

Joint debate – energy package

At the November I plenary session, Parliament will hold a joint debate and final vote on legislative proposals to revise the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Directives, and adopt a new regulation on energy union governance. The Commission issued its proposals on 30 November 2016. Council and Parliament developed their negotiating positions in 2017 and engaged in intensive trilogue negotiations for five months, concluding in June 2018 with three provisional agreements.

European Commission proposals

Energy efficiency

The Commission is [proposing](#) to align the existing Energy Efficiency Directive with the [2030 EU climate and energy framework](#), by setting a binding EU target of at least 30 % efficiency improvements by 2030 (compared with 2007 levels), to be delivered by means of indicative national targets set over the 2021 to 2030 period.

Promotion of renewables

A second Commission [proposal](#) aligns the existing Renewables Directive with the 2030 EU climate and energy framework, setting a binding EU target of at least 27 % renewable energy sources in final energy consumption by 2030, to be delivered by means of indicative national targets over the 2021 to 2030 period. The proposal also includes provisions to strengthen sustainability and emissions savings criteria for biofuels.

Governance of the energy union

The [proposal](#) for a new energy union governance regulation would oblige Member States to develop integrated climate and energy plans for the 2021 to 2030 period (and at 10-year intervals thereafter). Draft plans would be reviewed by the Commission. Member States would issue biennial progress reports and integrated plans would simplify the monitoring process and streamline reporting requirements.

European Parliament position

At its January 2018 plenary session, Parliament proposed a series of amendments to the legislative proposals on [energy efficiency](#), [promotion of renewables](#), and [energy union governance](#). Parliament proposed to increase the binding EU targets to 40 % energy efficiency improvements and a 35 % share of renewables in energy consumption by 2030 (12 % in the transport sector). Both these EU-wide targets would be delivered by means of binding national targets. National energy and climate plans would be issued every five years and incorporate a long-term perspective as well as action to address energy poverty.

Outcome of negotiations

Five months of trilogue produced provisional agreements on all three files in June 2018. The co-legislators agreed a binding 2030 EU target of 32 % renewables and an indicative 2030 EU target of 32.5 % efficiency improvements. Both targets will be backed by indicative national contributions, given strong objections from some Member States to binding national targets. Both directives include review clauses allowing the Commission to adopt new proposals as of 2023. The governance regulation envisages 10-year energy and climate plans incorporating long-term strategies and energy poverty action. The provisional agreements were endorsed by COREPER on 29 June 2018 and by the relevant Parliament committees on 9 July 2018.

Provisional agreements: [2017/0376\(COD\)](#), Committee responsible: ITRE, Rapporteur: Miroslav Poche (S&D, Czech Republic); [2016/0382\(COD\)](#), José Blanco López, (S&D, Spain); [2016/0375\(COD\)](#), ITRE/ENVI, Jakob Dalunde (Greens/EFA, Sweden) and Michèle Rivasi, (Greens/EFA, France).

