



2022/0160(COD)

9.9.2022

AMENDMENTS

21 - 91

Draft opinion

Elsi Katainen

(PE734.431v01-00)

Amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency

Proposal for a directive

(COM(2022)0222 – C9-0184/2022 – 2022/0160(COD))

Amendment 21
Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) In the context of the European Green Deal¹⁶, Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁷ established the objective of the Union becoming climate neutral in 2050, as well as the target of a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. This requires an energy transition and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system.

¹⁶ Communication from the Commission COM/2019/640 final, The European Green Deal.

¹⁷ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law'), OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

Amendment

(1) In the context of the European Green Deal¹⁶, Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁷ established the objective of the Union becoming climate neutral in 2050, as well as the target of a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. This requires an energy transition and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system. ***To achieve the target established and preserve technological neutrality, all bioenergy solutions must be mobilised.***

¹⁶ Communication from the Commission COM/2019/640 final, The European Green Deal.

¹⁷ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law'), OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

Or. fr

Amendment 22
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Renewable energy plays a fundamental role in delivering on these objectives, given that the energy sector

Amendment

(2) Renewable energy plays a fundamental role in delivering on these objectives, given that the energy sector

contributes today over 75% of total greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. By reducing those greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy also contributes to tackling environmental-related challenges such as biodiversity loss and to reducing pollution in line with the objectives of the Zero-Pollution Action Plan.

contributes today over 75% of total greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. By reducing those greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy also contributes to tackling environmental-related challenges such as biodiversity loss and to reducing pollution in line with the objectives of the Zero-Pollution Action Plan. ***As both renewable energy production and consumption increase at EU level, plans under the common agricultural policy should move towards targeting funding at biomethane produced from sustainable biomass sources, in particular agricultural and livestock waste.***

Or. ro

Amendment 23
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) The general context created by Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic has led to a surge in energy prices across the EU, thus highlighting the need to accelerate energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energy in the EU. In order to achieve the long-term objective of an energy system that is independent of various third countries, the EU should focus on accelerating the green transition and ensuring an emission-reducing energy policy that reduces dependence on imported fossil fuels and establishes a fair and affordable price for European citizens and enterprises in all sectors of the economy.

Or. ro

Amendment 24
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁸ sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32% of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan¹⁹, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target²⁰. In this context, the Commission proposed in July 2021, as part of the package delivering on the European Green Deal, to double the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in 2030 compared to 2020, to reach at least 40%. The REPowerEU Communication²¹ outlined a plan to make the EU independent from Russian fossil fuels well before the end of this decade. The Communication foresees front-loading of wind and solar energy, increasing the average deployment rate as well as additional renewable energy capacity by 2030 to accommodate for higher production of renewable hydrogen. It also invited the co-legislators to consider a **higher or earlier** target for renewable energy. In this context, it is appropriate to increase the Union renewable energy target up to 45% in order to significantly accelerate the current pace of deployment of renewable energy, thereby speeding up the phase-out of EU's dependence by increasing the availability of affordable, secure and sustainable energy in the Union.

Amendment

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32% of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target. In this context, the Commission proposed in July 2021, as part of the package delivering on the European Green Deal, to double the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in 2030 compared to 2020, to reach at least 40%. ***It is to be noted that, according to current data, in 2020 the share of renewable sources in the EU energy mix was 22%.*** The REPowerEU Communication outlined a plan to make the EU independent from Russian fossil fuels well before the end of this decade. The Communication foresees front-loading of wind and solar energy, increasing the average deployment rate as well as additional renewable energy capacity by 2030 to accommodate for higher production of renewable hydrogen. It also invited the co-legislators to consider a **more ambitious** target for renewable energy. In this context, it is appropriate to increase the Union renewable energy target up to 45% in order to significantly accelerate the current pace of deployment of renewable energy ***policies***, thereby speeding up the phase-out of EU's dependence by increasing the availability of affordable, secure and sustainable energy in the Union. ***Where solid biomass,***

biogas or biomethane replace the use of conventional fossil fuels, they have the potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. However, an appropriate balance needs to be found between, on the one hand, the need to accelerate the use of renewable energy, and, on the other hand, ensuring the continued operation of enterprises, especially small and medium-sized rural enterprises.

¹⁸ *Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).*

¹⁹ *Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562 final of 17.9.2020, Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people.*

²⁰ *Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562.*

²¹ *REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy, COM(2022) 108 final ('REPower EU Communication').*

Or. ro

Amendment 25
Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁸ sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan¹⁹, the share of

Amendment

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renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target²⁰. In this context, the Commission proposed in July 2021, as part of the package delivering on the European Green Deal, to double the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in 2030 compared to 2020, to reach at least 40%. The REPowerEU Communication²¹ outlined a plan to make the EU independent from Russian fossil fuels well before the end of this decade. The Communication foresees front-loading of wind and solar energy, increasing the average deployment rate as well as additional renewable energy capacity by 2030 to accommodate for higher production of renewable hydrogen. It also invited the co-legislators to consider a higher or earlier target for renewable energy. In this context, it is appropriate to increase the Union renewable energy target up to 45% in order to significantly accelerate the current pace of deployment of renewable energy, thereby speeding up the phase-out of EU's dependence by increasing the availability of affordable, secure and sustainable energy in the Union.

¹⁸ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

¹⁹ Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562 final of 17.9.2020, Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people.

²⁰ Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562.

²¹ REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable

renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target²⁰. In this context, the Commission proposed in July 2021, as part of the package delivering on the European Green Deal, to double the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in 2030 compared to 2020, to reach at least 40%. The REPowerEU Communication²¹ outlined a plan to make the EU independent from Russian fossil fuels well before the end of this decade. The Communication foresees front-loading of wind and solar energy, increasing the average deployment rate as well as additional renewable energy capacity by 2030 to accommodate for higher production of renewable hydrogen. ***It foresees, too, that the target of 35 billion m³ of biomethane by 2030 will be met.*** It also invited the co-legislators to consider a higher or earlier target for renewable energy. In this context, it is appropriate to increase the Union renewable energy target up to 45% in order to significantly accelerate the current pace of deployment of renewable energy, thereby speeding up the phase-out of EU's dependence by increasing the availability of affordable, secure and sustainable energy in the Union.

¹⁸ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

¹⁹ Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562 final of 17.9.2020, Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people.

²⁰ Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562.

²¹ REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable

energy, COM(2022) 108 final (“REPower EU Communication”).

energy, COM(2022) 108 final (“REPower EU Communication”).

Or. fr

Amendment 26
Chris MacManus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁸ sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan¹⁹, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target²⁰. In this context, the Commission proposed in July 2021, as part of the package delivering on the European Green Deal, to double the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in 2030 compared to 2020, to reach at least 40%. The REPowerEU Communication²¹ outlined a plan to make the EU independent from Russian fossil fuels well before the end of this decade. The Communication foresees front-loading of wind and solar energy, increasing the average deployment rate as well as additional renewable energy capacity by 2030 to accommodate for higher production of renewable hydrogen. It also invited the co-legislators to consider a higher or earlier target for renewable energy. In this context, it is appropriate to increase the Union renewable energy target **up to 45%** in order to significantly accelerate the current pace of deployment of renewable energy, thereby speeding up

Amendment

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁸ sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan¹⁹, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target²⁰. In this context, the Commission proposed in July 2021, as part of the package delivering on the European Green Deal, to double the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in 2030 compared to 2020, to reach at least 40%. The REPowerEU Communication²¹ outlined a plan to make the EU independent from Russian fossil fuels well before the end of this decade. The Communication foresees front-loading of wind and solar energy, increasing the average deployment rate as well as additional renewable energy capacity by 2030 to accommodate for higher production of renewable hydrogen. It also invited the co-legislators to consider a higher or earlier target for renewable energy. In this context, it is appropriate to increase the Union renewable energy target **to at least 50%** in order to significantly accelerate the current pace of deployment of renewable energy, thereby speeding up

the phase-out of EU's dependence by increasing the availability of affordable, secure and sustainable energy in the Union.

the phase-out of EU's dependence by increasing the availability of affordable, secure and sustainable energy in the Union.

¹⁸ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

¹⁸ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

¹⁹ Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562 final of 17.9.2020, Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people.

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²⁰ Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562

²⁰ Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562

²¹ REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy, COM(2022) 108 final ("REPower EU Communication").

²¹ REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy, COM(2022) 108 final ("REPower EU Communication").

Or. en

Justification

50% penetration of RES-based energies in final energy consumption is required for the EU's emission reduction trajectory to align with the Paris Agreement's 1.5 degree goal, as modelled by the Paris Agreement Compatible Scenarios for Energy Infrastructure.

Amendment 27
Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) *The development of bioenergy is essential for achieving the sustainable energy production target.*

Or. fr

Amendment 28
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) Lengthy administrative procedures are one of the key barriers for investments in renewables **and** their related infrastructure. These barriers include the complexity of the applicable rules for site selection and administrative authorisations for projects, the complexity and duration of the assessment of the environmental impacts of the projects, grid connection issues, constraints on adapting technology specifications during the permit-granting procedure, or staffing issues of the permit-granting authorities or grid operators. In order to accelerate the pace of deployment of renewable energy projects it is necessary to adopt rules which would simplify and shorten permit-granting processes.

Amendment

(4) Lengthy administrative procedures are one of the key barriers for investments in renewables, their related infrastructure **and the achievement of environmental and climate objectives**. These barriers include the complexity of the applicable rules for site selection and administrative authorisations for projects, the complexity and duration of the assessment of the environmental impacts of the projects, grid connection issues, constraints on adapting technology specifications during the permit-granting procedure, or staffing issues of the permit-granting authorities or grid operators. In order to accelerate the pace of deployment of renewable energy projects, it is necessary to adopt **harmonised** rules which would simplify, **facilitate** and shorten permit-granting processes, **as well as certification and licensing procedures that are applied to plants and networks for renewable energy production, in accordance with Article 15(1) of Directive 2018/2001**.

Or. ro

Amendment 29
Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) Lengthy administrative procedures are **one of** the key barriers for investments in renewables and their related infrastructure. These barriers include the

Amendment

(4) Lengthy administrative procedures **and public acceptability** are the key barriers for investments in renewables and their related infrastructure. These barriers

complexity of the applicable rules for site selection and administrative authorisations for projects, the complexity and duration of the assessment of the environmental impacts of the projects, grid connection issues, constraints on adapting technology specifications during the permit-granting procedure, or staffing issues of the permit-granting authorities or grid operators. In order to accelerate the pace of deployment of renewable energy projects it is necessary to adopt rules which would simplify and shorten permit-granting processes.

include the complexity of the applicable rules for site selection and administrative authorisations for projects, the complexity and duration of the assessment of the environmental impacts of the projects, grid connection issues, constraints on adapting technology specifications during the permit-granting procedure, or staffing issues of the permit-granting authorities or grid operators. In order to accelerate the pace of deployment of renewable energy projects it is necessary to adopt rules which would simplify and shorten permit-granting processes.

Or. fr

Amendment 30
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) The Directive (EU) 2018/2001 streamlines the requirements to simplify the administrative procedures for authorising renewable energy plants by introducing rules on the organisation and maximum duration of the administrative part of the permit-granting process for renewable energy projects, covering all relevant permits to build, repower and operate plants, and for their grid connection.

Amendment

(5) The Directive (EU) 2018/2001 streamlines the requirements to simplify the administrative procedures for authorising renewable energy plants by introducing **harmonised** rules on the organisation and maximum duration of the administrative part of the permit-granting process for renewable energy projects, covering all relevant permits to build, repower and operate plants, and for their grid connection. **However, in practice, it has been shown that the administrative procedures require a number of simplifications.**

Or. ro

Amendment 31
Giuseppe Ferrandino

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) A further simplification and shortening of the administrative permit-granting processes in a coordinated and harmonised manner is necessary in order to ensure that the Union reaches its ambitious climate and energy targets for 2030 and the objective of climate-neutrality by 2050, while taking into account the “do no harm” principle of the European Green Deal. The introduction of shorter and clear deadlines for decisions to be taken by the authorities competent for issuing the authorisation for the renewable energy installations on the basis of a complete application, will accelerate the deployment of renewable energy projects. It is appropriate however to make a distinction between projects in areas particularly suitable for the deployment of renewable energy projects, for which deadlines can be particularly streamlined (renewables go-to areas), and projects located outside those areas.

Amendment

(6) A further simplification and shortening of the administrative permit-granting processes in a coordinated and harmonised manner is necessary in order to ensure that the Union reaches its ambitious climate and energy targets for 2030 and the objective of climate-neutrality by 2050, while taking into account the “do no harm” principle of the European Green Deal. The introduction of shorter and clear deadlines for decisions to be taken by the authorities competent for issuing the authorisation for the renewable energy installations on the basis of a complete application, will accelerate the deployment of renewable energy projects. ***These processes must also offer the possibility of issuing automatic authorisation for the project, using a ‘tacit consent’ procedure, in cases where the time limits set by law for issuing the authorisation are not complied with and the project has met all the necessary requirements, which can be subsequently verified by the authorities.*** It is appropriate however to make a distinction between projects in areas particularly suitable for the deployment of renewable energy projects, for which deadlines can be particularly streamlined (renewables go-to areas), and projects located outside those areas.

Or. it

Amendment 32
Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7) Some of the most common issues faced by renewable energy project developers relate to procedures established at national or regional level to assess the environmental impact of the proposed projects. Therefore, it is appropriate to *streamline* certain environmental-related aspects of the permit-granting procedures and processes for renewable energy projects.

(7) Some of the most common issues faced by renewable energy project developers relate to procedures established at national or regional level to assess the environmental impact of the proposed projects. Therefore, it is appropriate to *speed up, while continuing to protect*, certain environmental-related aspects of the permit-granting procedures and processes for renewable energy projects.

Or. fr

Amendment 33
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) A faster roll-out of renewable energy projects could be supported by strategic planning carried out by Member States. Member States should identify the land and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources in order to meet their national contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy target set out in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Such areas should reflect their estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity and should be identified by renewable energy technology set in the Member States' updated national energy and climate plans pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. The identification of the required land and sea areas should take into consideration the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential offered by the different land and sea areas for renewable energy production of the different technologies, the projected energy demand overall and in the different regions of the Member State, and the availability of

Amendment

(8) A faster roll-out of renewable energy projects could be supported by strategic planning carried out by Member States. Member States should identify the land and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources in order to meet their national contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy target set out in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Such areas should reflect their estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity and should be identified by renewable energy technology set in the Member States' updated national energy and climate plans pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. The identification of the required land and sea areas should take into consideration the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential offered by the different land and sea areas for renewable energy production of the different technologies, the projected energy demand overall and in the different regions of the Member State, and the availability of

relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools bearing in mind the capacity needed to cater for the increasing amount of renewable energy.

relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools bearing in mind the capacity needed to cater for the increasing amount of renewable energy. ***Strategic planning carried out by Member States should be supported by EU funds since the identification of cost-efficient land and sea areas for renewable energy production involves costly measures, such as solar or wind mapping.***

Or. ro

Amendment 34
Tom Vandenkendelaere

Proposal for a directive
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Member States should designate as renewables go-to areas those areas that are particularly suitable to develop renewable energy projects, differentiating between technologies, and where the deployment of the specific type of renewable energy sources is not expected to have a significant environmental impact. In the designation of renewables go-to areas, Member States should avoid protected areas to the extent possible and consider restoration plans. Member States may designate renewable go-to areas specific for one or more types of renewable energy plants and should indicate the type or types of renewable energy that are suitable to be produced in each renewable go-to area.

Amendment

(9) Member States should designate as renewables go-to areas those areas that are particularly suitable to develop renewable energy projects, differentiating between technologies, and where the deployment of the specific type of renewable energy sources is not expected to have a significant environmental impact ***nor an impact on food production.*** In the designation of renewables go-to areas, Member States should avoid protected areas to the extent possible and consider restoration plans. ***Member States must avoid designating fertile agricultural areas that are suitable for food production as go-to areas.*** Member States may designate renewable go-to areas specific for one or more types of renewable energy plants and should indicate the type or types of renewable energy that are suitable to be produced in each renewable go-to area.

Or. en

Amendment 35
Tom Vandenkendelaere, Michaela Šojdrová

Proposal for a directive
Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9a) Agricultural and horticultural businesses have space and roof area and they produce biomass. These are assets that allow them to play a key role in the energy transition of rural areas and within rural communities, especially given the decentralised production. The sector is a relatively small user of energy and can produce significantly more renewable energy than it needs. This is why the roll-out of energy sharing and energy communities should be further encouraged and supported.

Or. en

Amendment 36
Tom Vandenkendelaere, Michaela Šojdrová

Proposal for a directive
Recital 9 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9b) Before developing areas of open space for energy production, the go-to areas should be prioritized in the proximity of end users or areas with existing infrastructures.

Or. en

Amendment 37
Tom Vandenkendelaere, Michaela Šojdrová

Proposal for a directive
Recital 9 c (new)

(9c) The agricultural sector has the potential to produce additional renewable electricity. This renewable electricity is produced in a decentralised way, which is an opportunity in the energy transition. In order to put this electricity on the grid, this grid needs to have sufficient capacity. However, in rural areas the grid often ends and therefore has insufficient capacity to accommodate additional electricity. Grid reinforcement in rural areas should be strongly encouraged so that farms can actually fulfil their potential contribution to the energy transition through decentralised electricity production.

Or. en

Amendment 38
Chris MacManus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The provisions of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters²³ ('the Aarhus Convention') regarding access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters, in particular the provisions relating to public participation and to access to justice remain applicable, where relevant.

Amendment

(12) The provisions of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters²³ ('the Aarhus Convention') regarding access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters, in particular the provisions relating to public participation and to access to justice remain applicable, where relevant. ***It follows that Member State plans on the designation of renewables go-to areas should be subject to public consultation.***

²³ Council Decision 2005/370/EC of 17 February 2005 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters (OJ L 124, 17.5.2005, p. 1).

²³ Council Decision 2005/370/EC of 17 February 2005 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters (OJ L 124, 17.5.2005, p. 1).

Or. en

Justification

While efforts to speed up permitting processes are welcome, there is an increased risk of error with such streamlined processes. Researchers and civil society, along with regional and local representative groups, are often best placed to identify potential problems as they relate to a certain area or habitat. This knowledge should be actively integrated into plans for renewables go-to areas.

Amendment 39 **Daniel Buda**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 13**

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) The designation of renewables go-to areas should aim to ensure that renewable energy production from these areas, together with existing renewable energy plants, future renewable energy plants outside of such areas and cooperation mechanisms, will be sufficient to achieve Member States' contribution to the Union renewable energy target set out in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.

Amendment

(13) The designation of renewables go-to areas should aim to ensure that renewable energy production from these areas, together with existing renewable energy plants, future renewable energy plants outside of such areas and cooperation mechanisms, will be sufficient to achieve Member States' contribution to the Union renewable energy target set out in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, ***taking account of each Member State's possibilities and specific situation in relation to that objective.***

Or. ro

Amendment 40 **Chris MacManus**

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The designation of renewables go-to areas should allow renewable energy plants, their grid connection as well as co-located energy storage facilities located in these areas to benefit from predictability and streamlined administrative procedures. In particular, projects located in renewable go-to areas should benefit from accelerated administrative procedures, ***including a tacit agreement in case of a lack of response by the competent authority on an administrative step by the established deadline***, unless the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment. These projects should also benefit from clearly delimited deadlines and legal certainty as regards the expected outcome of the procedure. Following the application for projects in a renewables go-to area, Member States should carry out a fast screening of such applications with the aim to identify if any of such projects is highly likely to give rise to significant unforeseen adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area where they are located that were not identified during the environmental assessment of the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC. All projects located in renewables go-to areas should be deemed approved at the end of such screening process. Only if Member States have clear evidence to consider that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to such significant unforeseen adverse effects, Member States should, after motivating such decision, subject such project to an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, where relevant, Directive 92/43/EEC²⁵. Given the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources,

Amendment

(15) The designation of renewables go-to areas should allow renewable energy plants, their grid connection as well as co-located energy storage facilities located in these areas to benefit from predictability and streamlined administrative procedures. In particular, projects located in renewable go-to areas should benefit from accelerated administrative procedures, unless the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment. These projects should also benefit from clearly delimited deadlines and legal certainty as regards the expected outcome of the procedure. Following the application for projects in a renewables go-to area, Member States should carry out a fast screening of such applications with the aim to identify if any of such projects is highly likely to give rise to significant unforeseen adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area where they are located that were not identified during the environmental assessment of the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC. All projects located in renewables go-to areas should be deemed approved at the end of such screening process. Only if Member States have clear evidence to consider that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to such significant unforeseen adverse effects, Member States should, after motivating such decision, subject such project to an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, where relevant, Directive 92/43/EEC²⁵. Given the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, such assessment should be carried out within six months.

such assessment should be carried out within six months.

²⁵ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992).

²⁵ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992).

Or. en

Justification

A lack of response from competent authorities cannot indicate the compatibility of a project with the relevant permitting requirements and the plan for the renewables go-to area in question. Such as tacit agreement does not provide certainty for project developers, nor to local communities.

Amendment 41 **Daniel Buda**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 15**

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The designation of renewables go-to areas should allow renewable energy plants, their grid connection as well as co-located energy storage facilities located in these areas to benefit from predictability and streamlined administrative procedures. In particular, projects located in renewable go-to areas should benefit from accelerated administrative procedures, including a tacit agreement in case of a lack of response by the competent authority on an administrative step by the established deadline, unless the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment. These projects should also benefit from clearly delimited deadlines and legal certainty as regards the expected outcome of the procedure. Following the application for projects in a renewables go-to area, Member States should carry out a fast screening of such applications with the

Amendment

(15) The designation of renewables go-to areas should allow renewable energy plants, their grid connection as well as co-located energy storage facilities located in these areas to benefit from predictability and streamlined administrative procedures. In particular, projects located in renewable go-to areas should benefit from accelerated administrative procedures, including a tacit agreement in case of a lack of response by the competent authority on an administrative step by the established deadline, unless the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment. These projects should also benefit from clearly delimited deadlines and legal certainty as regards the expected outcome of the procedure. Following the application for projects in a renewables go-to area, Member States should carry out a fast screening of such applications with the

aim to identify if any of such projects is highly likely to give rise to significant unforeseen adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area where they are located that were not identified during the environmental assessment of the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC. All projects located in renewables go-to areas should be deemed approved at the end of such screening process. Only if Member States have clear evidence to consider that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to such significant unforeseen adverse effects, Member States should, after motivating such decision, subject such project to an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, where relevant, Directive 92/43/EEC²⁵. Given the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, such assessment should be carried out within six months.

aim to identify if any of such projects is highly likely to give rise *to* significant unforeseen adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area where they are located that were not identified during the environmental assessment of the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC. All projects located in renewables go-to areas should be deemed approved at the end of such screening process. Only if Member States have clear evidence to consider that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to such significant unforeseen adverse effects, Member States should, after motivating such decision, subject such project to an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, where relevant, Directive 92/43/EEC. Given the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, such assessment should be carried out within *a period not exceeding* six months.

²⁵ *Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992).*

Or. ro

Amendment 42

Tom Vandenkendelaere, Michaela Šojdrová

Proposal for a directive

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) Multiple use of space for renewable energy production and other land and sea uses (such as food production or nature protection or restoration) alleviates land and sea use constraints. In this context, spatial planning is an important tool to

Amendment

(17) Multiple use of space for renewable energy production and other land and sea uses (such as food production or nature protection or restoration) alleviates land and sea use constraints. In this context, spatial planning is an important tool to

identify and steer synergies for land and sea use at an early stage. Member States should explore, enable and favour the multiple uses of the areas identified as a result of the spatial planning measures adopted.

identify and steer synergies for land and sea use at an early stage. Member States should explore, enable and favour the multiple uses of the areas identified as a result of the spatial planning measures adopted. ***Nonetheless, food production must remain priority number one for farmers. The production of renewable energy by the agricultural sector should not lead to reduced food production or reduced crop yields. The yield of the main crop remains the key objective.***

Or. en

Amendment 43
Giuseppe Ferrandino

Proposal for a directive
Recital 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17a) Food production remains a primary goal that must not be treated as secondary to the production of energy. However, the two activities can and must coexist. To this end, the production of various types of renewable energy will have to be facilitated on sites that can easily be reached by farmers, in line with the needs of the farm.

Or. it

Amendment 44
Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive
Recital 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17a) Biomethane production should be encouraged, particularly where it offers

an energy solution for the future as well as an economic opportunity for farmers. Project developers should be encouraged and supported in their efforts, and any obstacles to the initiatives should be removed.

Or. fr

Amendment 45
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive
Recital 18 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(18a) Projects for deconstructing and operating renewable energy plants should include measures to protect agricultural production areas or, where relevant, rural areas where livestock farming takes place, in order to avoid any disturbance. Where such projects are carried out in areas of agricultural production or livestock farming, they should ensure that there is no significant negative impact on those areas.

Or. ro

Amendment 46
Chris MacManus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19) In addition to installing new renewable energy plants, repowering existing renewable energy plants has a significant potential to contribute to the achievement of the renewable energy targets. Since, usually, the existing

(19) In addition to installing new renewable energy plants, repowering existing renewable energy plants has a significant potential to contribute to the achievement of the renewable energy targets. Since, usually, the existing

renewable energy plants have been installed in sites with significant renewable energy resource potential, repowering can ensure the continued use of these sites while reducing the need to designate new sites for renewable energy projects. Repowering includes further benefits such as the existing grid connection, a likely higher degree of public acceptance and knowledge of environmental impacts. The repowering of renewable energy projects entails changes to or the extension of existing projects to different degrees. The permit-granting process, including environmental assessments and screening, for the repowering of renewable energy projects should be limited to the potential impacts resulting from the change or extension compared to the original project.

renewable energy plants have been installed in sites with significant renewable energy resource potential, repowering can ensure the continued use of these sites while reducing the need to designate new sites for renewable energy projects. Repowering includes further benefits such as the existing grid connection, a likely higher degree of public acceptance and knowledge of environmental impacts. The repowering of renewable energy projects entails changes to or the extension of existing projects to different degrees. The permit-granting process, including environmental assessments and screening, for the repowering of renewable energy projects should be limited to the potential impacts resulting from the change or extension compared to the original project, ***including cumulative impacts.***

Or. en

Justification

This line clarifies that the environmental assessments and screening for repowering energy projects must consider the impact of the change or extension in combination with, and not separate to, and pertinent impacts of the existing project.

Amendment 47 **Krzysztof Jurgiel**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 25**

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) There is an urgent need to reduce dependence on fossil fuels in buildings and to accelerate efforts to decarbonise and electrify their energy consumption. In order to enable the cost-effective installation of solar technologies at a later stage, all new buildings should be “solar ready”, that is, designed to optimise the solar generation potential on the basis of the site’s solar irradiance, enabling the

Amendment

(25) There is an urgent need to reduce dependence on fossil fuels in buildings and to accelerate efforts to decarbonise and electrify their energy consumption. In order to enable the cost-effective installation of solar technologies at a later stage, all new buildings should be “solar ready”, that is, designed to optimise the solar generation potential on the basis of the site’s solar irradiance, enabling the

fruitful installation of solar technologies without costly structural interventions. In addition, Member States should ensure the deployment of suitable solar installations on new buildings, both residential and non-residential, and on existing non-residential buildings. Large-scale deployment of solar energy on buildings would make a major contribution to shielding consumers more effectively from the increasing and volatile prices of fossil fuels, reduce the exposure of vulnerable citizens to high energy costs and result in wider environmental, economic and social benefits. In order to efficiently exploit the potential of solar installations on buildings, Member States should establish criteria for the implementation of, and possible exemptions from, the deployment of solar installations on buildings in line with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.

fruitful installation of solar technologies without costly structural interventions. In addition, Member States should ensure the deployment of suitable solar installations on new buildings, both residential and non-residential, and on existing non-residential buildings. Large-scale deployment of solar energy on buildings would make a major contribution to shielding consumers more effectively from the increasing and volatile prices of fossil fuels, reduce the exposure of vulnerable citizens to high energy costs and result in wider environmental, economic and social benefits. In order to efficiently exploit the potential of solar installations on buildings, Member States should establish criteria for the implementation of, and possible exemptions from, the deployment of solar installations on buildings in line with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation. ***In order to ensure a just energy transition, account should be taken of the differences in the level of prosperity of EU citizens across regions and Member States, which affect citizens' ability to use solar energy in residential buildings. The Commission, together with the Member States, should design support schemes financed from the Union budget that would offer financial incentives for the installation of solar technologies in both existing and new buildings.***

Or. pl

Amendment 48
Colm Markey

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) There is an urgent need to reduce

Amendment

(25) There is an urgent need to reduce

the dependence on fossil fuels in buildings and to accelerate efforts to decarbonise and electrify their energy consumption. In order to enable the cost-effective installation of solar technologies at a later stage, all new buildings should be “solar ready”, that is, designed to optimise the solar generation potential on the basis of the site’s solar irradiance, enabling the fruitful installation of solar technologies without costly structural interventions. In addition, Member States should ensure the deployment of suitable solar installations on new buildings, both residential and non-residential, and on existing non-residential buildings. Large scale deployment of solar energy on buildings would make a major contribution to shielding more effectively consumers from increasing and volatile prices of fossil fuels, reduce the exposure of vulnerable citizens to high energy costs and result in wider environmental, economic and social benefits. In order to efficiently exploit the potential of solar installations on buildings, Member States should define criteria for the implementation of, and possible exemptions from, the deployment of solar installations on buildings in line with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.

the dependence on fossil fuels in buildings and to accelerate efforts to decarbonise and electrify their energy consumption. In order to enable the cost-effective installation of solar technologies at a later stage, all new buildings should be “solar ready”, that is, designed to optimise the solar generation potential on the basis of the site’s solar irradiance, enabling the fruitful installation of solar technologies without costly structural interventions. In addition, Member States should ensure the deployment of suitable solar installations on new buildings, both residential and non-residential, and on existing non-residential buildings. Large scale deployment of solar energy on buildings would make a major contribution to shielding more effectively consumers from increasing and volatile prices of fossil fuels, reduce the exposure of vulnerable citizens to high energy costs and result in wider environmental, economic and social benefits. In order to efficiently exploit the potential of solar installations on buildings, Member States should define criteria for the implementation of, and possible exemptions from, the deployment of solar installations on buildings in line with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation. ***Member States should promote the installation of solar energy systems on existing buildings with support schemes. The incentivisation of solar energy through grants and other support schemes should not preclude the sale of such energy onto the grid from private, commercial, and agricultural sources.***

Or. en

Amendment 49
Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) There is an urgent need to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels in buildings and to accelerate efforts to decarbonise and electrify their energy consumption. In order to enable the cost-effective installation of solar technologies at a later stage, all new buildings should be “solar ready”, that is, designed to optimise the solar generation potential on the basis of the site’s solar irradiance, enabling the fruitful installation of solar technologies without costly structural interventions. In addition, Member States should ensure the deployment of suitable solar installations on new buildings, both residential and non-residential, and on existing non-residential buildings. Large scale deployment of solar energy on buildings would make a major contribution to shielding more effectively consumers from increasing and volatile prices of fossil fuels, reduce the exposure of vulnerable citizens to high energy costs and result in wider environmental, economic and social benefits. In order to efficiently exploit the potential of solar installations on buildings, Member States should define criteria for the implementation of, and possible exemptions from, the deployment of solar installations on buildings in line with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.

Amendment

(25) There is an urgent need to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels in buildings and to accelerate efforts to decarbonise and electrify their energy consumption. In order to enable the cost-effective installation of solar technologies at a later stage, all new buildings should be “solar ready”, that is, designed to optimise the solar generation potential on the basis of the site’s solar irradiance, enabling the fruitful installation of solar technologies without costly structural interventions. In addition, Member States should ensure the deployment of suitable solar installations on new buildings, both residential and non-residential, and on **existing** non-residential buildings. ***In particular, Member States should encourage the development of agri-solar projects for new and existing agricultural buildings.*** Large scale deployment of solar energy on buildings would make a major contribution to shielding more effectively consumers from increasing and volatile prices of fossil fuels, reduce the exposure of vulnerable citizens to high energy costs and result in wider environmental, economic and social benefits. In order to efficiently exploit the potential of solar installations on buildings, Member States should define criteria for the implementation of, and possible exemptions from, the deployment of solar installations on buildings in line with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.

Or. fr

Amendment 50

Tom Vandenkendelaere, Michaela Šojdrová

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) There is an urgent need to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels in buildings and to accelerate efforts to decarbonise and electrify their energy consumption. In order to enable the cost-effective installation of solar technologies at a later stage, all new buildings should be “solar ready”, that is, designed to optimise the solar generation potential on the basis of the site’s solar irradiance, enabling the fruitful installation of solar technologies without costly structural interventions. In addition, Member States should ensure the deployment of suitable solar installations on new buildings, both residential and non-residential, and on existing non-residential buildings. Large scale deployment of solar energy on buildings would make a major contribution to shielding more effectively consumers from increasing and volatile prices of fossil fuels, reduce the exposure of vulnerable citizens to high energy costs and result in wider environmental, economic and social benefits. In order to efficiently exploit the potential of solar installations on buildings, Member States should define criteria for the implementation of, and possible exemptions from, the deployment of solar installations on buildings in line with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.

Amendment

(25) There is an urgent need to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels in buildings and to accelerate efforts to decarbonise and electrify their energy consumption. In order to enable the cost-effective installation of solar technologies at a later stage, all new buildings should be “solar ready”, that is, designed to optimise the solar generation potential on the basis of the site’s solar irradiance, enabling the fruitful installation of solar technologies without costly structural interventions. In addition, Member States should ensure the deployment of suitable solar installations on new buildings, both residential and non-residential, and on existing non-residential buildings. Large scale deployment of solar energy on buildings would make a major contribution to shielding more effectively consumers from increasing and volatile prices of fossil fuels, reduce the exposure of vulnerable citizens to high energy costs and result in wider environmental, economic and social benefits. In order to efficiently exploit the potential of solar installations on buildings, Member States should define criteria for the implementation of, and possible exemptions from, the deployment of solar installations on buildings in line with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation. ***Greenhouses which are translucent cannot be subject to these obligations since solar panels would take away the sunlight needed for crop growth.***

Or. en

Amendment 51
Martin Häusling

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) There is an urgent need to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels in buildings and to accelerate efforts to decarbonise and electrify their energy consumption. In order to enable the cost-effective installation of solar technologies at a later stage, all new buildings should be “solar ready”, that is, designed to optimise the solar generation potential on the basis of the site’s solar irradiance, enabling the fruitful installation of solar technologies without costly structural interventions. In addition, Member States should ensure the deployment of suitable solar installations on new buildings, both residential and non-residential, and on existing non-residential buildings. Large scale deployment of solar energy on buildings would make a major contribution to shielding more effectively consumers from increasing and volatile prices of fossil fuels, reduce the exposure of vulnerable citizens to high energy costs and result in wider environmental, economic and social benefits. In order to efficiently exploit the potential of solar installations on buildings, Member States should define criteria for the implementation of, and possible exemptions from, the deployment of solar installations on buildings in line with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.

Amendment

(25) There is an urgent need to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels in buildings and to accelerate efforts to decarbonise and electrify their energy consumption. In order to enable the cost-effective installation of solar technologies at a later stage, all new buildings, ***including roofed constructions used for agricultural activities***, should be “solar ready”, that is, designed to optimise the solar generation potential on the basis of the site’s solar irradiance, enabling the fruitful installation of solar technologies without costly structural interventions. In addition, Member States should ensure the deployment of suitable solar installations on new buildings, both residential and non-residential, and on existing non-residential buildings. Large scale deployment of solar energy on buildings would make a major contribution to shielding more effectively consumers from increasing and volatile prices of fossil fuels, reduce the exposure of vulnerable citizens to high energy costs and result in wider environmental, economic and social benefits. In order to efficiently exploit the potential of solar installations on buildings, Member States should define criteria for the implementation of, and possible exemptions from, the deployment of solar installations on buildings in line with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.

Or. en

Amendment 52

Giuseppe Ferrandino

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) Solar energy production as a secondary activity, using solar plants installed on new or existing artificial surfaces such as farming or agro-industrial structures, should not be limited exclusively to self-consumption but should, where feasible, allow energy in excess of self-consumption needs to be produced and sold. This would have the double advantage of supplementing the income of entrepreneurs and farmers while making it easier to meet national and European targets for the production of alternative energy.

Or. it

**Amendment 53
Daniel Buda**

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) The energy efficiency of buildings should be established by concrete parameters and targeted actions set out in the National Energy Efficiency Action Plans specific to each Member State. Those national action plans should take into account the economic, geographical, climate and social characteristics of each Member State and should be periodically updated on the basis of indicators such as the output efficiency analysis, developments in production, energy consumption and energy import dependency.

Amendment 54
Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) Member States should use targeted financial mechanisms to encourage farmers to deploy solar installations on their farms, with a view to supporting broader development of renewable energies while ensuring additional income for farmers.

Or. fr

Amendment 55
Colm Markey

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25 a (new)

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Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25a) Raw materials for solar panels are a limited resource. Geographical locations with high levels of irradiance should therefore be prioritised for expansion.

Or. en

Amendment 56
Tom Vandenkendelaere, Michaela Šojdrová

Proposal for a directive
Recital 31 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(31a) The agricultural sector can be a valuable player in the production of renewable energy on the sole condition that decisions are made in dialogue with them. Therefore, in the designation of go-to areas, farmers and their representative organisations should be involved.

Or. en

Amendment 57

Tom Vandenkendelaere, Michaela Šojdrová

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 31 b (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(31b) Small-scale on-farm energy production installations have an enormous potential to increase the on-farm circularity by transforming the waste and residual streams of the farm, amongst others manure, into heat and electricity. Therefore, all barriers should be removed to encourage farmers to invest in these technologies towards a circular farm, such as pocket digesters. One of these barriers is the valorisation of residues of the process, for instance RENURE, as well as ammonium sulphate, which should be able to be categorised and used as fertilizers.

Or. en

Amendment 58

Krzysztof Jurgiel

**Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 9a**

Text proposed by the Commission

9a. ‘renewables go-to area’ means a specific location, whether on land or sea, which has been designated by a Member State as particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, ***other than biomass combustion plants***.

Amendment

9a. ‘renewables go-to area’ means a specific location, whether on land or sea, which has been designated by a Member State as particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources.

Or. pl

Amendment 59
Krzysztof Jurgiel

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union’s gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 45%.

Amendment

deleted

Or. pl

Amendment 60
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(1) Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union’s gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at

least 45%.

least 45%, *taking account of each Member State's possibilities and specific situation in relation to that objective.*

Or. ro

Amendment 61
Chris MacManus

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least **45%**.

Amendment

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least **50%**.

Or. en

Justification

50% penetration of RES-based energies in final energy consumption is required for the EU's emission reduction trajectory to align with the Paris Agreement's 1.5 degree goal, as modelled by the Paris Agreement Compatible Scenarios for Energy Infrastructure.

Amendment 62
Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Directive 2018/2001
Article 3 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) Member States shall also ensure that the sustainable annual production of biomethane is at least 35 billion cubic meters by 2030.

Amendment 63
Colm Markey

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 15b – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) By [1 year after the entry into force], Member States shall identify the land and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources that are required in order to meet their national contributions towards the 2030 renewable energy target in accordance with Article 3 of this Directive. Such areas shall be commensurate with the estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity by renewable energy technology set in national energy and climate plans of Member States, as updated pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Amendment

(1) By [1 year after the entry into force], Member States shall identify the land and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants **and infrastructure** for the production of energy from renewable sources that are required in order to meet their national contributions towards the 2030 renewable energy target in accordance with Article 3 of this Directive. Such areas shall be commensurate with the estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity by renewable energy technology set in national energy and climate plans of Member States, as updated pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. ***The Commission shall carry out an assessment of electrical grid infrastructure across the Union to ensure it is suitably configured to allow renewables and microgeneration capabilities. It should prioritise investment in electricity grid infrastructure through TEN-E to facilitate the inclusion of such power generation.***

Or. en

Amendment 64
Colm Markey

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 15b – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) Member States shall ensure that energy suppliers are not impeded by technical limitations on the grid and address any limitations that prevent grid operators from ensuring the grid is capable of taking additional energy supply.

Or. en

Amendment 65
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 15b – paragraph 2 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) the impact on the environment and agricultural activities, such as agricultural production or, where relevant, livestock farming;

Or. ro

Amendment 66
Chris MacManus

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 15b – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3) Member States shall favour multiple uses of the areas identified as a result of the obligation in paragraph 1.

(3) Member States shall favour multiple uses of the areas identified as a result of the obligation in paragraph 1. ***This***

shall include the use of land for multiple forms of renewable energy generation where geographic specificities permit.

Or. en

Justification

One tract of land could potentially be used for multiple forms of renewable energy generation, for example solar panels surrounding a wind turbine. As these projects are unlikely to be undertaken by the same project developer, Member States should promote such mixed uses of space for renewable energy generation.

Amendment 67

Tom Vandenkendelaere, Michaela Šojdrová

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Member States shall favour multiple uses of the areas identified as a result of the obligation in paragraph 1.

Amendment

(3) Member States shall favour multiple uses of the areas identified as a result of the obligation in paragraph 1, ***without affecting yields and food production.***

Or. en

Amendment 68

Tom Vandenkendelaere, Michaela Šojdrová

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15c – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

By [2 years after the entry into force], Member States shall adopt a plan or plans designating, within the areas referred to in Article 15b(1), renewables go-to areas for

Amendment

By [2 years after the entry into force], Member States shall adopt a plan or plans designating, ***after consulting the relevant stakeholders such as representatives of***

one or more types of renewable energy sources. In that plan or plans, Member States shall:

the agricultural sector, within the areas referred to in Article 15b(1), renewables go-to areas for one or more types of renewable energy sources. In that plan or plans, Member States shall:

Or. en

Amendment 69
Chris MacManus

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15c – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

By [2 years after the entry into force], Member States shall adopt a plan or plans designating, within the areas referred to in Article 15b(1), renewables go-to areas for one or more types of renewable energy sources. In that plan or plans, Member States shall:

Amendment

By [2 years after the entry into force], Member States shall adopt a plan or plans designating, within the areas referred to in Article 15b(1), renewables go-to areas for one or more types of renewable energy sources. ***The development of the plans shall be open to public consultation.*** In that plan or plans, Member States shall:

Or. en

Amendment 70
Tom Vandenkendelaere, Michaela Šojdrová

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15c – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) Designate sufficiently homogeneous land and sea areas where the deployment of a specific type or types of renewable energy is not expected to have significant environmental impacts, in view of the particularities of the selected

Amendment

(a) Designate sufficiently homogeneous land and sea areas where the deployment of a specific type or types of renewable energy is not expected to have significant environmental impacts ***or significant impact on food production***, in

territory. In doing so, Member States shall:

view of the particularities of the selected territory. In doing so, Member States shall:

Or. en

Amendment 71

Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15c – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) Designate sufficiently homogeneous land and sea areas where the deployment of a specific type or types of renewable energy is not expected to have significant environmental impacts, in view of the particularities of the selected territory. In doing so, Member States shall:

Amendment

(a) Designate sufficiently homogeneous land and sea areas where the deployment of a specific type or types of renewable energy is not expected to have significant impacts ***on the environment or agricultural activities***, in view of the particularities of the selected territory. In doing so, Member States shall:

Or. ro

Amendment 72

Giuseppe Ferrandino

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15c – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a – indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

— give priority to artificial and built surfaces, such as rooftops, transport infrastructure areas, parking areas, waste sites, industrial sites, mines, artificial inland water bodies, lakes or reservoirs, and, where appropriate, urban waste water treatment sites, as well as degraded land not usable for agriculture;

Amendment

— give priority to artificial and built surfaces, such as rooftops, transport infrastructure areas, parking areas, waste sites, industrial sites, ***farming and agro-industrial structures, in particular all roofs of farm buildings***, mines, artificial inland water bodies, lakes or reservoirs, and, where appropriate, urban waste water treatment sites, as well as degraded land

not usable for agriculture;

Or. it

Amendment 73

Tom Vandenkendelaere, Michaela Šojdrová

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15c – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a – indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

— give priority to artificial and built surfaces, such as rooftops, transport infrastructure areas parking areas, waste sites, industrial sites, mines, artificial inland water bodies, lakes or reservoirs, and, where appropriate, urban waste water treatment sites, as well as degraded land not usable for agriculture;

Amendment

— give priority to artificial and built surfaces, such as rooftops, transport infrastructure areas parking areas, waste sites, industrial sites, mines, artificial inland water bodies, lakes or reservoirs, and, where appropriate, urban waste water treatment sites, as well as ***on-farm sites or*** degraded land not usable for agriculture;

Or. en

Amendment 74

Tom Vandenkendelaere, Michaela Šojdrová

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15c – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a – indent 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- ***give priority to areas or sites where residual streams or waste can be used for renewable energy production;***

Or. en

Amendment 75

Tom Vandenkendelaere, Michaela Šojdrová

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15c – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a – indent 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- ***give priority to areas in the proximity of end users or areas with existing infrastructures before developing open areas;***

Or. en

Amendment 76

Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15 c – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a – indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

— ***exclude Natura 2000 sites and nature parks and reserves, the identified bird migratory routes as well as other areas identified based on sensitivity maps and the tools referred to in the next point, except for artificial and built surfaces located in those areas such as rooftops, parking areas or transport infrastructure.***

deleted

Or. ro

Amendment 77

Giuseppe Ferrandino

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a – indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

— exclude Natura 2000 sites **and** nature parks and reserves, the identified bird migratory routes as well as other areas identified based on sensitivity maps and the tools referred to in the next point, except for artificial and built surfaces located in those areas such as rooftops, parking areas or transport infrastructure.

Amendment

— exclude Natura 2000 sites, ***productive farmland, agricultural areas producing high-quality agri-food products and products with a special connection to the local landscape and culture***, nature parks and reserves, the identified bird migratory routes as well as other areas identified based on sensitivity maps and the tools referred to in the next point, except for artificial and built surfaces located in those areas such as rooftops, parking areas or transport infrastructure.

Or. it

Amendment 78

Tom Vandenkendelaere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15c – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a – indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

— exclude Natura 2000 sites and nature parks and reserves, the identified bird migratory routes as well as other areas identified based on sensitivity maps and the tools referred to in the next point, except for artificial and built surfaces located in those areas such as rooftops, parking areas or transport infrastructure.

Amendment

— exclude ***fertile agricultural land as well as*** Natura 2000 sites and nature parks and reserves, the identified bird migratory routes as well as other areas identified based on sensitivity maps and the tools referred to in the next point, except for artificial and built surfaces located in those areas such as rooftops, parking areas or transport infrastructure.

Or. en

Amendment 79

Colm Markey

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7

Directive (EU) 2018 / 2001

Article 16a – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) Member States shall ensure that once a permit is granted, the applicant must make use of the permit within a set timeframe.

Or. en

Amendment 80

Tom Vandenkendelaere, Michaela Šojdrová

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 16a – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2) The permit-granting process for the repowering of plants and for new installations with an electrical capacity of less than 150 kW, co-located energy storage facilities as well as their grid connection, located in renewables go-to areas shall not exceed six months. Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances, such as on grounds of overriding safety reasons where the repowering project impacts substantially on the grid or the original capacity, size or performance of the installation, that one year period may be extended by up to three months. Member States shall clearly inform the project developer about the extraordinary circumstances that justify the extension.

(2) The permit-granting process for the repowering of plants and for new installations with an electrical capacity of less than 150 kW, ***amongst others on farm small scale energy production installations and medium-sized wind turbines***, co-located energy storage facilities as well as their grid connection, located in renewables go-to areas shall not exceed six months. Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances, such as on grounds of overriding safety reasons where the repowering project impacts substantially on the grid or the original capacity, size or performance of the installation, that one year period may be extended by up to three months. Member States shall clearly inform the project developer about the extraordinary circumstances that justify the extension.

Or. en

Amendment 81

Chris MacManus

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 16a – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

For the purpose of such screening, the project developer shall provide information on the characteristics of the project, on its compliance with the rules and measures identified according to Article 15c (1), points (b) and (c), for the specific go-to area, on any additional measures adopted by the project and how these measures address environmental impacts. Such screening shall be finalised within 30 days from the date of submission of the applications for new renewable energy plants, with the exception of applications for installations with an electrical capacity of less than 150 kW. For such installations and for new applications for the repowering of plants, the screening phase shall be finalized within 15 days.

Amendment

For the purpose of such screening, the project developer shall provide information on the characteristics of the project, on its compliance with the rules and measures identified according to Article 15c (1), points (b) and (c), for the specific go-to area, on any additional measures adopted by the project and how these measures address environmental impacts. ***All such information provided by the project developer shall be made publicly accessible online by the competent authorities. Regional authorities, civil society, researchers and local representative organisations shall be facilitated to raise any concern of significant unforeseen adverse effects which the project could provoke, and those concerns shall be considered by the competent national authorities during the screening.*** Such screening shall be finalised within 30 days from the date of submission of the applications for new renewable energy plants, with the exception of applications for installations with an electrical capacity of less than 150 kW. For such installations and for new applications for the repowering of plants, the screening phase shall be finalized within 15 days.

Or. en

Justification

Regional and local authorities, researchers and civil society organisations are well placed to understand local particularities that could cause problems for a renewable energy project. Such knowledge is particularly invaluable when the permitting process is accelerated, which increases the risk of a misjudgement by the competent national authority. The integration of the concerns of these groups in the screening process is vital to the long-term success of

renewable energy projects.

Amendment 82
Chris MacManus

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 16a – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) *In the permit-granting process of the applications referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the lack of reply of the relevant administrative bodies within the established deadline shall result in the specific administrative steps to be considered as approved, except in those cases where the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment in accordance with paragraph 5.* All resulting decisions will be publicly available.

Amendment

(6) All resulting decisions will be publicly available.

Or. en

Justification

A lack of response from competent authorities cannot indicate the compatibility of a project with the relevant permitting requirements and the plan for the renewables go-to area in question. Such a tacit agreement does not provide certainty for project developers, nor to local communities.

Amendment 83
Chris MacManus

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 8
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 16b – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall facilitate the repowering of projects located outside go-

Amendment

Member States shall facilitate the repowering of projects located outside go-

to areas by ensuring that, if an environmental assessment for a project is required under the Union environmental legislation, such assessment shall be limited to the potential impacts stemming from the change or extension compared to the original project.

to areas by ensuring that, if an environmental assessment for a project is required under the Union environmental legislation, such assessment shall be limited to the potential impacts stemming from the change or extension compared to the original project, ***including cumulative impacts***.

Or. en

Justification

This line clarifies that the environmental assessments and screening for repowering energy projects must consider the impact of the change or extension in combination with, and not separate to, and pertinent impacts of the existing project.

Amendment 84

Tom Vandenkendelaere, Michaela Šojdrová

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 10

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 16d – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

By [three months from entry into force], until climate neutrality is achieved, Member States shall ensure that, in the permit-granting process, the planning, construction and operation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, their connection to the grid and the related grid itself and storage assets are presumed as being in the overriding public interest and serving public health and safety when balancing legal interests in the individual cases for the purposes of Articles 6(4) and 16(1)(c) of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 4(7) of Directive 2000/60/EC and Article 9(1)(a) of Directive 2009/147/EC.

Amendment

By [three months from entry into force], until climate neutrality is achieved, Member States shall ensure that, in the permit-granting process, the planning, construction and operation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, their connection to the grid and the related grid itself and storage assets are presumed as being in the overriding public interest and serving public health and safety when balancing legal interests in the individual cases for the purposes of Articles 6(4) and 16(1)(c) of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 4(7) of Directive 2000/60/EC and Article 9(1)(a) of Directive 2009/147/EC, ***without sacrificing the participatory opportunities of individual citizens or their interest groups***.

Amendment 85
Colm Markey

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1
Directive 2010/31/EU
Article 9a – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that all new buildings are designed to optimise their solar energy generation potential on the basis of the solar irradiance of the site, ***enabling the later cost-effective installation of solar technologies.***

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that all new buildings are designed to optimise their solar energy generation potential on the basis of the solar irradiance of the site, ***the cost efficiency and technical feasibility of installation as well as CO2 emission reduction potential, taking into account energy systems in which solar energy is integrated. Member States shall also assess the appropriateness of installing solar panels in geographical locations with low irradiation potential and consider other renewable options such as biomass as a viable alternative.***

Amendment 86
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1
Directive 2010/31/EC
Article 9a – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The European Union shall identify and provide specific support to Member States for the design of new buildings as set out in points (a), (b) and (c) in order to optimise solar generation potential on the basis of solar irradiance.

Amendment 87
Chris MacManus

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1
Directive 2010/31/EU
Article 9a – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) by 31 December 2026, on all new public and commercial buildings with useful floor area larger than 250 square meters;

Amendment

(a) by 31 December 2026, on all new public and commercial buildings with useful floor area larger than 250 square meters, ***including all new public buildings intended for residential use;***

Or. en

Justification

Ensuring that social housing is made solar-ready by end 2026 will encourage the growth of the solar installation sector by creating a reliable demand, and will also directly target energy poverty by breaking the dependence on fossil fuels of those living in social housing.

Amendment 88
Martin Häusling
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1
Directive 2010/31/EU
Article 9a – paragraph 2 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) by 31 December 2028, on all new roofed constructions used for agricultural activities with useful floor area larger than 250 square meters that are connected to the electricity grid; and

Or. en

Amendment 89
Krzysztof Jurgiel

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1
Directive 2010/31/EU
Article 9a – paragraph 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) *by 31 December 2029, on all new residential buildings.* *deleted*

Or. pl

Amendment 90
Chris MacManus

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1
Directive 2010/31/EU
Article 9a – paragraph 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) *by 31 December 2029, on all new residential buildings.*

(c) *by 31 December 2027, on all new residential buildings.*

Or. en

Justification

5 years is largely sufficient notice for the introduction of the requirement for solar panels in new residential buildings.

Amendment 91
Tom Vandenkendelaere, Michaela Šojdrová

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1
Directive 2010/31/EU
Article 9a – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The provisions of this Article do not apply to new buildings that are more than 50 % translucent, such as greenhouses.

Or. en