. xm

Justification

The renewables directive should embrace circular economy and bio-economic principles and promote the secondary raw materials market.

Amendment 235

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Ulrike Müller, Carolina Punset, Morten Helveg Petersen, Petri Sarvamaa

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 69**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(69) Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels should always be produced in a sustainable manner. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels used for compliance with the ***Union target*** laid down in this

(69) Renewable energy should always be produced in a sustainable manner. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels used for compliance with the ***targets*** laid down in this Directive, and those ***forms of***

Directive, and those which benefit from support schemes, should therefore be required to fulfil sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions savings criteria.

renewable energy which benefit from support schemes, should therefore be required to fulfil sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions savings criteria.

Or. en

Amendment 236

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Carolina Punset

Proposal for a directive

Recital 71

Text proposed by the Commission

(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 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**

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 **be allowed to have, or encourage, a detrimental effect on biodiversity within or outside the Union.** Such finite resources, recognised in various international instruments to be of value to all mankind, should be preserved. It is therefore necessary to provide **comprehensive** 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 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.

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.

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.

However, biodiversity, as well as the quality, health, viability and vitality of these forests should be guaranteed.

Having regard, furthermore, to the nature of certain grasslands, both temperate and tropical, including savannahs, steppes, scrublands and prairies, should not qualify for the incentives provided for by this Directive. The Commission should establish appropriate **and comprehensive** criteria to define such highly **valued land** in accordance with the best available scientific evidence and relevant international standards.

Or. en

Amendment 237

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

Proposal for a directive

Recital 71

Text proposed by the Commission

(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 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

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 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 **or forest**

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.

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 *or forest* 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

Justification

Sustainability criteria should apply also to forest biomass.

Amendment 238

Jo Leinen, Jean-Paul Denanot, Massimo Paolucci, Soledad Cabezón Ruiz, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Tibor Szanyi, Damiano Zoffoli, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo, Ismail Ertug

Proposal for a directive

Recital 71

Text proposed by the Commission

(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 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

Amendment

(71) The production of agricultural **and forest** 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 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 **or forest** 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 **and forest** 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

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.

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 239
Paul Brannen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 71

Text proposed by the Commission

(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 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

Amendment

(71) The production of agricultural **and forest** 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 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 **and forest** 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.

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 ***or hold international or national certification of high conservation value, including sites of outstanding universal value to humanity***. 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 ***and forest*** 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 240

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

Proposal for a directive

Recital 72 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(72a) To ensure that biofuel production does not create market distortion for feedstocks used by other manufacturing sectors, a sustainability criterion is introduced ensuring that biofuels from feedstocks already used for the production of food, animal feed and bio-based products are not promoted.

Or. en

Justification

These changes are necessary to align the text with proposed wording in amendment on recital 64 a (new) and amendment on article 2, paragraph 2, point ee both in parts of the proposal containing changes.

Amendment 241

Karl-Heinz Florenz, Francesc Gambús, Ivo Belet, Elisabetta Gardini, Annie Schreijer-Pierik, Françoise Grossetête, Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a directive

Recital 72 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(72a) EU sustainability criteria for biofuel, bioliquids and biomass fuels have to ensure that the transition to a low-carbon economy supports the objectives of the Circular Economy Action Plan and is firmly guided by the EU waste hierarchy.

Or. en

Justification

To ensure that the Renewables Energy Directive is in line with the Circular Economy Action Plan and the EU waste hierarchy, it is necessary to introduce a new sustainability criteria.

Amendment 242
Luke Ming Flanagan

Proposal for a directive
Recital 73

Text proposed by the Commission

(73) Agricultural feedstock for the production of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels should not be produced on peatland as the cultivation of feedstock on **peatland** would result in significant carbon stock loss if the land was further drained for that purpose while the absence of such drainage cannot be easily verified.

Amendment

(73) Agricultural feedstock for the production of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels should not be produced on peatland, **wetlands or soils of high organic matter** as the cultivation of feedstock on **these types of soils** would result in significant carbon stock loss if the land was further drained for that purpose while the absence of such drainage cannot be easily verified.

Or. en

Amendment 243
Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Hannu Takkula

Proposal for a directive
Recital 73

Text proposed by the Commission

(73) Agricultural feedstock for the production of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels should not be produced on peatland as the cultivation of feedstock on peatland would result in significant carbon stock loss if the land was further drained for that purpose **while the absence of such drainage cannot be easily verified.**

Amendment

(73) Agricultural feedstock for the production of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels should not be produced on **undrained peatland or wetland** as the cultivation of feedstock on **undrained peatland or wetland** would result in significant carbon stock loss if the land was further drained for that purpose.

Or. en

Justification

Drained peatlands do not act as a secure carbon stock. Therefore it seems unreasonable to exclude their use for the production of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.

Amendment 244

Jo Leinen, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Tibor Szanyi, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

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 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. ***Cross-compliance should therefore continue to be included in the sustainability criteria in this Directive.***

Or. en

Amendment 245

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Anne Sander, Maurice Ponga

Proposal for a directive

Recital 75

Text proposed by the Commission

(75) It is appropriate to introduce Union-wide sustainability and greenhouse gas emission saving criteria for biomass fuels used in the electricity and heating and cooling generation, in order to continue to ensure high greenhouse gas savings compared to fossil fuel alternatives, to avoid unintended sustainability impacts, and to promote the internal market.

Amendment

(75) It is appropriate to introduce Union-wide sustainability and greenhouse gas emission saving criteria for biomass fuels used in the electricity and heating and cooling generation, in order to continue to ensure high greenhouse gas savings compared to fossil fuel alternatives, to avoid unintended sustainability impacts, and to promote the internal market. ***Without prejudice to the strict respect of primary resources with high environmental value, the outermost***

regions should be able to use the potential of their resources in order to increase the production of renewable energies and their energy independence.

Or. fr

Justification

This Directive should not prohibit the exploitation of biomass in the outermost regions, for example primary forests, which are one of the main resources of these territories.

The exploitation of such resources is already framed by strict sustainability criteria that ensure the environmental integrity of such an activity.

Amendment 246

Elisabeth Köstinger, Albert Deß, Herbert Dorfmann

Proposal for a directive

Recital 75

Text proposed by the Commission

(75) *It is appropriate to introduce Union-wide sustainability and greenhouse gas emission saving criteria for biomass fuels used in the electricity and heating and cooling generation, **in order to** continue to ensure high greenhouse gas savings compared to fossil fuel alternatives, **to** avoid unintended sustainability impacts, and **to** promote the internal market.*

Amendment

(75) Sustainability and greenhouse gas emission saving criteria for biomass fuels used in the electricity and heating and cooling generation, **should** continue to ensure high greenhouse gas savings compared to fossil fuel alternatives, avoid unintended sustainability impacts, and promote the internal market. **To ensure fair competition and transparency on the energy markets production criteria of fossil fuels and fossil energies are indispensable.**

Or. en

Justification

The strong focus on the greenhouse gas emission saving criteria for biomass fuels is not appropriate. Particular attention should be paid to the production criteria of fossil fuels and fossil energies, to ensure fair competition and transparency.

Amendment 247
Elisabeth Köstinger, Albert Deß, Herbert Dorfmann

Proposal for a directive
Recital 75 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(75a) To ensure full transparency throughout all sectors of energy production the European Commission should set up production criteria for fossil fuels and fossil energies until December 2018 by means of delegated acts.

Or. en

Justification

There is a strong need for production criteria to guarantee a level playing field between biofuels and fossil fuels.

Amendment 248
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Carolina Punset

Proposal for a directive
Recital 76

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(76) To ensure that, ***despite the growing demand for forest biomass***, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the

(76) To ensure that harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the best management practices at the forest

best management practices at the forest holding level. Operators should *take the appropriate steps in order to minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy*. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is *appropriate* for the Commission to develop operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee, and the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴.

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

holding level. Operators should *ensure that measures are taken to avoid and limit negative consequences of harvesting on the environment*. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is *appropriate* for the Commission to develop operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee, and the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴.

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

Or. en

Amendment 249

Simona Bonafè, Massimo Paolucci, Damiano Zoffoli, Nicola Caputo, Patrizia Toia

Proposal for a directive

Recital 76

Text proposed by the Commission

(76) To ensure that, *despite the growing demand for forest biomass*, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the best management practices at the forest

Amendment

(76) To ensure that, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the best management practices at the forest holding level. Operators should *avoid to*

holding level. Operators should **take the appropriate steps in order to minimise the risk of using** unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy. To that end, operators should **put in place** a risk-based approach. **In this context, it is appropriate for the Commission to develop** operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee, and the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴.

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

use unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy. To that end, operators should **follow** a risk-based approach **to be developed by the European Commission alongside** operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee, and the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴.

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

Or. xm

Justification

The directive sets out clear sustainability criteria for the use of biomass. The possibility of exemptions based on assessments to be carried out by the operators themselves is removed.

Amendment 250

Angelika Niebler, Markus Pieper, Birgit Collin-Langen, Peter Jahr

Proposal for a directive

Recital 76

Text proposed by the Commission

(76) To ensure that, despite the growing demand for forest biomass, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles

Amendment

(76) To ensure that, despite the growing demand for forest biomass, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles

of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws *or the best management practices at the forest holding level*. Operators should take the appropriate steps in order to minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is *appropriate* for the Commission to develop operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee, and the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴.

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is *appropriate* for the Commission to develop operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee, and the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴.

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

Or. de

Justification

EU forest resources are evidence of the fact that forest management is based on sustainability. There is no need for an amendment, therefore, in particular as regards the requirements to be met by forest holdings.

Amendment 251 **Luke Ming Flanagan**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 76**

Text proposed by the Commission

(76) To ensure that, despite the growing demand for forest biomass, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific

Amendment

(76) To ensure that, despite the growing demand for forest biomass, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific

natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the best management practices at the forest holding level. Operators should take the appropriate steps in order to minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is *appropriate* for the Commission to develop operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee, and the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴.

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the best management practices at the forest holding level, ***in addition to avoid unsustainable practices at a global level imports of biomass from third countries should be avoided.*** Operators should take the appropriate steps in order to minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is *appropriate* for the Commission to develop operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee, and the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴.

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

Or. en

Amendment 252

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

Proposal for a directive

Recital 76

Text proposed by the Commission

(76) To ensure that, despite the growing demand for forest biomass, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly

Amendment

(76) To ensure that, despite the growing demand for forest biomass, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly

designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the best management practices at the forest holding level. Operators should take the appropriate steps in order to minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is *appropriate* for the Commission to develop operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee, and the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴.

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the best management practices at the forest holding level. Operators should take the appropriate steps in order to minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is *appropriate* for the Commission to develop operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee, and the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴ ***as well as the relevant civil dialogue groups set up by Commission Decision 2013/767/EU of the 16th December 2013^{24a}.***

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

^{24a} ***Commission Decision 2013/767/EU of 16 December 2013 setting up a framework for civil dialogue in matters covered by the common agricultural policy and repealing Decision 2004/391/EC (OJ L 338, 17.12.2013, p. 115–117)***

Or. en

Justification

It is important that the consultation include civil society representatives along with experts from Member States.

Amendment 253

Christofer Fjellner, Gunnar Hökmark, Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 76

Text proposed by the Commission

(76) To ensure that, despite the growing demand for forest biomass, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the best management practices at the **forest holding** level. Operators should take the appropriate steps in order to minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is *appropriate* for the Commission to develop operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee, **and the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴**.

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

Amendment

(76) To ensure that, despite the growing demand for forest biomass, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the best management practices at the **supply base** level. Operators should take the appropriate steps in order to minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is *appropriate* for the Commission **together with the Standing Forestry Committee as established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴**, to develop operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee.

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

Or. en

Justification

Excessive administrative burden should be avoided as it hinders the competitiveness of renewable energy and only favours fossil energy. Therefore operators need to show compliance at supply base. As it was the Standing Forestry Committee who suggested the risk-based approach in a report of the Committee Working Group in 2015, they should together with the Commission also be responsible for work related to developing operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach.

Amendment 254 **Fredrick Federley**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 76**

Text proposed by the Commission

(76) To ensure that, despite the growing demand for forest biomass, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the best management practices at the **forest holding** level. Operators should take the appropriate steps in order to minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is *appropriate* for the Commission to develop operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, **following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee, and** the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴.

Amendment

(76) To ensure that, despite the growing demand for forest biomass, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the best management practices at the **supply base** level. Operators should take the appropriate steps in order to minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is *appropriate* for the Commission to develop operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, **together with** the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴, **following the consultation of the Energy Union**

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

Or. en

Amendment 255

Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Hannu Takkula

Proposal for a directive

Recital 76

Text proposed by the Commission

(76) To ensure that, despite the growing demand for forest biomass, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the best management practices at the *forest holding* level. Operators should take the appropriate steps in order to minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is *appropriate* for the Commission to develop operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee, and the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴.

Amendment

(76) To ensure that, despite the growing demand for forest biomass, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the best management practices at the *supply base* level. Operators should take the appropriate steps in order to minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is *appropriate* for the Commission to develop operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee and *of* the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴.

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

Or. en

Justification

In a risk-based approach, the responsible operator should be able to provide information from the areas of sourcing, i.e. from the operator's supply base, on the basis of the systems that the operator has in place. The operator follows uniform sustainable forest management practices throughout the supply base. In this way, excessive administrative burden is avoided.

Amendment 256

Nils Torvalds, Ulrike Müller, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Hannu Takkula, Petri Sarvamaa

Proposal for a directive

Recital 76

Text proposed by the Commission

(76) To ensure that, despite the growing demand for forest biomass, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the best management practices at the **forest holding** level. Operators should take the appropriate steps in order to minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is *appropriate* for the Commission to develop

Amendment

(76) To ensure that, despite the growing demand for forest biomass, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the best management practices at the **supply base** level. Operators should take the appropriate steps in order to minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is *appropriate* for the Commission to develop

operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee, and the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴.

operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee, and the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴.

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

Or. en

Justification

The operators are responsible for taking the risk-based approach to ensure the use of sustainable forest biomass. The burden of proof of the sustainability should be placed on the operators, who should provide information on the areas of sourcing and the supply base, not on forest holdings and individual forest owners.

Amendment 257 **Norbert Lins**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 76**

Text proposed by the Commission

(76) To ensure that, despite the growing demand for forest biomass, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the best management practices at the *forest*

Amendment

(76) To ensure that, despite the growing demand for forest biomass, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the best management practices at the *supply*

holding level. Operators should take the appropriate steps in order to minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is *appropriate* for the Commission to develop operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee, and the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴.

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

base level. Operators should take the appropriate steps in order to minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is *appropriate* for the Commission to develop operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee, and the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC²⁴.

²⁴ Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

Or. en

Justification

Since forestry is not an EU competence this legislation should not require individual forest owners to provide information related to their forest management. Therefore, the assessment of sustainability should not be made at the forest holding level. We should build on existing systems and avoid additional burden on forest owners.

Amendment 258

Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Hannu Takkula

Proposal for a directive

Recital 76 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(76a) If a single criterion on forest biomass sustainability is not met by a Member State's national and/or sub-national law or monitoring systems, more information corresponding to that criterion should be provided at supply base level without the requirement to provide further information on criteria that are already met on Member State level.

Justification

The risk-based approach is carried out criterion by criterion. The proposed practice would safeguard the purpose of the risk-based approach while reducing the risk of using unsustainable biomass due to shortcomings on one single criterion.

Amendment 259

Seán Kelly, Francesc Gambús, Gunnar Hökmark, Christofer Fjellner, Vladimir Urutchev, Krišjānis Kariņš, Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 76 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 260

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder

Proposal for a directive

Recital 76 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(76a) Harvesting for energy purposes has increased and is expected to continue to grow, resulting in higher imports of raw materials from outside the Union as well as an increase of the production of these materials within the Union. Operators should ensure that the harvesting is done in accordance with the

sustainability criteria.

Or. en

Amendment 261

Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Evžen Tošenovský

Proposal for a directive

Recital 77

Text proposed by the Commission

(77) In order to minimise the administrative burden, the Union sustainability and greenhouse gas saving criteria should apply only to electricity and heating from biomass fuels produced in installations with a fuel capacity equal or above to **20** MW.

Amendment

(77) In order to minimise the administrative burden, the Union sustainability and greenhouse gas saving criteria should apply only to electricity and heating from biomass fuels produced in installations with a fuel capacity equal or above to **50** MW.

Or. en

Amendment 262

Jo Leinen, Massimo Paolucci, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Tibor Szanyi, Damiano Zoffoli, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive

Recital 77

Text proposed by the Commission

(77) In order to minimise the administrative burden, the Union sustainability and greenhouse gas saving criteria should apply only to electricity and heating from biomass fuels produced in installations with a fuel capacity equal or above to **20** MW.

Amendment

(77) In order to minimise the administrative burden, the Union sustainability and greenhouse gas saving criteria should apply only to electricity and heating from biomass fuels produced in installations with a fuel capacity equal or above to **5** MW.

Or. en

Amendment 263

Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 77

Text proposed by the Commission

(77) In order to minimise the administrative burden, the Union sustainability and greenhouse gas saving criteria should apply only to electricity and heating from biomass fuels produced in installations with a fuel capacity equal or above to **20** MW.

Amendment

(77) In order to minimise the administrative burden, the Union sustainability and greenhouse gas saving criteria should apply only to electricity and heating from biomass fuels produced in installations with a fuel capacity equal or above to **5** MW.

Or. en

Amendment 264
Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

Proposal for a directive
Recital 77

Text proposed by the Commission

(77) In order to minimise the administrative burden, the Union sustainability and greenhouse gas saving criteria should apply only to electricity and heating from biomass fuels produced in installations with a fuel capacity equal or above to **20** MW.

Amendment

(77) In order to minimise the administrative burden, the Union sustainability and greenhouse gas saving criteria should apply only to electricity and heating from biomass fuels produced in installations with a fuel capacity equal or above to **1** MW.

Or. en

Justification

Most biomass installations are below 20 MW and they should also meet the sustainability criteria.

Amendment 265
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Carolina Punset

Proposal for a directive
Recital 78

(78) Biomass fuels should be converted into electricity and heat in an efficient way in order to maximise energy security and greenhouse gas savings, as well as to limit emissions of air pollutants and minimise the pressure on limited biomass resources. For this reason, public support to installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding 20 MW, if needed, should only be given to highly efficient combined power and heat installations as defined Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU. Existing support schemes for biomass-based electricity should however be allowed until their due end date for all biomass installations. In addition electricity produced from biomass in new installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding 20 MW should only count towards renewable energy targets and obligations in the case of highly efficient combined power and heat installations. ***In accordance with State aid rules, Member States should however be allowed to grant public support for the production of renewables to installations, and count the electricity they produce towards renewable energy targets and obligations, in order to avoid an increased reliance on fossil fuels with higher climate and environmental impacts where, after exhausting all technical and economic possibilities to install highly efficient combined heat and power biomass installations, Member States would face a substantiated risk to security of supply of electricity.***

(78) Biomass fuels should be converted into electricity and heat in an efficient way ***that leads to a substantial reduction of emissions throughout the entire biomass production chain*** in order to maximise energy security and greenhouse gas savings, as well as to limit emissions of air pollutants and minimise the pressure on limited biomass resources. ***Throughout the biomass production process, biodiversity as well as air, soil and water quality should be maintained or strengthened, while indirect change of land-use and its consequences are prevented or limited.*** For this reason, public support to installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding 20 MW, if needed, should only be given to highly efficient combined power and heat installations as defined Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU. Existing support schemes for biomass-based electricity should however be allowed until their due end date for all biomass installations. In addition electricity produced from biomass in new installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding 20 MW should only count towards renewable energy targets and obligations in the case of highly efficient combined power and heat installations.

Or. en

Amendment 266

Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Evžen Tošenovský

Proposal for a directive
Recital 78

Text proposed by the Commission

(78) Biomass fuels should be converted into electricity and heat in an efficient way in order to maximise energy security and greenhouse gas savings, as well as to limit emissions of air pollutants and minimise the pressure on limited biomass resources. For this reason, public support to installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding **20 MW**, if needed, should only be given to highly efficient combined power and heat installations as defined Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU. Existing support schemes for biomass-based electricity should however be allowed until their due end date for all biomass *installations. In addition electricity produced from biomass in new installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding 20 MW should only count towards renewable energy targets and obligations in the case of highly efficient combined power and heat* installations. In accordance with State aid rules, Member States should however be allowed to grant public support for the production of renewables to installations, and count the electricity they produce towards renewable energy targets and obligations, in order to avoid an increased reliance on fossil fuels with higher climate and environmental impacts where, after exhausting all technical and economic possibilities to install highly efficient combined heat and power biomass installations, Member States would face a substantiated risk to security of supply of electricity.

Amendment

(78) Biomass fuels should be converted into electricity and heat in an efficient way in order to maximise energy security and greenhouse gas savings, as well as to limit emissions of air pollutants and minimise the pressure on limited biomass resources. For this reason, public support to installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding **50 MW**, if needed, should only be given to highly efficient combined power and heat installations as defined Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU. Existing support schemes for biomass-based electricity should however be allowed until their due end date for all biomass installations. In accordance with State aid rules, Member States should however be allowed to grant public support for the production of renewables to installations, and count the electricity they produce towards renewable energy targets and obligations, in order to avoid an increased reliance on fossil fuels with higher climate and environmental impacts where, after exhausting all technical and economic possibilities to install highly efficient combined heat and power biomass installations, Member States would face a substantiated risk to security of supply of electricity.

Or. en

Amendment 267

Jo Leinen, Massimo Paolucci, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Damiano Zoffoli, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo, Tibor Szanyi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 78

Text proposed by the Commission

(78) Biomass fuels should be converted into electricity and heat in an efficient way in order to maximise energy security and greenhouse gas savings, as well as to limit emissions of air pollutants and minimise the pressure on limited biomass resources. For this reason, public support to installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding **20 MW**, if needed, should only be given to highly efficient combined power and heat installations as defined Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU. Existing support schemes for biomass-based electricity should however be allowed until their due end date for all biomass installations. In addition electricity produced from biomass in new installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding **20 MW** should only count towards renewable energy targets and obligations in the case of highly efficient combined power and heat installations. In accordance with State aid rules, Member States should however be allowed to grant public support for the production of renewables to installations, ***and count the electricity they produce towards renewable energy targets and obligations***, in order to avoid an increased reliance on fossil fuels with higher climate and environmental impacts where, after exhausting all technical and economic possibilities to install highly efficient combined heat and power biomass installations, Member States would face a substantiated risk to security of supply of electricity.

Amendment

(78) Biomass fuels should be converted into electricity and heat in an efficient way in order to maximise energy security and greenhouse gas savings, as well as to limit emissions of air pollutants and minimise the pressure on limited biomass resources. For this reason, public support to installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding **5 MW**, if needed, should only be given to highly efficient combined power and heat installations as defined Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU. Existing support schemes for biomass-based electricity should however be allowed until their due end date for all biomass installations. In addition electricity produced from biomass in new installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding **5 MW** should only count towards renewable energy targets and obligations in the case of highly efficient combined power and heat installations. In accordance with State aid rules, Member States should however be allowed to grant public support for the production of renewables to installations in order to avoid an increased reliance on fossil fuels with higher climate and environmental impacts where, after exhausting all technical and economic possibilities to install highly efficient combined heat and power biomass installations, Member States would face a substantiated risk to security of supply of electricity.

Or. en

Amendment 268
Merja Kyllönen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 78

Text proposed by the Commission

(78) Biomass fuels should be converted into electricity and heat in an efficient way in order to maximise energy security and greenhouse gas savings, as well as to limit emissions of air pollutants and minimise the pressure on limited biomass resources. For this reason, public support to installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding **20 MW**, if needed, should only be given to highly efficient combined power and heat installations as defined Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU. Existing support schemes for biomass-based electricity should however be allowed until their due end date for all biomass installations. In addition electricity produced from biomass in new installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding **20 MW** should only count towards renewable energy targets and obligations in the case of highly efficient combined power and heat installations. In accordance with State aid rules, Member States should however be allowed to grant public support for the production of renewables to installations, and count the electricity they produce towards renewable energy targets and obligations, in order to avoid an increased reliance on fossil fuels with higher climate and environmental impacts where, after exhausting all technical and economic possibilities to install highly efficient combined heat and power biomass installations, Member States would face a substantiated risk to security of supply of electricity.

Amendment

(78) Biomass fuels should be converted into electricity and heat in an efficient way in order to maximise energy security and greenhouse gas savings, as well as to limit emissions of air pollutants and minimise the pressure on limited biomass resources. For this reason, public support to installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding **5 MW**, if needed, should only be given to highly efficient combined power and heat installations as defined Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU. Existing support schemes for biomass-based electricity should however be allowed until their due end date for all biomass installations. In addition electricity produced from biomass in new installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding **5 MW** should only count towards renewable energy targets and obligations in the case of highly efficient combined power and heat installations. In accordance with State aid rules, Member States should however be allowed to grant public support for the production of renewables to installations, and count the electricity they produce towards renewable energy targets and obligations, in order to avoid an increased reliance on fossil fuels with higher climate and environmental impacts where, after exhausting all technical and economic possibilities to install highly efficient combined heat and power biomass installations, Member States would face a substantiated risk to security of supply of electricity.

Or. en

Amendment 269
Paul Brannen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 78

Text proposed by the Commission

(78) Biomass fuels should be converted into electricity and heat in an efficient way in order to maximise energy security and greenhouse gas savings, as well as to limit emissions of air pollutants and minimise the pressure on limited biomass resources. For this reason, public support to installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding **20 MW**, if needed, should only be given to highly efficient combined power and heat installations as defined Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU. Existing support schemes for biomass-based electricity should however be allowed until their due end date for all biomass installations. In addition electricity produced from biomass in new installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding **20 MW** should only count towards renewable energy targets and obligations in the case of highly efficient combined power and heat installations. In accordance with State aid rules, Member States should however be allowed to grant public support for the production of renewables to installations, and count the electricity they produce towards renewable energy targets and obligations, in order to avoid an increased reliance on fossil fuels with higher climate and environmental impacts where, after exhausting all technical and economic possibilities to install highly efficient combined heat and power biomass installations, Member States would face a substantiated risk to security of supply of electricity.

Amendment

(78) Biomass fuels should be converted into electricity and heat in an efficient way in order to maximise energy security and greenhouse gas savings, as well as to limit emissions of air pollutants and minimise the pressure on limited biomass resources. For this reason, public support to installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding **5 MW**, if needed, should only be given to highly efficient combined power and heat installations as defined Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU. Existing support schemes for biomass-based electricity should however be allowed until their due end date for all biomass installations. In addition electricity produced from biomass in new installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding **5 MW** should only count towards renewable energy targets and obligations in the case of highly efficient combined power and heat installations. In accordance with State aid rules, Member States should however be allowed to grant public support for the production of renewables to installations, and count the electricity they produce towards renewable energy targets and obligations, in order to avoid an increased reliance on fossil fuels with higher climate and environmental impacts where, after exhausting all technical and economic possibilities to install highly efficient combined heat and power biomass installations, Member States would face a substantiated risk to security of supply of electricity.

Or. en

Amendment 270

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

Proposal for a directive
Recital 78

Text proposed by the Commission

(78) Biomass fuels should be converted into electricity and heat in an efficient way in order to maximise energy security and greenhouse gas savings, as well as to limit emissions of air pollutants and minimise the pressure on limited biomass resources. For this reason, public support to installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding **20 MW**, if needed, should only be given to highly efficient combined power and heat installations as defined Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU. Existing support schemes for biomass-based electricity should however be allowed until their due end date for all biomass installations. In addition electricity produced from biomass in new installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding **20 MW** should only count towards renewable energy targets and obligations in the case of highly efficient combined power and heat installations. In accordance with State aid rules, Member States should however be allowed to grant public support for the production of renewables to installations, and count the electricity they produce towards renewable energy targets and obligations, in order to avoid an increased reliance on fossil fuels with higher climate and environmental impacts where, after exhausting all technical and economic possibilities to install highly efficient combined heat and power biomass installations, Member States would face a substantiated risk to security of supply of electricity.

Amendment

(78) Biomass fuels should be converted into electricity and heat in an efficient way in order to maximise energy security and greenhouse gas savings, as well as to limit emissions of air pollutants and minimise the pressure on limited biomass resources. For this reason, public support to installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding **1 MW**, if needed, should only be given to highly efficient combined power and heat installations as defined Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU. Existing support schemes for biomass-based electricity should however be allowed until their due end date for all biomass installations. In addition electricity produced from biomass in new installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding **1 MW** should only count towards renewable energy targets and obligations in the case of highly efficient combined power and heat installations. In accordance with State aid rules, Member States should however be allowed to grant public support for the production of renewables to installations, and count the electricity they produce towards renewable energy targets and obligations, in order to avoid an increased reliance on fossil fuels with higher climate and environmental impacts where, after exhausting all technical and economic possibilities to install highly efficient combined heat and power biomass installations, Member States would face a substantiated risk to security of supply of electricity.

Or. en

Justification

Most biomass installations are below 20 MW and they should also meet the sustainability

criteria.

Amendment 271

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Anne Sander, Maurice Ponga

Proposal for a directive

Recital 78

Text proposed by the Commission

(78) Biomass fuels should be converted into electricity and heat in an efficient way in order to maximise energy security and greenhouse gas savings, as well as to limit emissions of air pollutants and minimise the pressure on limited biomass resources. For this reason, public support to installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding 20 MW, if needed, should only be given to highly efficient combined power and heat installations as defined Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU. Existing support schemes for biomass-based electricity should however be allowed until their due end date for all biomass installations. In addition electricity produced from biomass in new installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding 20 MW should only count towards renewable energy targets and obligations in the case of highly efficient combined power and heat installations. In accordance with State aid rules, Member States should however be allowed to grant public support for the production of renewables to installations, and count the electricity they produce towards renewable energy targets and obligations, in order to avoid an increased reliance on fossil fuels with higher climate and environmental impacts where, after exhausting all technical and economic possibilities to install highly efficient combined heat and power biomass installations, Member States would face a substantiated risk to security of supply of electricity.

Amendment

(78) Biomass fuels should be converted into electricity and heat in an efficient way in order to maximise energy security and greenhouse gas savings, as well as to limit emissions of air pollutants and minimise the pressure on limited biomass resources. For this reason, public support to installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding 20 MW, if needed, should only be given to highly efficient combined power and heat installations as defined Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU. Existing support schemes for biomass-based electricity should however be allowed until their due end date for all biomass installations. In addition electricity produced from biomass in new installations with a fuel capacity equal to or exceeding 20 MW should only count towards renewable energy targets and obligations in the case of highly efficient combined power and heat installations. In accordance with State aid rules, Member States should however be allowed to grant public support for the production of renewables to installations, and count the electricity they produce towards renewable energy targets and obligations, in order to avoid an increased reliance on fossil fuels with higher climate and environmental impacts where, after exhausting all technical and economic possibilities to install highly efficient combined heat and power biomass installations, Member States would face a substantiated risk to security of supply of electricity. ***In particular, support for installations producing renewable energy***

from biomass in outermost regions heavily dependent on energy imports should be strengthened, provided that strict sustainability criteria are met for the production of such renewable energy, adapted to the specific features of these regions.

Or. fr

Amendment 272
Pilar Ayuso, Pilar del Castillo Vera

Proposal for a directive
Recital 78 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(78a) Despite the general rule to take account and support the electricity from biomass fuels with a capacity equal to or exceeding 20 MW only in the case of highly efficient combined power and heat, account needs to be taken of circumstances that affect the feasibility of this technology. Combined heat and power is not always the best option in terms of cost-benefit in rural and isolated areas, very dependent on agriculture, fisheries and forestry or with a low heat demand due to climatic conditions. The requirement to apply high efficiency cogeneration should be subject to a specific cost-benefit analysis for these locations.

Or. en

Amendment 273
Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Evžen Tošenovský

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 **take into account** the role of voluntary international and national certification schemes for verification of compliance with the sustainability criteria in a harmonised manner.

Or. en

Amendment 274

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

Proposal for a directive

Recital 81

Text proposed by the Commission

(81) It is in the interests of the Union to encourage the development of **voluntary international or national schemes** that set standards for the production of sustainable biofuels, bioliquids, and biomass fuels and that certify that the production of biofuels, bioliquids, and biomass fuels meets those standards. **For that reason, provision should be made for schemes should be recognised as providing reliable evidence and data, where they meet adequate standards of reliability, transparency and independent auditing.** In order to ensure that the compliance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions savings criteria is verified in a robust and harmonised manner and in particular to prevent fraud, the Commission should be empowered to set out detailed implementing rules, including adequate standards of reliability, transparency and independent auditing to be applied by the **voluntary schemes**.

Amendment

(81) It is in the interests of the Union to encourage the development of **a unique reliable international scheme** that set standards for the production of sustainable biofuels, bioliquids, and biomass fuels and that certify that the production of biofuels, bioliquids, and biomass fuels meets those standards. In order to ensure that the compliance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions savings criteria is verified in a robust and harmonised manner and in particular to prevent fraud, the Commission should be empowered to set out detailed implementing rules **and criteria**, including adequate standards of reliability, transparency and independent auditing to be applied by the **scheme**.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary to align the text with amendment on recital 82 included in changeable part of the proposal

Amendment 275

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

Proposal for a directive

Recital 82

Text proposed by the Commission

(82) Voluntary schemes play an ***increasingly*** important role in providing evidence of compliance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. ***It is therefore appropriate for the Commission to require voluntary schemes, including those already recognised by the Commission, to report regularly on their activity. Such reports should be made public in order to increase transparency and to improve supervision by the Commission. Furthermore, such reporting would provide the necessary information for the Commission to report on the operation of the voluntary schemes with a view to identifying best practice and submitting, if appropriate, a proposal to further promote such best practice.***

Amendment

(82) Voluntary schemes ***can*** play an important role in providing evidence of compliance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. ***Nonetheless in order to guarantee that only highly sustainable biofuels can be promoted as such in the Union the Commission should set up minimum standards and single certification scheme for biofuels type ensuring the highest accuracy of data.***

Or. en

Justification

There is a strong agreement on the fact that voluntary certification schemes have failed to ensure that biofuels were really sustainable. A single international scheme has been recognized to fit better the purpose in the Resolution of the European parliament on Palm oil of the 4th of April, 2017.

Amendment 276

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Carolina Punset

Proposal for a directive
Recital 85

Text proposed by the Commission

(85) It is necessary to lay down clear rules for the calculation of greenhouse gas emission savings from biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels and their fossil fuel comparators.

Amendment

(85) It is necessary to lay down clear rules ***based on objective and non-discriminatory criteria***, for the calculation of greenhouse gas emission savings from biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels and their fossil fuel comparators.

Or. en

Amendment 277
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Carolina Punset

Proposal for a directive
Recital 95

Text proposed by the Commission

(95) Global demand for agricultural commodities is growing. Part of that increased demand will be met through an increase in the amount of land devoted to agriculture. The restoration of land that has been severely degraded and therefore cannot be used, in its present state, for agricultural purposes is a way of increasing the amount of land available for cultivation. The sustainability scheme should promote the use of restored degraded land because the promotion of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels will contribute to the growth in demand for agricultural commodities.

Amendment

(95) Global demand for agricultural commodities is growing. Part of that increased demand will be met through an increase in the amount of land devoted to agriculture. The restoration of land that has been severely degraded and therefore cannot be used, in its present state, for agricultural purposes is a way of increasing the amount of land available for cultivation. The sustainability scheme should promote the use of restored degraded land because the promotion of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels will contribute to the growth in demand for agricultural commodities, ***which may result in indirect land-use change emissions***.

Or. en

Amendment 278
Pilar Ayuso, Pilar del Castillo Vera

Proposal for a directive
Recital 99

Text proposed by the Commission

(99) In order to amend or supplement non-essential elements of the provisions of this Directive, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the ***list of feedstocks for the production of advanced biofuels, the contribution of which towards the fuel suppliers' obligation in transport is limited; the adaptation of the energy content of transport fuels to scientific and technical progress; the methodology to determine the share of biofuel resulting from biomass being processed with fossil fuels in a common process; the implementation of agreements on mutual recognition of guarantees of origin; the establishment of rules to monitor the functioning of the system of guarantees of origin; and the rules for calculating the greenhouse gas impact of biofuels, bioliquids and their fossil fuel comparators.*** It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

Amendment

(99) In order to amend or supplement non-essential elements of the provisions of this Directive, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the adaptation of the energy content of transport fuels to scientific and technical progress; the implementation of agreements on mutual recognition of guarantees of origin; the establishment of rules to monitor the functioning of the system of guarantees of origin. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

Or. en

Amendment 279

Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh, Sylvie Goddyn

Proposal for a directive

Recital 99

Text proposed by the Commission

(99) In order to amend or supplement non-essential elements of the provisions of this Directive, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the list of feedstocks for the production of advanced biofuels, the contribution of which towards the fuel suppliers' obligation in transport is limited; the adaptation of the energy content of transport fuels to scientific and technical progress; the methodology to determine the share of biofuel resulting from biomass being processed with fossil fuels in a common process; the implementation of agreements on mutual recognition of guarantees of origin; the establishment of rules to monitor the functioning of the system of guarantees of origin; and the rules for calculating the greenhouse gas impact of biofuels, bioliquids and their fossil fuel comparators. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

Amendment

(99) In order to amend or supplement non-essential elements of the provisions of this Directive, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the list of feedstocks for the production of advanced biofuels, the contribution of which towards the fuel suppliers' obligation in transport is limited; the adaptation of the energy content of transport fuels to scientific and technical progress; the methodology to determine the share of biofuel resulting from biomass being processed with fossil fuels in a common process; the implementation of agreements on mutual recognition of guarantees of origin; the establishment of rules to monitor the functioning of the system of guarantees of origin; and the rules for calculating the greenhouse gas impact of biofuels, bioliquids and their fossil fuel comparators. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts. ***As far as possible, the Commission shall take into account the views of the experts of the Member States in its delegated acts.***

Amendment 280**Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh, Sylvie Goddyn****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 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, ***protecting Member States' capacity for decision-making and action and aimed at bringing the exercise of powers as close as possible to citizens***. 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. fr

Amendment 281**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

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.

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 282

Jo Leinen, Seb Dance, Massimo Paolucci, Tiemo Wölken, Nessa Childers, Tibor Szanyi, Damiano Zoffoli, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo

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 **40%** 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 283

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

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 **45%** 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 284
Merja Kyllönen

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

Amendment

(101) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely to achieve at least **35%** 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.

objectives.

Or. en

Amendment 285

Nils Torvalds, Carolina Punset, Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

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 **35%** share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy **and at least 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 286

Fredrick Federley, Morten Helveg Petersen

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

Amendment

(101) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely to achieve at least **35%** 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.

the Union's gross final consumption of energy **and at least 15% overall share of energy from renewable sources in transport as an EU target** 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 287
Elisabetta Gardini
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

Justification

A specific transport target of minimum 10% of renewable energy in the transport energy mix should be maintained post 2020 in order to be consistent with 2009/28 Directive (RED I).