Amendment 10
Markus Pieper
on behalf of the PPE Group

Report
Markus Pieper
Renewable Energy Directive

Proposal for a directive
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

Recital 33

Direct electrification of end-use sectors, including the transport sector, contributes to the efficiency and facilitates the transition to an energy system based on renewable energy. It is therefore in itself an effective means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The creation of a framework on additionality applying specifically to renewable electricity supplied to electric vehicles in the transport is therefore not required.

Amendment

Recital 33

Direct electrification of end-use sectors, including the transport sector, contributes to the system efficiency and facilitates the transition to an energy system based on renewable energy. It is therefore in itself an effective means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The creation of a framework on additionality applying specifically to renewable electricity supplied to electric vehicles in the transport is therefore not required.

Or. en
Amendment 11
Markus Pieper
on behalf of the PPE Group

Report
Markus Pieper
Renewable Energy Directive

Proposal for a directive
Recital 34 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(34 a) Electricity obtained from direct connection to one or several installations generating renewable electricity may be fully counted as renewable electricity where it is used for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin. Installations demonstrate that the electricity concerned has been supplied without taking electricity from the grid. Electricity taken from the grid may be counted as fully renewable provided that it is produced exclusively from renewable sources and the renewable properties and other appropriate criteria have been demonstrated by the conclusion of a power purchasing agreement. The balance between purchase and consumption should be done on a quarterly basis in order for the production to be fully qualified as renewable fuel of non-biological origin. An assessment on the temporal correlation should be carried out by the European Commission from 1 January 2030 onwards. In order to be fully qualified as renewable fuel of non-biological origin, the geographical correlation should be on country rather than bidding zone level and should also take into consideration offshore situations. Renewable properties of that electricity are to be claimed only once and only in one end-use sector. The same should apply to renewable fuels of non-biological origin imported in the Union.
Amendment 12
Markus Pieper
on behalf of the PPE Group

Report
Markus Pieper
Renewable Energy Directive

Proposal for a directive
Recital 47 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(47 a) There is enormous potential for the Union and its developing partner countries in terms of technology cooperation, renewable energy projects and clean energy exports and development of greater interconnectivity of clean energy grids. Despite their steady growth overall, renewable energy investments remain concentrated in a handful of regions and countries. Regions dominated by developing and emerging countries remain consistently underrepresented, attracting only about 15% of global investments in renewables. Union energy partnerships should target renewable energy generation projects, as well as supporting the development of renewable energy projects and setting legal and financial frameworks, and should include the provision of necessary technical assistance and knowledge transfer in close cooperation with the private sector. Commitments on good governance and the perspective of stable, long-term collaboration should be conditional for Union cooperation. Sustainable energy cooperation should be key priority for suitable countries under the Global Gateway Initiative.

1a International Renewable Energy Agency (Irena)- report on global
Amendment 13
Markus Pieper
on behalf of the PPE Group

Report
Markus Pieper
Renewable Energy Directive

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 16 – point e – introductory part
Article 27 – paragraph 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(e) paragraph 3 is amended as follows:</td>
<td>(e) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Where electricity is used for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin, either directly or for the production of intermediate products, the average share of electricity from renewable sources in the country of production, as measured two years before the year in question, shall be used to determine the share of renewable energy. Electricity obtained from direct connection to one or several installations generating renewable electricity may be fully counted as renewable electricity where it is used for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin, provided that the installation demonstrates that the electricity concerned has been supplied without taking electricity from the grid. Electricity that has been taken from the grid may be counted as fully renewable provided that it is produced exclusively from renewable sources and the renewable properties and other appropriate criteria have been demonstrated, ensuring that the renewable properties of that electricity are claimed only once and only in one end-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
use sector.

This can be fulfilled by complying with the following requirements:

(a) to demonstrate the renewable properties, fuel producers should be required to conclude one or more renewable power purchase agreements with installations generating electricity for an amount that is at least equivalent to the amount of electricity that is claimed as fully renewable.

(b) the balance between the renewable electricity purchased through one or several power purchase agreements and the amount of electricity taken from the grid to produce the fuel shall be achieved on a quarterly basis in order for the production to be fully qualified as renewable fuel of non-biological origin.

From 1 January 2030, the balance between the renewable electricity purchased through one or several power purchase agreements and the amount of electricity taken from the grid to produce the fuel shall be achieved either on a monthly, quarterly or yearly basis in order for the production to be fully qualified as renewable fuel of non-biological origin. The temporal correlation shall depend on an assessment carried out by the Commission. This requirement shall apply to all existing plants, including the ones commissioned before 2030.

With regard to the location of the electrolyser, at least one of the following conditions shall be fulfilled:

(a) the installation generating renewable electricity under the renewables power purchase agreement is located in the same country as the electrolyser or in a neighbouring country; or

(b) the installation generating renewable electricity under the renewables power purchase agreement is located in an offshore bidding zone adjacent to the country where the electrolyser is located.
or in a neighbouring country.

Electricity that has been taken or reinjected from an energy storage facility from the grid may be counted as fully renewable provided that it is produced exclusively from renewable sources and the renewable properties and other appropriate criteria have been demonstrated, ensuring that the renewable properties of that electricity are claimed only once and only in one end-use sector.

Or. en
Amendment 14
Markus Pieper
on behalf of the PPE Group

Report
Markus Pieper
Renewable Energy Directive

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 16 – point e a (new)
Article 27 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e a) the following paragraph is added:

3a. The requirements in this Article, or, where not applicable, equivalent requirements shall apply to renewable fuels of non-biological origin imported in the Union.

Or. en