



**2016/0382(COD)**

20.7.2017

# **AMENDMENTS**

## **288 - 488**

**Draft opinion**

**Bas Eickhout**

(PE604.700v01-00)

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

Proposal for a directive

(COM(2016)0767 – C8-0000/2017 – 2016/0382(COD))



## Amendment 288

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

### Proposal for a directive Article 1 – paragraph 1

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

This Directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. It sets **a binding *Union target*** for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030. It also lays down rules on financial support to electricity produced from renewable sources, self-consumption of renewable electricity, **and** renewable energy use in the heating and cooling and transport sectors, regional cooperation between Member States and with third countries, guarantees of origin, administrative procedures and information and training. It establishes sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.

#### *Amendment*

This Directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. It sets binding ***minimum targets*** for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030. ***The Union target is to be collectively achieved by Member States through binding national targets.*** It also lays down rules on financial support to electricity produced from renewable sources ***and access to the electricity grid for energy from renewable sources***, self-consumption of renewable electricity, ***renewable energy communities and their cross-border cooperation***, renewable energy use in the heating and cooling and transport sectors, regional cooperation between Member States and with third countries, guarantees of origin, administrative procedures and information and training. It establishes sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.

Or. en

## Amendment 289

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

### Proposal for a directive Article 1 – paragraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

This Directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. It sets a binding Union target for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030. It also lays down rules on financial support to electricity produced from renewable sources, self-consumption of renewable electricity, and renewable energy use in the heating and cooling and transport sectors, regional cooperation between Member States and with third countries, guarantees of origin, administrative procedures and information and training. It establishes sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.

*Amendment*

This Directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. It sets a binding Union target ***to be distributed as binding mandatory national targets*** for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030 ***and for the share of energy from renewable sources in transport***. It also lays down rules on financial support to electricity produced from renewable sources, self-consumption of renewable electricity, and renewable energy use in the heating and cooling and transport sectors, regional cooperation between Member States and with third countries, guarantees of origin, administrative procedures and information and training. It establishes sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.

Or. en

**Amendment 290**

**Miriam Dalli, Carlos Zorrinho, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Tibor Szanyi, Elena Gentile, Daciana Octavia Sârbu**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

regional cooperation between Member States and with third countries, guarantees of origin, administrative procedures and information and training. It establishes sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.

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

Or. en

**Amendment 291**  
**Kateřina Konečná**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

This Directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. It sets **a binding Union target** for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030. It also lays down rules on financial support to electricity produced from renewable sources, self-consumption of renewable electricity, and renewable energy use in the heating and cooling and transport sectors, regional cooperation between Member States and with third countries, guarantees of origin, administrative procedures and information and training. It establishes sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.

*Amendment*

This Directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. It sets **mandatory Union and national targets** for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030. It also lays down rules on financial support to electricity produced from renewable sources, self-consumption of renewable electricity, and renewable energy use in the heating and cooling and transport sectors, regional cooperation between Member States and with third countries, guarantees of origin, administrative procedures, and information and training. It establishes sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.

Or. en

**Amendment 292**  
**Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

This Directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. It sets **a binding** Union **target** for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030. It also lays down rules on financial support to electricity produced from renewable sources, self-consumption of renewable electricity, and renewable energy use in the heating and cooling and transport sectors, regional cooperation between Member States and with third countries, guarantees of origin, administrative procedures and information and training. It establishes sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.

*Amendment*

This Directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. It sets **mandatory** union **and national targets** for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030. It also lays down rules on financial support to electricity produced from renewable sources, self-consumption of renewable electricity, and renewable energy use in the heating and cooling and transport sectors, regional cooperation between Member States and with third countries, guarantees of origin, administrative procedures and information and training. It establishes sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.

Or. en

**Amendment 293**  
**Paul Brannen**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(a) ‘energy from renewable sources’ means energy from renewable non-fossil sources **that are compliant with sustainability criteria to guarantee their availability and do not impact on other possibilities of use;** namely wind, solar(solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) and geothermal energy, ambient heat, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases;

Or. en

## Amendment 294

Elisabetta Gardini, Giovanni La Via

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

*Justification*

*Biomethane should be added in the main definition of energy from renewable sources as it is a renewable and programmable source.*

## Amendment 295

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

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. xm

### *Justification*

*The concept of biomethane needs to be explicitly included in the definition of renewable energy, as it cannot be covered exhaustively by the definition of biogases.*

#### **Amendment 296**

**Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Pavel Poc**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point c**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

(c) ‘biomass’ means *material of biological origin excluding peat and material embedded in geological formations and/or transformed to fossil;*

Or. en

### *Justification*

*Corresponds to standard EN14588, but complemented with the exclusion of peat*

#### **Amendment 297**

**Kateřina Konečná**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point c**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

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



biological origin;

*including bacteria;*

Or. en

*Justification*

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

**Amendment 298**

**Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point c**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

*Justification*

*The change proposed is to ensure coherence with text proposed in amendment on article 4, paragraph 4 a (new) adding a new paragraph in a part of the text containing changes*

**Amendment 299**

**Mark Demesmaeker**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point c**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(c) ‘biomass’ means the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture, including vegetal and animal substances, forestry and related industries including

*Amendment*

(c) ‘biomass’ means the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture, including vegetal and animal substances, forestry and related industries including

fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of waste, including industrial and municipal waste *of biological origin*;

fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of waste *of biological origin*, including industrial and municipal waste;

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*The definition proposed by the European Commission should be more precise. E.g. bioplastics with biodegradable properties should not be covered by the definition of 'biomass'.*

### **Amendment 300**

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

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point c**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

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

Or. xm

#### *Justification*

*All categories of waste need to be defined in keeping with the provisions approved by Parliament in the proposal to amend Directive 2008/98/EC.*

### **Amendment 301**

**Kateřina Konečná**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point c a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(ca) **'geothermal energy' means energy stored in the form of heat beneath the surface of solid earth;**

Or. en

*Justification*

*Geothermal energy can be also used directly without heat pumps and hence cannot be always covered by the definition of ambient heat. It is therefore necessary to preserve definition of geothermal energy in the directive.*

**Amendment 302**  
**Kateřina Konečná**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

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

Or. en

*Justification*

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

**Amendment 303**  
**Marijana Petir, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß, Mairead McGuinness**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(g) 'biofuels' means liquid fuel for

(g) 'biofuels' means liquid **or gaseous**

transport produced from biomass;

fuel for transport produced from biomass;

Or. en

*Justification*

*The definition of biofuels should cover both liquid and gaseous biofuels.*

**Amendment 304**

**Seán Kelly, Francesc Gambús, Gunnar Hökmark, Massimiliano Salini, Christofer Fjellner, Vladimir Urutchev, Krišjānis Kariņš**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point g**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(g) ‘biofuels’ means liquid **or gaseous** fuel for transport produced from biomass;

Or. en

*Justification*

*Widening the definition of advanced biofuels would help to ensure that waste and residue-based biofuels can contribute towards the objective of increasing the share of renewable energy in our final use. This will contribute to ensuring added investor certainty, encourage innovation, and promote the diversification of advanced biofuels technologies. Additionally, this widened definition will help to keep costs low for consumers.*

**Amendment 305**

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

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point n a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(na) ‘residual waste’ means waste resulting from a treatment or a recovery operation, including recycling, which cannot be recovered further and, as result, has to be disposed of;**

*Justification*

*This definition needs to be included in order to define the use of waste such as advanced biofuels as being solely waste that can no longer be recycled and recovered. This definition incorporates the provisions approved by Parliament in the proposal to amend Directive 2008/98/EC. This amendment is linked to the amendments tabled to Annex IX.*

**Amendment 306****Paul Brannen****Proposal for a directive****Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point p***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

*(p) ‘ligno-cellulosic material’ means material composed of lignin, cellulose and hemicellulose such as biomass sourced from forests, woody energy crops and forest-based industries’ residues and wastes;* *deleted*

Or. en

*Justification*

*In line with the recital 25 (grey text from the C proposal), it is considered that the point q) from the Annex IX, referring back to the definition in Article 2 (by this amendment to be deleted) by its broad definition would not necessarily comply with the fact that it shall be in particular residues that advanced biofuels are produced from, as ligneous residues are already mentioned in the point o of the Annex IX. Complementary amendment to this one is the one amending point ‘q’ in the Annex IX, for the purpose of which this definition is no longer necessary.*

**Amendment 307****Elisabetta Gardini, Giovanni La Via****Proposal for a directive****Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point q**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(q) ‘non-food cellulosic material’ means feedstocks **mainly** composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than ligno-cellulosic material; it includes food and feed crop residues (such as straw, stover, husks and shells), grassy energy crops with a low starch content (such as ryegrass, switchgrass, miscanthus, giant cane and cover crops before and after main crops), industrial residues (including from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted), and material from biowaste;

*Amendment*

(q) ‘non-food cellulosic material’ means feedstocks **partly** composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than ligno-cellulosic material; it includes food and feed crop residues (such as straw, stover, husks and shells), grassy energy crops with a low starch content (such as ryegrass, switchgrass, miscanthus, giant cane) and cover crops before and after main crops, industrial residues (including from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted), and material from biowaste;

Or. en

*Justification*

*Provided that there is no change to food production and no additional land use, when farmers introduce an additional second harvest for energy purposes, they should have the possibility to innovate into secondary crops with every starch content for energy use. Cover crops are already recognised in Directive 2015/1513 as eligible feedstock for advanced biofuels, but limited to “low starch content”, which constraints cover crop mix choice. This Directive should encourage the use of every kind of cover crop, rather than trying to restrict it.*

**Amendment 308**

**Matteo Salvini, Angelo Ciocca, Lorenzo Fontana**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point q**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(q) ‘non-food cellulosic material’ means feedstocks **mainly** composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than ligno-cellulosic material; it includes food and feed crop residues (such as straw, stover, husks and shells), grassy energy crops with a low starch content (such as ryegrass, switchgrass, miscanthus, giant cane and

*Amendment*

(q) ‘non-food cellulosic material’ means feedstocks **partly** composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than ligno-cellulosic material; it includes food and feed crop residues (such as straw, stover, husks and shells), grassy energy crops with a low starch content (such as ryegrass, switchgrass, miscanthus, giant cane and

cover crops before and after main crops), industrial residues (including from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted), and material from biowaste;

cover crops before and after main crops), industrial residues (including from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted), and material from biowaste;

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*As long as there is no change in food production and no additional land use (neither direct or indirect), when farmers introduce an additional second harvest for energy purposes, they should be allowed to innovate into secondary crops with every starch content for energy use, as this can increase GHG emission savings and profitability for them.*

### **Amendment 309**

**Seán Kelly, Francesc Gambús, Gunnar Hökmark, Vladimir Urutchev, Krišjānis Kariņš**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point q**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(q) ‘non-food cellulosic material’ means feedstocks mainly composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than ligno-cellulosic material; it includes food and feed crop residues (such as straw, stover, husks and shells), grassy energy crops with a low starch content (such as ryegrass, switchgrass, miscanthus, giant cane and cover crops before and after main crops), industrial residues (including from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted), and material from biowaste;

##### *Amendment*

(q) ‘non-food cellulosic material’ means feedstocks mainly composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than ligno-cellulosic material; it includes food and feed crop residues (such as straw, stover, husks and shells), grassy energy crops with a low starch content (such as ryegrass, switchgrass, miscanthus, giant cane and cover crops before and after main crops), **ley crops (such as grass, clover, alfalfa)**, industrial residues (including from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted), and material from biowaste;

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*Ley crops can be used for the production of biogas.*

## Amendment 310

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye, Anne Sander

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point q

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(q) ‘non-food cellulosic material’ means feedstocks mainly composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than ligno-cellulosic material; it includes food and feed crop residues (such as straw, stover, husks and shells), grassy energy crops with a low starch content (such as ryegrass, switchgrass, miscanthus, giant cane and cover crops before and after main crops), industrial residues (including from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted), and material from biowaste;

*Amendment*

(q) ‘non-food cellulosic material’ means feedstocks mainly composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than ligno-cellulosic material; it includes food and feed crop residues (such as straw, stover, husks and shells), grassy energy crops with a low starch content (such as ryegrass, switchgrass, miscanthus, giant cane) and cover crops before and after main crops, industrial residues (including from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted), and material from biowaste;

Or. fr

#### *Justification*

*Cover crops are usually annual crops as they occur after and before the main crops. They are not perennial grassy energy crops, i.e. crops growing over several years. Since this definition corresponds to terms used in the parts amended by the Commission, it should be possible to amend it.*

## Amendment 311

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point s

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(s) ‘renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid or gaseous fuels other than biofuels whose energy content comes from renewable energy sources other than biomass, and which are used in transport;

*Amendment*

(s) ‘renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid or gaseous fuels other than biofuels whose energy content comes from renewable energy sources other than biomass *where carbon is captured from*



*the ambient air if a carbon feedstock is used, and which are used in transport;*

Or. en

*Justification*

*Only when CO2 are captured the fuel can be considered renewable.*

**Amendment 312**

**Bas Eickhout**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point s**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(s) ‘renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid or gaseous fuels other than biofuels whose energy content comes from renewable energy sources other than biomass, and which are used in transport;

*Amendment*

(s) ‘renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid or gaseous fuels other than biofuels whose energy content comes from renewable energy sources other than biomass, and ***where any carbon feedstock is captured from the ambient air, and*** which are used in transport;

Or. en

*Justification*

*This provision should not apply to industrial carbon capture and reuse feedstocks as the carbon would not be permanent. The change made to the definition of renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin is linked to article 25 where it can be counted towards the new 6.8 incorporation obligation. That article is completely new in Commission proposal.*

**Amendment 313**

**Seb Dance**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point u**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(u) ‘low indirect land-use change-risk biofuels and bioliquids’ means biofuels and bioliquids, the feedstocks of which were produced within schemes which reduce the displacement of production for purposes other than for making biofuels and bioliquids and which were produced in accordance with the sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids set out in Article 26;**

**deleted**

Or. en

*Justification*

*This definition is overly simplistic regarding the problem of indirect land-use change and is no longer needed - reflected in Art. 2.2(b) and ANNEX VI. It should therefore be deleted.*

#### **Amendment 314**

**Seán Kelly, Francesc Gambús, Vladimir Urutchev, Krišjānis Kariņš**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point u a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(ua) ‘highly sustainable crop based biofuels’ should be defined as biofuels that:**

- are produced from cereals, other starch-rich crops, sugars and oil crops;**
- save at least 60% GHG emissions compared to fossil fuels according to the methodology in article 28(1);**
- generate high value protein, other animal feed or cellulosic by-products;**
- are produced from feedstocks obtained in accordance with the requirements and standards under the provisions referred to in Article 93 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council**

*of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the Common Agricultural Policy; or are certified to comply with an equivalent set of sustainability standards.*

Or. en

*Justification*

*Crop based biofuels that achieve at least 70% GHG savings, generate high value protein, and are produced from feedstocks that are in line with the Common Agricultural Policy cross-compliance criteria should not count towards the cap outlined in the 4th paragraph of article 7(1). These biofuels should be allowed to contribute to the low emission fuels blending obligation outlined in Article 25. Therefore a definition of these biofuels is required.*

**Amendment 315**

**Gesine Meissner, Werner Langen**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point u a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(ua) ‘advanced conventional fuels’ means fuels with a lower carbon footprint achieved by using green hydrogen obtained from renewable energy as a raw material in refining;*

Or. de

*Justification*

*Today, some 40% of the produced hydrogen is consumed at refineries and is almost entirely produced by fossil fuels, with a related CO2 footprint. This directive obliges fuel producers to increase the renewable energy content in their fuels, which can be achieved by using green hydrogen in the refinery process when cleaning crude oil. Utilising green hydrogen could therefore have a significant beneficial effect on the overall system decarbonisation. Hence, the produced fuel will have a substantial reduced CO2 footprint compared to conventional fuels. It should therefore be named “advanced conventional fuel”.*

**Amendment 316**

**Merja Kyllönen**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(y) ‘waste **energy**’ means **thermal energy** which is **not ambient according to (b) and is** generated as **an unavailable** by-product in industrial or **in buildings** and which would be dissipated unused in air or water without access to a district **or other dedicated** heating or cooling **recovery** system;

Or. en

*Justification*

*Energy (hot or cold) recovered from a building, e.g. via heat exchangers in the ventilation system, or from the tertiary and buildings sectors, such as heat from data centres, super markets, hospitals, etc. should be considered as energy too precious to waste and thus be considered in the same way as industrial waste. Energy losses from building ventilation should be recovered to the largest possible extend, either inside the building or in connecting this waste energy stream to grid based energy distribution.*

**Amendment 317**  
**Kateřina Konečná**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

## *Justification*

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

### **Amendment 318**

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

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point a a**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(aa) ‘renewable self-consumer’ means an active customer as defined in Directive [MDI Directive] **who consumes** and may store and sell renewable electricity which is generated within his or its premises, including a multi-apartment block, a commercial or shared services site or a closed distribution system, provided that, for non-household renewable self-consumers, those activities do not constitute their primary commercial or professional activity;

##### *Amendment*

(aa) ‘renewable self-consumer’ means an active customer as defined in Directive [MDI Directive] **or a group of customers, acting together, who consume** and may store and sell renewable electricity which is generated within his or its premises, including a multi-apartment block, a commercial or shared services site or a closed distribution system, **including through aggregators**, provided that, for non-household renewable self-consumers, those activities do not constitute their primary commercial or professional activity;

Or. en

### **Amendment 319**

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

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point d d**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

**(dd) ‘food and feed crops’ means starch-rich crops, sugars and oil crops produced on agricultural land as a main**

##### *Amendment*

**deleted**

*crop excluding residues, waste or ligno-cellulosic material;*

Or. de

#### **Amendment 320**

**Elisabetta Gardini, Giovanni La Via**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point d d**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(dd) ‘food and feed crops’ means starch-rich crops, sugars and oil crops produced on agricultural land as a main crop excluding residues, waste or ligno-cellulosic material;

*Amendment*

(dd) ‘food and feed crops’ means starch-rich crops, sugars and oil crops produced on agricultural land as a main crop excluding residues, waste or ligno-cellulosic material. ***Intermediate crops such as catch crops and cover crops are not considered main crops;***

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*Catch crops and cover crops should not be considered as main crops.*

#### **Amendment 321**

**Nessa Childers**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point d d**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(dd) ‘food and feed crops’ means starch-rich crops, sugars and oil crops produced ***on agricultural land as a main crop*** excluding residues, ***waste or ligno-cellulosic material;***

*Amendment*

(dd) ‘food and feed crops’ means starch-rich crops, sugars and oil crops, ***and any other crops*** produced ***primarily for energy use on agricultural land,*** excluding residues ***or waste;***

Or. en

## Amendment 322

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point d d

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(dd) ‘food and feed crops’ means starch-rich crops, sugars and oil crops **produced** on agricultural land as a main crop excluding residues, **waste or ligno-cellulosic material**;

*Amendment*

(dd) ‘food and feed crops’ means starch-rich crops, sugars and oil crops **and other crops grown primarily for energy purposes produced** on agricultural land as a main crop excluding residues **and waste**;

Or. en

*Justification*

*Energy crops should be included in the definition*

## Amendment 323

Matteo Salvini, Angelo Ciocca, Lorenzo Fontana

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point d d

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(dd) ‘food and feed crops’ means starch-rich crops, sugars and oil crops produced on agricultural land as a main crop excluding residues, waste or ligno-cellulosic material;

*Amendment*

(dd) ‘food and feed crops’ means starch-rich crops, sugars and oil crops produced on agricultural land as a main crop excluding residues, waste or ligno-cellulosic material. **Intermediate crops such as catch crops and cover crops are not considered main crops**;

Or. en

*Justification*

*See amendment on Article 2(2), point q*

## Amendment 324

Marijana Petir, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß, Angélique Delahaye, Andrzej Grzyb, Michel

Dantin

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point dd a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(dda) ‘highly sustainable crop-based biofuels’ means biofuels that:**

- are produced from cereals, other starch-rich crops, sugars and oil crops,**
- save the GHG emissions in compliance with the criteria laid down in Article 26(7) when compared to fossil fuel in accordance with the methodology referred to in Article 28(1),**
- generate high value protein, other animal feed or cellulosic by-products, and**
- are produced from feedstocks obtained in accordance with the requirements and standards laid down in Article 93 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council.**

Or. en

*Justification*

*Crop based biofuels achieving GHG emissions in compliance with the criteria laid down in article 26, paragraph 7, and from feedstock produced in accordance with the Common Agricultural Policy’s strict cross compliance rules, generating valuable co-products, should no count towards the cap in Article 3 and Article 7. This amendment is linked to amendment introducing a new provision in article 7(1)(4) a new.*

**Amendment 325**

**Jo Leinen, Miriam Dalli, Massimo Paolucci, Nessa Childers, Tibor Szanyi, Kathleen Van Brempt**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point e e**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(ee) ‘advanced biofuels’ means biofuels

(ee) ‘advanced biofuels’ means biofuels



that are produced from feedstocks listed in part A of Annex IX;

that are produced from feedstocks listed in part A of Annex IX; ***no waste streams or residues listed in part A of Annex IX can be used if waste management options that are higher ranked in the waste hierarchy of Directive 2008/98/EC are available;***

Or. en

### **Amendment 326**

**Angélique Delahaye, Françoise Grossetête, Michel Dantin**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point e e**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

(ee) ‘advanced biofuels’ means biofuels that are produced from feedstocks listed in part A of Annex IX; ***they must comply with the principle of the waste hierarchy and avoid significant distortive effects on markets for products, waste or residues;***

Or. fr

##### *Justification*

*The definition of advanced biofuels should be consistent with legislation on the circular economy.*

### **Amendment 327**

**Merja Kyllönen**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point e e**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

(ee) ‘advanced biofuels’ ***are sustainable*** biofuels ***made of waste and residues as defined in existing EU legislation.<sup>1a</sup>***

*1a “Waste” as defined in Article 3(1) in the Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) and referred to in Article 2, second paragraph, (p) in the existing Renewable Energy Directive (Directive 2009/28/EC and “Residue” as defined in Article 2, second paragraph, (t) in the existing Renewable Energy Directive (Directive 2009/28/EC)*

Or. en

**Amendment 328**

**Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Hannu Takkula**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point e e**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(ee) ‘advanced biofuels’ means biofuels that are produced from *biomass other than food or feed crops while meeting sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels*;

Or. en

*Justification*

*Such a definition is crucial to ensure a meaningful contribution of waste and residue feedstock-based biofuels towards transport decarbonisation, to promote diversified advanced biofuels technologies and to allow investments into new technologies with further potential of greenhouse gas emissions savings.*

**Amendment 329**

**Christofer Fjellner, Gunnar Hökmark**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point e e**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

(ee) ‘advanced biofuels’ means biofuels that are produced from *biomass which meet the sustainability criteria as set out in Article 26 of this Directive and which has a greenhouse gas reduction saving of 80%*;

Or. en

*Justification*

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

**Amendment 330**

**Seán Kelly, Francesc Gambús, Elisabetta Gardini, Vladimir Urutchev, Krišjānis Kariņš, Henna Virkkunen**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point e e**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

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

Or. en

**Amendment 331**

**Simona Bonafè, Damiano Zoffoli, Nicola Caputo, Michela Giuffrida**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point e e**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(ee) ‘advanced biofuels’ means biofuels that are produced from feedstocks listed *of Annex IX; no waste streams or residues listed in Annex IX can be used if waste management options that are higher ranked in the waste hierarchy of Directive 2008/98/EC are available*

Or. xm

*Justification*

*It is necessary to make this distinction in Parts A and B of Annex IX to determine the minimum threshold for advanced biofuels. However, this distinction should not apply when it comes to the definition of advanced biofuels.*

**Amendment 332**

**Miriam Dalli, Elena Gentile, Tibor Szanyi, Christine Revault D’Allonnes Bonnefoy**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point e e**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(ee) ‘advanced biofuels’ means biofuels that are produced from *waste or residues, which do not have significant competing uses, while meeting the sustainability criteria as defined in Article 26 of this Directive. Advanced biofuels are* listed in part A of Annex IX.

Or. en

**Amendment 333**

**Mark Demesmaeker**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point e e**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(ee) ‘advanced biofuels’ means biofuels that are produced from *waste and residues* listed in part A of Annex IX, *while fully respecting the waste hierarchy, the cascading principle and meeting the sustainability criteria as defined in article 26*;

Or. en

*Justification*

*The definition of “advanced biofuels” should be more precise and should set clear conditions by referring to the waste hierarchy, the cascading principle and sustainability criteria.*

**Amendment 334**

**Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point e e**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(ee) ‘advanced biofuels’ means biofuels *from waste and residues* that are produced from feedstocks listed in part A of Annex IX *that do not have significant displacement effects based on a regional displacement analysis*;

Or. en

*Justification*

*Only bioenergy from waste and residues should be promoted.*

**Amendment 335**

**Miroslav Mikolášik**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point e e**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

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

Or. en

*Justification*

*Adopting such a wide definition would be crucial to ensure a meaningful contribution of waste and residue feedstock-based biofuels towards transport decarbonisation as well as to give long term visibility to stakeholders, to promote diversified advanced biofuels technologies and to allow investments into new technologies. It would also encourage technological innovation and limit price increases for consumers.*

**Amendment 336**  
**Nessa Childers**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

(ee) ‘advanced biofuels’ means biofuels that are produced from ***feedstock waste and residues*** listed in part A of Annex IX ***that do not have significant displacement effects based on a regional displacement analysis;***

Or. en

**Amendment 337**  
**Julie Girling**

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

*(eea) ‘highly sustainable crop-based biofuels’ means biofuels which:*

- are produced from cereals, starch-rich crops, sugars or oil crops*
- lead to a saving of at least 70% greenhouse gas emissions compared to fossil fuels, according to the methodology laid down in Article 28(1) from 2021, increasing to at least 80% by 2030*
- are produced in accordance with the sustainability criteria laid down in Article 26*
- are produced from feedstocks obtained in accordance with the requirements and standards laid down in Article 93 of Regulation (EU) 1306/2013*

Or. en

*Justification*

*In keeping with global and EU climate commitments, the GHG emissions performance should be the principal factor in regulating which biofuels may be used for the decarbonisation of the transport sector, rather than focusing on feedstock. High performing crop-based biofuels which can achieve at least 70% GHG emissions savings and produced in accordance with CAP cross compliance criteria should be entitled to contribute to the low emissions fuels blending obligation.*

**Amendment 338**

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

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point f f**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

*deleted*

**Amendment 339**

**Christofer Fjellner, Gunnar Hökmark**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point f f**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

*deleted*

Or. en

*Justification*

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

**Amendment 340**

**Marijana Petir, Mairead McGuinness, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point f f**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

*deleted*

Or. en

*Justification*

*It is not appropriate to include any type of fossil fuel produced without using any renewable energy in the calculation of the share of renewable energies. If this were done, it would make fossil fuels more competitive and thus run counter to the overarching climate and energy goal of reducing the use of fossil energy sources. A definition of this fuel type is therefore deleted.*



**Amendment 341**

**Bas Eickhout**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point f f**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

*deleted*

Or. en

**Amendment 342**

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

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point f f**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

*deleted*

Or. en

**Amendment 343**

**Luke Ming Flanagan**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point f f**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(ff) ‘waste-based fossil fuels’ means liquid and gaseous fuels produced from*

*deleted*

*waste streams of non-renewable origin, including waste processing gases and exhaust gases;*

Or. en

*Justification*

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

**Amendment 344**

**Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point f f**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

*deleted*

Or. en

*Justification*

*Waste-based fossil fuels cannot be considered as renewable energy.*

**Amendment 345**

**Kateřina Konečná**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point f f**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

*(ff) ‘low carbon fuels’ means liquid and gaseous fuels produced from gaseous waste streams, being gaseous effluents*

*including waste processing gases and exhaust gases;*

*which the holder is required to discard and which are generated as an unavoidable and not intentional consequence of the manufacturing or production of products whose intended purpose is commercial use and/or sale. The portion of gaseous wastes or by-products used for “low carbon fuels”, cannot be credited under other emissions reduction schemes, such as the EU Emission Trading Scheme, and should be applied based on a full material life cycle approach.;*

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*It is important to define low carbon fuels as strictly as possible to ensure that the RED would promote only the use of those liquids and gaseous fuels that are generated as an unavoidable and not-intentional consequence of the manufacturing and production of other types of products. For this it is also key that they are applied based on a full life cycle analysis.*

#### **Amendment 346**

**Andrzej Grzyb**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point f f**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

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

*approach.*

Or. en

*Justification*

*Giving incentives to convert process gases that are generated as an unavoidable and not-intentional consequence of the manufacturing and production of other types of products into a fuel will decrease the consumption of conventional fossil fuels and reduce the amount of fossil carbon that must be extracted. Overall, this category of products, produced from such process gases, will indirectly enhance the share of renewables in the energy mix produced and consumed by the EU member states.*

**Amendment 347**

**Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Evžen Tošenovský**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point f f**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(ff) ‘*gaseous* waste-based fuels’ means liquid and gaseous fuels produced from *gaseous* waste streams, *being gaseous effluents which the holder is required to discard and which are generated as an unavoidable and not intentional consequence of the manufacturing or production of products whose intended purpose is commercial use and/or sale. The portion of gaseous wastes or by-products used for “gaseous waste-based fuels”, cannot be credited under other emissions reduction schemes, such as the EU Emission Trading Scheme.*

Or. en

*Justification*

*Renewable Energy Directive should promote only the use of those liquids and gaseous fuels that are generated as an unavoidable and not-intentional consequence of the manufacturing and production of other types of products. Giving incentives to convert such process gases from industry into a fuel will decrease the consumption of conventional fossil fuels and reduce the amount of fossil carbon that must be extracted.*

## Amendment 348

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

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point f f

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(ff) ‘**fuels and chemical feed stocks based on gaseous waste**’ means liquid and gaseous fuels **and chemical feed stocks** produced **in carbon capture and utilization projects from gaseous** waste streams, **being gaseous effluents which the holder discards, intends to or is obliged to discard**;

Or. en

*Justification*

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

## Amendment 349

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

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point f f

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(ff) “**carbon capture and utilisation fuels**” means liquid and gaseous fuels produced from **gaseous** waste streams **that incorporate carbon which would otherwise be emitted or stay in the atmosphere as carbon dioxide**;

Or. xm

### *Justification*

*The definition of waste based fossil fuel is misleading and could result in fossil fuels or all waste being considered as renewable. In line with the proposals put forward by the Commission, it was decided to rename this category.*

#### **Amendment 350**

**Jo Leinen, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Tibor Szanyi, Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu, Kathleen Van Brempt**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point f f**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

(ff) ‘waste-based fuels’ means fuels produced from **unavoidable gaseous** waste streams of non-renewable origin, including waste processing gases and exhaust gases, **with substantial greenhouse gas savings over their entire lifecycle;**

Or. en

#### **Amendment 351**

**Mark Demesmaeker**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point f f**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

(ff) ‘**emission-based** fuels’ means liquid and gaseous fuels produced from **oxidized carbon streams**, including waste processing gases and exhaust gases;

Or. en

### *Justification*

*A clear definition of Carbon Capture and Utilisation-fuels is needed. “Emission-based” seems more appropriate as gaseous effluents are exempted from the scope of the Waste Framework Directive. The Commission proposal of “waste-based fossil fuels” is not*

*acceptable: it could e.g. seriously hamper the recycling of plastics.*

### **Amendment 352**

**Jadwiga Wiśniewska**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point h h**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(hh) ‘agricultural biomass’ means biomass produced from agriculture;

*Amendment*

(hh) ‘agricultural biomass’ means biomass produced from agriculture **or related industries**;

Or. en

*Justification*

*Food industry needs to be included in the definition.*

### **Amendment 353**

**Jadwiga Wiśniewska**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point i i**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(ii) ‘forest biomass’ means biomass produced from forestry;

*Amendment*

(ii) ‘forest biomass’ means biomass produced from forestry **and related industries**;

Or. en

*Justification*

*Relevant industries, such as paper and pulp, furniture, need to be included in the definition.*

### **Amendment 354**

**Seán Kelly, Francesc Gambús, Vladimir Urutchev, Krišjānis Kariņš**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(jj)** *'harvesting permit' means an official document giving the right to harvest the forest biomass;* **deleted**

Or. en

**Amendment 355**

**Christofer Fjellner, Gunnar Hökmark, Seán Kelly, Henna Virkkunen**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(jj)** *'harvesting permit' means an official document giving the right to harvest the forest biomass;* **deleted**

Or. en

*Justification*

*The legal right to harvest should be based on national procedures. Changing this approach to a permission procedure would entail high increase of administrative costs for the relevant national authority.*

**Amendment 356**

**Jadwiga Wiśniewska**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(jj)** *'harvesting permit' means an official document giving the right to harvest the forest biomass;* **deleted**

Or. en



*Justification*

*There is no need to define the “harvesting permit” at the EU level as harvesting should be always legal, but the way Member States define it may differ.*

**Amendment 357**

**Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Ulrike Müller, Frédérique Ries, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Hannu Takkula, Morten Helveg Petersen, Petri Sarvamaa**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point j j**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(jj) ‘harvesting permit’ means ***an official document giving the*** right to harvest the forest biomass;

*Amendment*

(jj) ‘harvesting permit’ means ***a legal permit or similar right under national and/or regional legislation*** to harvest the forest biomass;

Or. en

*Justification*

*The legal right to harvest is framed by national or regional laws without necessarily requiring a harvesting permit. The term “official document” in this sense is also ambiguous and it should therefore be clarified that harvesting should always be subject to legal conditions.*

**Amendment 358**

**Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Hannu Takkula**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point j j**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(jj) ‘harvesting permit’ means an official ***document giving the*** right to harvest the forest biomass;

*Amendment*

(jj) ‘harvesting permit’ means an official right to harvest the forest biomass ***based on Member States’ legislation;***

Or. en

*Justification*

*National circumstances define how the legal right to harvest is granted. Some Member States do not grant official documents to operators but instead authorize harvests through other means. The legal text should reflect this diversity of practices.*

**Amendment 359**

**Seán Kelly, Francesc Gambús, Vladimir Urutchev, Krišjānis Kariņš, Henna Virkkunen**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point ll a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(lla) ‘supply base’ means the geographic region from which biomass feedstock originates;***

Or. en

*Justification*

*For practical purposes, it is preferable to ensure that evidence of sustainability is shown at the supply base rather than at the forest holding level. Focusing on the individual forest holding level is too detailed and would increase the administrative burden and add costs to supply chains. This amendment is linked to amendments on Article 26 – paragraph 5 – point b – introductory part, Article 26 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 2, Article 27 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1.*

**Amendment 360**

**Seán Kelly, Francesc Gambús, Vladimir Urutchev, Krišjānis Kariņš, Henna Virkkunen**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point m m**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(mm) ‘forest holding’ means one or more parcels of forest and other wooded land which constitute a single unit from the point of view of management or utilisation;***

***deleted***

Or. en

**Amendment 361**

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

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point m m**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(mm) ‘forest holding’ means one or more parcels of forest and other wooded land which constitute a single unit from the point of view of management or utilisation;*

*deleted*

Or. en

**Amendment 362**

**Marijana Petir, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point m m**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(mm) ‘forest holding’ means one or more parcels of forest and other wooded land which constitute a single unit from the point of view of management or utilisation;*

*deleted*

Or. en

*Justification*

*As forestry is not an EU competence, it is not legally possible for the EU to require individual forest owners to provide information related to the management of their forests. It is also not appropriate to require such information from foresters for only one specific use of wood, knowing that forests are not managed for energy purposes. The proposal would create administrative and legal burdens for a large number of forest owners.*

**Amendment 363**

**Norbert Lins**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(mm) ‘**forest holding**’ means **one or more parcels of forest and other wooded land which constitute a single unit from the point of view of management or utilisation;**

*Amendment*

(mm) ‘**supply base level**’ means **the geographic region from which the biomass originates;**

Or. en

*Justification*

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

**Amendment 364**  
**Christofer Fjellner, Gunnar Hökmark, Seán Kelly**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(mm) ‘**forest holding**’ means **one or more parcels of forest and other wooded land which constitute a single unit from the point of view of management or utilisation;**

*Amendment*

(mm) ‘**supply base level**’ means **the geographical region from which the biomass originates;**

Or. en

*Justification*

*Recital 76 mandates operators to take appropriate measures to minimize the risk of using unsustainable biomass for the production of bioenergy and that therefore operators should put in place a risk based approach. Since operators are responsible for the risk-based approach, it should be able to provide information from the area of sourcing, which form a supply base based on the system it has developed. This is also to avoid administrative burden.*

## Amendment 365

Nils Torvalds, Fredrick Federley, Ulrike Müller, Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Hannu Takkula, Morten Helveg Petersen, Petri Sarvamaa

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point m m

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(mm) ‘**forest holding**’ means **one or more parcels of forest and other wooded land which constitute a single unit from the point of view of management or utilisation;**

*Amendment*

(mm) ‘**supply base**’ means **a clearly outlined area of sourcing from which an operator acquires its biomass feedstock;**

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*In line with recital 76, which tells operators to put in place a risk-based approach to ensure the use of sustainable forest biomass. The burden of proof of sustainability should be placed on the operators, who should provide information on the areas of sourcing and the supply base, not on forest holdings and individual forest owners.*

## Amendment 366

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point m m

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(mm) ‘**forest holding**’ means **one or more parcels of forest and other wooded land which constitute a single unit from the point of view of management or utilisation;**

*Amendment*

(mm) ‘**supply base**’ means **the entire geographic area on which forests and other wooded lands stand and from which biomass is supplied to the energy installation;**

*(This amendment applies throughout the text. Adopting it will necessitate corresponding changes throughout.)*

Or. en

*Justification*

*The approach based on the “supply base” is easier to handle than the one based on “forest holdings”.*

**Amendment 367**

**Marijana Petir, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point mm a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(mma) ‘supply base level’ means the geographic region from which biomass feedstock originates;***

Or. en

*Justification*

*The EU approach should build on existing requirements and initiatives. Carrying out risk assessments at supply base level is already common practice in several Member States, as well as the use of certification schemes, and are proven to work. This allows for risk to be evaluated when it comes to the origin of biomass, based on robust and credible information, indicators and practices, and to take appropriate measures if a risk is identified.*

**Amendment 368**

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

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point n n**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

***(nn) ‘biowaste’ means biodegradable waste within the meaning of Article 3 of Directive 2008/98/EC;***

Or. de

### **Amendment 369**

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

#### **Proposal for a directive**

##### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point n n**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(nn) ‘biowaste’ means **biowaste as defined in Article 3(1) of Directive 2008/98/EC;**

Or. en

### **Amendment 370**

**Julie Girling**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

##### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point n n**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

### **Amendment 371**

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

#### **Proposal for a directive**

##### **Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point n n**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(nn) ‘biowaste’ means **biodegradable garden and park waste, food and kitchen**

*Amendment*

(nn) ‘biowaste’ means **biowaste as defined in point (4) of Article 3 of**

*waste from households, restaurants, caterers and retail premises, and comparable waste from the food processing industry;*

*Directive 2008/98/EC;*

Or. en

*Justification*

*To ensure consistency in EU legislation, it is essential to refer to the respective definitions in other relevant parts of EU legislation.*

**Amendment 372**

**Simona Bonafè, Massimo Paolucci, Damiano Zoffoli, Nicola Caputo, Michela Giuffrida, Patrizia Toia**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point n n**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. xm

*Justification*

*The definition of biowaste needs to be aligned with the provisions approved by Parliament in the proposal to amend Directive 2008/98/EC.*

**Amendment 373**

**Angélique Delahaye, Anne Sander, Françoise Grossetête**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point qq a (new)**



*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(qqa) 'biomethane' means a renewable gas with the same physical properties as natural gas and obtained either by the purification of biogas produced by methanisation or by gasification or CO2 hydrogenation;***

Or. fr

*Justification*

*Biomethane seems to have been overlooked in the Directive and the introduction of a definition therefore seems necessary in order to ensure that this Directive covers all production processes. Moreover, this definition is necessary because it is linked to the amendments relating to Article 26 (7) (d) in which we reintroduce the concept of biomethane in order to cover all situations.*

#### **Amendment 374**

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

#### **Proposal for a directive**

**Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point qq a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(qqa) 'biomethane' means renewable gas with the same physical properties as natural gas and derive from the upgrading of biogas produced by anaerobic digestion or from power to gas by upgrading;***

Or. xm

*Justification*

*The concept of biomethane needs to be explicitly included in the definition of renewable energy, as it cannot be covered exhaustively by the definition of biogases.*

#### **Amendment 375**

**Elisabetta Gardini, Giovanni La Via**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(uua) “profile cost” means the impact on electricity renewable market value and revenue of the non-programmable timing of variable renewable generation. It is the spread between the load-weighted and the variable renewable-weighted electricity price over all time steps during a relevant period. It reflects the marginal value of electricity at different moments in time and the opportunity costs of matching variable renewable generation and load profiles through storage.*

Or. en

*Justification*

*The market value loss due to the non-programmability of variable renewable energy sources has to be defined in order to be properly evaluated. This is the difference between the electricity average market price weighted with consumption time pattern and the electricity average price weighted with variable renewable energy sources production time pattern.*

**Amendment 376**  
**Kateřina Konečná**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

*Justification*

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

**Amendment 377****Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin****Proposal for a directive****Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point uu a (new)***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

***(uua) ‘waste hierarchy’ means the waste hierarchy defined in accordance with Article 4 (1) of Directive 2008/98/EC, as amended by Directive XX / XX (COD 2015/0275);***

Or. fr

*Justification*

*In order to ensure legislative consistency, it is recommended that this Directive should be aligned with the other directives relating to the subject of renewable energies.*

**Amendment 378****Ismail Ertug, Tibor Szanyi****Proposal for a directive****Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point uu a (new)***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

***(uua) ‘sectoral integration’ means the integration of the power sector with the transport heating and cooling sector, through the use of all carriers of energy***

*e.g. electricity and hydrogen;*

Or. en

*Justification*

*Renewable energies are highly volatile. In linking different sectors together the efficiency of renewables can be maximised. Excess energy can be used to produce renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin and can later be used for instance in the transport or cooling sector.*

**Amendment 379**

**Peter Jahr, Annie Schreijer-Pierik**

**Proposal for a directive**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(uua) ‘by-product’ means a by-product as defined in Article 5(1) of Directive 2008/98/EC, as amended by Directive XX/XX (COD 2015/0275);**

Or. en

*Justification*

*In order to achieve greater harmonisation and simplification of the legal framework and thereby legal certainty, coherence between the RED and other related EU legislative acts needs to be ensured. Thus, in order to further strengthen a coherent interpretation and application of the RED and other relevant EU legislation, references to the definitions of “by-product” and “waste hierarchy” as set out in the Waste Framework Directive, should be introduced in the RED, as is already the case regarding the definition of “waste”. This will also help to fulfil the objective of putting in place better regulation for citizens and companies.*

**Amendment 380**

**Peter Jahr, Annie Schreijer-Pierik**

**Proposal for a directive**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(*uaa*) ‘waste hierarchy’ means the waste hierarchy defined in Article 4(1) of Directive 2008/98/EC, as amended by Directive XX/XX (COD 2015/0275)**

Or. en

*Justification*

*In order to achieve greater harmonisation and simplification of the legal framework and thereby legal certainty, coherence between the RED and other related EU legislative acts needs to be ensured. Thus, in order to further strengthen a coherent interpretation and application of the RED and other relevant EU legislation, references to the definitions of “by-product” and “waste hierarchy” as set out in the Waste Framework Directive<sup>1</sup>, should be introduced in the RED, as is already the case regarding the definition of “waste”. This will also help to fulfil the objective of putting in place better regulation for citizens and companies.*

**Amendment 381**

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

**Proposal for a directive  
Article 3 – title**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

Union binding overall **target** for 2030

Union **and national** binding overall **targets** for 2030

Or. en

**Amendment 382**

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

**Proposal for a directive  
Article 3 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that:

(a) the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is ***within the target-range of*** at least 27% (***binding***) and 33% (***indicative***);

(b) ***the share of energy from renewable sources in all forms of transport in 2030 is at least 15 % of the final consumption of energy in transport at Union level;***

(c) ***the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops is no more than 7 % of the calculation of the Union's gross final consumption of energy in transport in 2030; and***

(d) ***from 1 January 2021, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from feedstock with land use emissions greater than 160 gCO<sub>2</sub>eq/MJ, is no more than 10 % of the total biofuel mix at Union level and is gradually reduced to 1 % by 31 December 2030.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*Member States should have a possibility to include conventional biofuels of European origin in the EU's RES target that are produced with European feedstocks and which generate co-products rich in plant protein. Also it is necessary to phase down the use of vegetable oils in biofuels and bioliquids that drive direct and illegal land use changes, deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions. All these important targets should be set at the EU level.*

**Amendment 383**  
**Elisabetta Gardini**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 3 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that:

(a) the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 27%, **and**

(b) **energy from renewable sources in all forms of transport in 2030 is at least 10% of the final consumption of energy in transport, and**

(c) **the contribution from sustainable biofuels consumed in transport, produced from food and feed crops, shall be limited at 7% maximum of the calculation of the Union's gross final consumption of energy in transport in 2030.**

Or. en

*Justification*

*The cap of 7% for the contribution from biofuels produced from food or feed crops in the energy consumption derives from the ILUC Directive. This provision has to be respected as it was set one year ago and it must be implemented by September 2017, deadline for the transposition of the Directive.*

**Amendment 384**  
**Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 3 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

**Amendment 385**

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

**Proposal for a directive  
Article 3 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least **40%**.

Or. en

**Amendment 386  
Merja Kyllönen**

**Proposal for a directive  
Article 3 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. en



**Amendment 387**  
**Kateřina Konečná**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 3 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

**Amendment 388**  
**Gilles Pargneaux**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 3 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 27%, **and that this share in all forms of transport in 2030 is at least 15 % of the Union's gross final consumption of energy in transport.**

Or. en

*Justification*

*The main goal of the Proposal for a directive is to promote the use of renewable energy sources which, according to the Commission, contribute to the climate change mitigation, notably through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. In this respect, it would be a non-sense and a mistake to remove the renewable energy target for transport currently foreseen in the Directive 2009/28/CE, given that the transport sector emits a quarter of the European Union's greenhouse gases and is therefore the second greenhouse gas emitter .*

**Amendment 389**  
**Andrzej Grzyb**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 3 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 27% ***and the contribution from sustainable biofuels consumed in transport, produced from food and feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of the calculation of the Union's gross final consumption of energy in transport in 2030.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*It is crucial to ensure policy continuity after 2020 by not lowering the contribution of sustainable biofuels. The current 7% contribution in the transport sector should remain fixed, as it is the result of a three-year policy debate on ILUC Directive which is still being implemented by Member States.*

**Amendment 390**

**Miriam Dalli, Carlos Zorrinho, Christine Revault D'Allonnes Bonnefoy, Tibor Szanyi, Elena Gentile**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 3 – paragraph 1 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***1a. Each Member State shall ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in all forms of transport by 2030 is at least 12% of the final consumption of energy in transport in that Member State. Member States shall ensure that the core charging and refuelling infrastructure are***

*established for electric vehicles and alternative fuels, and shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the amount of energy used in aviation and shipping coming from renewable sources will gradually increase till 2030.*

Or. en

#### *Justification*

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

#### **Amendment 391**

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

#### **Proposal for a directive Article 3 – paragraph 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**2. Member States' respective contributions to this overall 2030 target shall be set and notified to the Commission as part of their Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans in accordance with Articles 3 to 5 and Articles 9 to 11 of Regulation [Governance].**

**deleted**

Or. en

#### **Amendment 392**

**Miriam Dalli, Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Elena Gentile, Tibor Szanyi, Carlos Zorrinho, Christine Revault D’Allonnes Bonnefoy**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 3 – paragraph 2**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

2. Member States’ respective contributions to this overall 2030 target shall be set and notified to the Commission as part of their Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans in accordance with Articles 3 to 5 and Articles 9 to 11 of Regulation [Governance].

##### *Amendment*

2. Member States’ respective contributions to this overall 2030 target **and to the sub-target for transport** shall be set and notified to the Commission as part of their Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans in accordance with Articles 3 to 5 and Articles 9 to 11 of Regulation [Governance].

Or. en

#### **Amendment 393**

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

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 3 – paragraph 2**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

2. Member States’ respective contributions to this overall 2030 **target** shall be set and notified to the Commission as part of their Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans in accordance with Articles 3 to 5 and Articles 9 to 11 of Regulation [Governance].

##### *Amendment*

2. Member States’ respective contributions to this overall 2030 **target-range** shall be set and notified to the Commission as part of their Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans in accordance with Articles 3 to 5 and Articles 9 to 11 of Regulation [Governance].

Or. en

#### **Amendment 394**

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

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 3 – paragraph 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**2a. Member States shall ensure that their national policies are designed to conform to the waste hierarchy, as set out in Article 4 of the Directive 2008/98/EC. To this end, Member States shall regularly review their national policies and justify any deviations in the reports required under Article 18(c) of Regulation (Governance).**

Or. xm

*Justification*

*Member States must assess whether their policies in support of renewable energy are consistent with the legislation on waste, in particular with regard to the implementation of the waste hierarchy.*

**Amendment 395**

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

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 3 – paragraph 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**2a. By the end of 2019 the Commission shall set up an indicative benchmarks to ensure the fair contribution of each Member State to the target on renewable energy in 2030. Based on this indicative benchmark member States shall communicate their indicative trajectories.**

Or. en

*Justification*

*Indicative benchmarks set up by Commission on the basis of which Member States should set their indicative trajectories for renewable energy may contribute to the achievement of a common renewables goal by 2030 at the EU level.*

## Amendment 396

Marijana Petir, Mairead McGuinness, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß, Andrzej Grzyb

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 3 – paragraph 3

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

3. From 1 January 2021 onwards, the share of energy from renewable sources in each Member State's gross final consumption of energy shall not be lower than that shown in the third column of the table in part A of Annex I. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with this baseline.

##### *Amendment*

3. From 1 January 2021 onwards, the share of energy from renewable sources in each Member State's gross final consumption of energy shall not be lower than that shown in the third column of the table in part A of Annex I. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with this baseline, ***which shall include:***

***(a) support for the use of biofuels that are generated in the course of the processing of high-value protein concentrate, other feed or cellulosic by-products which support food security goals and the transition towards a biobased and circular economy in the Union; and***

***(b) phasing out the use of vegetable oils in biofuels and bioliquids that drive direct and illegal land use changes, deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions from peatland.***

Or. en

##### *Justification*

*National incentives are still needed to ensure compliance with the baseline, as well to provide a solid base for achieving EU 2030 targets.*

## Amendment 397

Christofer Fjellner, Gunnar Hökmark

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 3 – paragraph 3

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

3. From 1 January 2021 onwards, the share of energy from renewable sources in each Member State's gross final consumption of energy shall not be lower than that shown in the third column of the table in part A of Annex I. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with this baseline.

3. From 1 January 2021 onwards, the share of energy from renewable sources in each Member State's gross final consumption of energy shall not be lower than that shown in the third column of the table in part A of Annex I. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with this baseline. ***Member States shall be allowed to temporarily diverge from the baseline, provided that the Member State has a baseline of at least 40% and that compliance with baseline was not possible due to unforeseen circumstances.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*For Member States with already high shares of energy from renewable sources there should be some flexibility in order not to reduce cost effectiveness. An unforeseen condition outside of Member States' control can be economic recession in the sectors contributing with high shares of renewable energy or structural changes in the power generation sector.*

**Amendment 398**

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

**Proposal for a directive  
Article 3 – paragraph 5**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

5. ***In case the Commission finds in the context of the assessment of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans in accordance with Article 25 of Regulation [Governance] that the Union trajectory is not collectively met or that the baseline referred to in paragraph 3 is not maintained, Article 27(4) of that Regulation shall apply.***

***deleted***

**Amendment 399**

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

**Proposal for a directive  
Article 3 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**Article 3a**

***Mandatory national overall targets***

***Each Member State shall ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources, calculated in accordance with Articles 7 to 13, in gross final consumption of energy in 2030, is equal to at least its national overall target for the share of energy from renewable sources in that year, as set out in the third column of the table in part A of Annex I. Such mandatory national overall targets shall be consistent with a target of at least a 40 % share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030. In order to achieve the targets laid down in this Article more easily, each Member State shall promote and encourage energy efficiency and energy saving.***

Or. en

*Justification*

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



**Amendment 400**  
**Kateřina Konečná**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 4 – title**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Financial support for *electricity* from renewable sources

*Amendment*

Financial support for *energy* from renewable sources

Or. en

**Amendment 401**  
**Kateřina Konečná**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

**Amendment 402**  
**Françoise Grossetête, Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin, Anne Sander**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. ***Subject to State aid rules***, in order

*Amendment*

1. ***Without prejudice to Articles 107***

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

*and 108 TFEU*, in order to reach the Union target set in Article 3(1), Member States may apply support schemes. Support schemes for electricity from renewable sources shall be *market-based and designed to respond to market signals in order to encourage market integration and avoid unnecessary distortions of electricity markets.*

Or. fr

#### **Amendment 403**

**Jo Leinen, Jean-Paul Denanot, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Tibor Szanyi, Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Christine Revault D’Allonnes Bonnefoy**

#### **Proposal for a directive Article 4 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

1. In order to reach the Union *and national targets* set in Article 3 *or to achieve higher targets*, Member States may apply support schemes. Support schemes for electricity from renewable sources shall be designed so as to avoid unnecessary distortions of electricity markets and ensure that producers take into account the supply and demand of electricity as well as possible grid constraints.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 404 Paul Brannen**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*In addition to the condition laid down in the first sub-paragraph, support schemes*

*from biomass sources shall be designed as to avoid unnecessary distortion of material markets. Assessment of the support scheme shall for this purpose include impact on local and regional material producers, in particular producers of sawn wood as a result of competition for feedstock.*

Or. en

#### **Amendment 405**

**Marijana Petir, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß, Angélique Delahaye, Birgit Collin-Langen, Michel Dantin**

#### **Proposal for a directive Article 4 – paragraph 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

2. Support for electricity from renewable sources shall be designed so as to integrate electricity from renewable sources in the electricity market and ensure that renewable energy producers are responding to market price signals and maximise their market revenues. *Member States may foresee exemptions for small-scale installations, where Member States can demonstrate that the administrative cost of directly or indirectly selling produced electricity in the market would be disproportionate, as well as for demonstration projects.*

Or. en

#### **Amendment 406**

**Ismail Ertug, Tibor Szanyi**

#### **Proposal for a directive Article 4 – paragraph 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

**Amendment 407**

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

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 4 – paragraph 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**2a. Support schemes for electricity from biomass sources shall be designed to avoid unnecessary distortions of material markets.**

Or. xm

*Justification*

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

**Amendment 408**

**Marijana Petir, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß, Angélique Delahaye, Birgit Collin-Langen, Michel Dantin**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 4 – paragraph 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

3. Member States shall ensure that support for renewable electricity is granted

3. Member States shall ensure that support for renewable electricity is granted

*in an* open, transparent, competitive, non-discriminatory *and cost-effective manner*.

*through* open, transparent, competitive, non-discriminatory *tenders, except for small-scale installations, demonstration projects, and where Member States can demonstrate that tenders cannot be made competitive or would lead to a sub-optimal outcome, i.e. higher support levels or/and lower project realization rates*.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 409**

**Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Evžen Tošenovský**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 4 – paragraph 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

3. Member States shall ensure that support for renewable electricity is granted in an open, transparent, competitive, non-discriminatory and cost-effective manner.

*Amendment*

3. Member States shall ensure that support for renewable electricity is granted in an open, transparent, competitive, non-discriminatory, *technologically neutral* and cost-effective manner.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 410**

**Françoise Grossetête, Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin, Anne Sander**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 4 – paragraph 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

3. Member States shall ensure that support for renewable electricity is granted in an open, transparent, competitive, non-discriminatory and cost-effective manner.

*Amendment*

3. Member States shall ensure that support for renewable electricity is granted in an open, transparent, competitive, non-discriminatory and cost-effective manner. *This support can include technology-specific tender procedures.*

Or. en

**Amendment 411**

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

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 4 – paragraph 3 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**3a. Member States may apply technology specific support on the basis of one or several of the following justifications, which shall be duly substantiated:**

**(a) a long-term potential of a given technology;**

**(b) diversification of the energy mix;**

**(c) system integration costs;**

**(d) grid stability;**

**(e) environmental constraints.**

Or. en

**Amendment 412**

**Françoise Grossetête, Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin, Anne Sander**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 4 – paragraph 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**4. Member States shall assess the effectiveness of their support for electricity from renewable sources at least every four years. Decisions on the continuation or prolongation of support and design of new support shall be based on the results of the assessments.**

**deleted**

Or. fr

*Justification*

*This requirement constitutes an excessive administrative burden insofar as the effectiveness of*

*the support arrangements will already be analysed and transmitted in the context of the biannual reports on the implementation of the national climate energy plans provided for in the governance regulation and, where applicable, of State aid monitoring procedures.*

#### **Amendment 413**

**Marijana Petir, Peter Liese, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 4 – paragraph 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**4. Member States shall assess the effectiveness of their support for electricity from renewable sources at least every four years. Decisions on the continuation or prolongation of support and design of new support shall be based on the results of the assessments.**

**deleted**

Or. en

#### **Amendment 414**

**Kateřina Konečná**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 4 – paragraph 4 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*Climate and energy policies should support Union circular economy objectives.*

**Amendment 415**

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

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 4 – paragraph 4 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**4a. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, Member States shall ensure that no support scheme for energy from renewable sources is provided for municipal waste which does not comply with the separate collection obligations set out in the Directive 2008/98/EC.**

Or. xm

*Justification*

*Support schemes for renewable energy should not promote waste which does not comply with the waste hierarchy; in particular, no support should be given to mixed waste. The only support schemes should concern residual municipal waste, i.e. municipal waste that is collected separately and that can no longer be further recycled or recovered and which is solely designed to be disposed of.*

**Amendment 416**

**Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 4 – paragraph 4 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**4a. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, Member States shall ensure that no financial support is provided for the extraction of energy from incineration of municipal waste nor for co-incineration in cement kilns by 2021.**

Or. en



### *Justification*

*We should ensure that financial aid does not end up in supporting energy production practices that may have other environmental drawbacks. Furthermore, combustion processes do usually produce large quantity of energy per production unit compared with sustainable renewables. This could lead to a market distortion and undue larger financial support for burning processes.*

#### **Amendment 417** **Sirpa Pietikäinen**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**4a. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, Member States shall ensure that no financial support is provided for energy extraction from mixed incineration of municipal solid waste by 2021.**

Or. en

#### **Amendment 418** **Christofer Fjellner, Gunnar Hökmark**

#### **Proposal for a directive** **Article 5 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

1. Member States shall open support for electricity generated from renewable sources to generators located in other Member States under the conditions laid down in this Article.

1. Member States shall open support for electricity generated from renewable sources to generators located in other Member States **to which they are directly linked by interconnectors** under the conditions laid down in this Article.

Or. en

### *Justification*

*The opening up of a Member States support scheme should be dependent on the physical*

*possibility to export the electricity to that Member State.*

#### **Amendment 419**

**Françoise Grossetête, Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin, Anne Sander**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 5 – paragraph 1**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

1. Member States shall open support for electricity generated from renewable sources to generators located in other Member States under the conditions laid down in this Article.

##### *Amendment*

1. ***Following a cost-benefit analysis,*** Member States shall open support for electricity generated from renewable sources to generators located in other Member States under the conditions laid down in this Article.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 420**

**Nikolay Barekov**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 5 – paragraph 1**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

1. Member States ***shall*** open support for electricity generated from renewable sources to generators located in other Member States under the conditions laid down in this Article.

##### *Amendment*

1. Member States ***may*** open support for electricity generated from renewable sources to generators located in other Member States under the conditions laid down in this Article.

Or. en

##### *Justification*

*Introducing a mandatory cross-border opening of support schemes to installation located in other Member States does not necessarily represent a cost-effective solution. It furthermore leads to a market concentration in Member States where the highest returns can be obtained. Investors will be aiming for the most efficient and cheapest place of operation. Certain Member States, in particular those that are lagging behind in integrating renewable energies, would thus be disadvantaged. The necessary expansion of cross-border transmission of electricity linked to the obligatory opening of support schemes would lead to an increase in*

*transmission costs. As a result, additional support would be required, which would entail increased costs. Moreover, as the monitoring of the use of support schemes available for generators located in another country is not yet developed, the cross-border authority of National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs) would need to be clarified first.*

#### **Amendment 421**

**Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Evžen Tošenovský**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 5 – paragraph 1**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

1. Member States **shall** open support for electricity generated from renewable sources to generators located in other Member States under the conditions laid down in this Article.

##### *Amendment*

1. Member States **may** open support for electricity generated from renewable sources to generators located in other Member States under the conditions laid down in this Article.

Or. en

##### *Justification*

*Given big differences among Member States this provision should be voluntary.*

#### **Amendment 422**

**Jadwiga Wiśniewska**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 5 – paragraph 2**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

2. Member States shall ensure that support for **at least 10% of** the newly-supported capacity in each year between **2021 and 2025 and at least 15% of the newly-supported capacity in each year between 2026 and 2030 is open** to installations located **in other** Member States.

##### *Amendment*

2. Member States shall ensure that support for the newly-supported capacity in each year between **2026 and 2030 is open to installations located in other Member States. Member States may decide to open support** to installations located **only in** Member States **with which they are directly interconnected.**

Or. en

### *Justification*

*Considering the current stage of development of the EU electricity market participation of cross-border generating capacities in support schemes should not be mandatory, otherwise it may weaken the development of domestic renewable energy sources. We should take into account the technical capabilities for energy transmission, so that the eligibility for support should be open to these cross-border capacities that have the physical ability to feed in energy to the National Power System.*

#### **Amendment 423** **Nikolay Barekov**

#### **Proposal for a directive** **Article 5 – paragraph 2**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

2. Member States shall ***ensure that*** support for at least 10% of the newly-supported capacity in each year between 2021 and 2025 and at least 15% of the newly-supported capacity in each year between 2026 and 2030 ***is open*** to installations located in other Member States.

##### *Amendment*

2. Member States shall ***aim at opening*** support for at least 10% of the newly-supported capacity in each year between 2021 and 2025 and at least 15% of the newly-supported capacity in each year between 2026 and 2030 to installations located in other Member States.

Or. en

### *Justification*

*A 10% mandatory opening of support schemes to installation located in other Member States could lead to a concentration on those markets that deliver the highest returns. This in turn can lead to a lack of investments in some Member States, as the investors opt for the most cost-efficient place for operation. This will impact the ability of Member States to reach the targets set in their National Climate and Energy Plans, in particularly those Member States that need to catch up on their renewables integration, and hence delaying the attainment of the overall EU climate and energy goals. Moreover, a mandatory 10% opening could endanger the broad spectrum of renewables technologies, as the market would support the most mature and most profitable technologies. A new form of energy dependency on one renewables technology could occur, thus, the opening of support schemes to installations in other Member States should not be made obligatory.*

#### **Amendment 424** **Christofer Fjellner, Gunnar Hökmark**

**Proposal for a directive  
Article 5 – paragraph 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

2. Member States shall ensure that support for at least 10% of the newly-supported capacity in each year between 2021 and 2025 and at least 15% of the newly-supported capacity in each year between 2026 and 2030 is open to installations located in other Member States.

*Amendment*

2. Member States shall ensure that support for at least 10% of the newly-supported capacity in each year between 2021 and 2025 and at least 15% of the newly-supported capacity in each year between 2026 and 2030 is open to installations located in other Member States ***to which they are directly linked by interconnectors.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*The opening up of a Member States support scheme should be dependent on the physical possibility to export the electricity to that Member State.*

**Amendment 425  
Jadwiga Wiśniewska**

**Proposal for a directive  
Article 5 – paragraph 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

4. The Commission shall assess by 2025 the benefits ***on the cost-effective*** deployment of renewable electricity in the Union of provisions set out in this Article. ***On the basis of this assessment, the Commission may propose to increase the percentages set out in paragraph 2.***

*Amendment*

4. The Commission shall assess by 2025 the ***costs and*** benefits ***of the*** deployment of renewable electricity in the Union of provisions set out in this Article.

Or. en

**Amendment 426  
Annie Schreijer-Pierik**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 6 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Without prejudice to adaptations necessary to comply with State aid rules, Member States shall ensure that the level of, and the conditions attached to, the support granted to renewable energy projects are not revised in a way that negatively impacts the rights conferred thereunder and the economics of supported projects.

*Amendment*

Without prejudice to adaptations necessary to comply with State aid rules, Member States shall ensure that the level of, and the conditions attached to, the support granted to renewable energy projects are not revised in a way that negatively impacts the rights conferred thereunder and the economics of supported projects **and do not lead to market distortions for feedstocks used by other manufacturing sectors**.

Or. en

**Amendment 427**

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

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 6 – paragraph 1**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

***Without prejudice to adaptations necessary to comply with State aid rules,*** Member States shall ensure that the level of, and the conditions attached to, the support granted to renewable energy projects are not revised in a way that negatively impacts the rights conferred thereunder and the economics of supported projects.

*Amendment*

Member States shall ensure that the level of, and the conditions attached to, the support granted to renewable energy projects are not revised in a way that negatively impacts the rights conferred thereunder and the economics of supported projects.

Or. en

**Amendment 428**

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

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

Subject to the second subparagraph of Article 26 (1), biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels that do not fulfil the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria set out in Article 26(2) to (7) shall not be taken into account.

Subject to the second subparagraph of Article 26 (1), biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels that do not fulfil the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria set out in Article 26(2) to (8a) shall not be taken into account.

Or. en

*Justification*

*See wording of Article 26 para 8 a new - adaptation in Article 7 is a logical consequence*

**Amendment 429**

**Christofer Fjellner, Gunnar Hökmark**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

*deleted*

*Justification*

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

**Amendment 430**

**Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli**

**Proposal for a directive****Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4***Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels, if produced from food or feed crops, shall ***not be taken into account for the*** final consumption of energy in that Member State.

*Justification*

*A large scientific evidence has demonstrated biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels from food and feed crops offer few if any carbon savings and are not appropriate for use in the energy sector. The European Union should focus on those fuels and energy sources with low or not ILUC factor.*



## Amendment 431

Elisabeth Köstinger, Albert Deß, Peter Jahr, Herbert Dorfmann

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

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

Or. en

##### *Justification*

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

## Amendment 432

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution

##### *Amendment*

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution

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

from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State.

Or. en

### **Amendment 433**

**Michel Dantin, Anne Sander**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

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

*Justification*

*In order to ensure legal stability and reassure investors, the 2015 political agreement on the 7% threshold in the ILUC Directive should not be called into question.*

**Amendment 434**

**Seán Kelly, Francesc Gambús, Gunnar Hökmark, Elisabetta Gardini, Massimiliano Salini, Vladimir Urutchev, Krišjānis Kariņš**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

**Amendment 435**

**Andrzej Grzyb**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

*Justification*

*It is unjustified to propose the phasing out of biofuels which fully comply with both ILUC Directive and sustainability criteria set out in Article 26 of the Directive.*

**Amendment 436**

**Aldo Patriciello, Jerzy Buzek, Massimiliano Salini**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Member State. *This limit shall be reduced to 3,8% in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.*

Member State.

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*It is unjustified to propose the phasing out of biofuels which fully comply with both ILUC Directive and sustainability criteria set out in Article 26 of the Directive.*

#### **Amendment 437**

**Ismail Ertug**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall be reduced to **5 %** in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change, *in*

*accordance with annex VIII and Directive (EU) 2015/1513<sup>1a</sup>. Biofuels and bioliquids, if produced from food or feed crops, that cause more greenhouse gas emission than their fossil fuel equivalent, shall not be allowed to be included in the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources from 1 January 2025 onwards.*

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<sup>1a</sup> OJ L 239, 15.9.2015, p. 1-29

Or. en

#### *Justification*

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

#### **Amendment 438** **Seb Dance**

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

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels if produced from food or feed crops, shall be *0%* in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. *The contribution from food and feed crop-based biofuels and bioliquids produced from oil crops shall be reduced to 0% no later than 2021;*

*instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.*

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*The European Union should be moving away from first generation biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, or otherwise produced on agricultural land by 2020. Many scientific reports have shown that the carbon savings of first generation biofuels, biomass and bioliquids are negligible if not worse than conventional fuels, and should therefore not be encouraged in the energy sector. Furthermore, biodiesel has been shown to be the more damaging of the biofuels. Instead the EUs focus should now be on fuels that do not contribute to ILUC.*

#### **Amendment 439**

**Miroslav Mikolášik, Anna Záborská, Vladimír Maňka**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. Member States may set a lower limit for the contribution from biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

Or. en

## Amendment 440

Julie Girling

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. Member States may set a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

Or. en

## Amendment 441

Fredrick Federley

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

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



of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall be reduced to 3,8% in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall be reduced to 3,8% in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change. ***The limits set above shall exclude bio-fuels that fall under the definition set in Article 2(u) and has a GHG emissions savings calculated according to Article 28(1) of at least 70% by 2021 and 80% by 2030.***

Or. en

**Amendment 442**  
**Kateřina Konečná**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

account indirect land use change.

instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

Or. en

### *Justification*

*The EU should move beyond first generation biofuels, bio liquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops or other crops grown on productive agricultural land by 2030 at the very latest. Moreover, oil crop based biofuels should be phase-out as soon as possible and no later than 2020. An abundance of scientific evidence has demonstrated these biofuels, bio liquids and biomass fuels offer few if any carbon savings and are not appropriate for use in the energy sector.*

## **Amendment 443** **Merja Kyllönen**

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

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

#### *Amendment*

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall be reduced to 3,8% in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. ***The contribution from food and feed crop-based biofuels and bioliquids produced from oil crops, including palm oil, shall be reduced to 0% no later than 2021.*** Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking

into account indirect land use change.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 444**

**Nessa Childers**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall be reduced to **0%** in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. ***The contribution from food and feed crop-based biofuels and bioliquids produced from oil crops shall be reduced to 0% no later than 2025.*** Member States may set lower *limits* and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 445**

**Ulrike Müller, Marian Harkin**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall ***not include bio-fuels that either fall under the definition set out in Article 2(u) or have GHG emissions savings calculated according to Article 28(1) of at least 70% in 2021 or 80% in 2030 and are produced from feedstocks obtained according to Article 93 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013<sup>1a</sup>***

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<sup>1a</sup> OJ L347, 20.12.2013, p549-607

Or. en

**Amendment 446**

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

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

***From 1 January 2021***, for the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, ***Member States may set a limit for the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids produced from food or feed crops, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport in that Member State, in accordance with Article 3(1). Member States may set a lower limit and***

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

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

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*Member States should be allowed to set a limit for the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids produced from food or feed crops within an EU level framework. Also, they should be allowed to set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, and to take into account the ILUC effect. Phasing out of the first generation of biofuels does not send a good signal to investors in advanced biofuels. Limiting the percentage of biofuels thus fosters the use of fossil fuels.*

#### **Amendment 447**

**Pilar Ayuso, Pilar del Castillo Vera**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

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

contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

change.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 448**

**Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Carolina Punset**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

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

Or. en

#### **Amendment 449**

**Birgit Collin-Langen, Albert Deß, Werner Langen, Peter Jahr, Angelika Niebler, Norbert Lins**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from *cereals and other starch-rich* crops, *sugar plants, oil plants and plants grown as main crops primarily for energy purposes on agricultural land*, shall be no more than 7 % of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

Or. de

*Justification*

*Biofuels already make a substantial contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Reducing the limit would act as a clear deterrent to planned investments in the biofuels sector.*

**Amendment 450**

**Jo Leinen, Massimo Paolucci, Damiano Zoffoli, Tiemo Wölken, Daciana Octavia Sârbu**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall be reduced to 3,8% in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. ***Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.***

of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall be reduced to 3,8% in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. ***This limit shall be reduced to 0% in 2030 for food or feed crops with estimated Indirect Land Use Change emissions higher than a mean value of 15 gCO<sub>2</sub>eq/MJ according to part A of Annex VIII following the trajectory set out in the part A a of Annex X.***

Or. en

#### **Amendment 451**

**Matteo Salvini, Angelo Ciocca, Lorenzo Fontana**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall be reduced to **4.5%** in 2030. Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

Or. en



## *Justification*

*Introduction of a proportionality criterion.*

### **Amendment 452**

**György Hölvényi**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, ***Member State's may decide that*** the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, ***may utilize*** no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. Member States may set ***any*** limit ***within own competency*** and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

Or. en

## *Justification*

*Conventional biofuels have a significant role in increasing the added value from agricultural (surplus) commodities. It is also concerning that the recast directive does not include any triggering requirement for the promotion of conventional biofuels after 2020. It is predictable that without setting any requirement, the economic operators will not be interested in the use of conventional biofuels.*

### **Amendment 453**

**Bart Staes, Martin Häusling, Davor Škrlec, Michèle Rivasi, Keith Taylor, Benedek Jávor**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

*Justification*

*Given the large body of evidence regarding the significant negative impacts associated with displacing land for transport fuel production, the EU should phase out all policy incentives for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, or other crops grown on productive agricultural land, at the latest by 2030.*

**Amendment 454**  
**Sirpa Pietikäinen**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution

*Amendment*

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution

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

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

Or. en

#### **Amendment 455**

**Jytte Guteland, Olle Ludvigsson, Pavel Poc**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, ***excluding low indirect land-use change-risk biofuels as defined in Article 2 (u) and pure or high-blend biofuels used in dedicated vehicles,*** shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. This limit shall be reduced to 3,8% in 2030 following the trajectory set out in part A of Annex X. Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops.

### *Justification*

*Conventional biofuels should not be phased out when proven to be sustainable and have good carbon reduction capacity, including low ILUC. In case it can be demonstrated that such emissions are low or reduced as is the case for low-ILUC crops as defined in article 2(u) they should be excluded from the cap. Moreover, in order to decarbonise the European transport sector, not only low blends but also high blend and pure biofuels are required and should be promoted, thus also these fuels should be excluded from the cap.*

### **Amendment 456**

**Miriam Dalli, Carlos Zorrinho, Tibor Szanyi, Elena Gentile, Jean-Paul Denanot**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

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

### **Amendment 457**

**Gilles Pargneaux**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 – a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***Both the gradual reduction to 3.8% in 2030 and the possibility for Member States to set lower limits shall not apply to biofuels produced from feedstock with substantial protein amount and which provide for by-products with significant protein content. For the latter, Member States shall be entitled to implement incentive measures to favour their use, for example by setting a specific obligation of incorporation within the limit of 7%, or beyond that limit pending the effective availability of advanced biofuels.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*A gradual decrease of all conventional biofuels as foreseen in the Proposal for a Directive would be highly prejudicial for the European Union (EU), given that some of these biofuels contribute to general interest objectives. Studies indeed show that some first generation biofuels (notably produced from rapeseed or sunflower) enhance EU independence as they are produced from feedstock with substantial protein amount and which provide for by-products with significant protein content. Biofuels also favour the utilisation of local energy sources given that 60% of the biodiesel consumed in the EU is produced using domestic feedstock (primarily rapeseed), thereby guaranteeing additional incomes for EU farmers. In addition, it is worth noting that rapeseed as a break crop provides environmental benefits by controlling the diseases, thus reducing the use of treatments and as well as providing a preceding effect in the rotation bringing higher yields for the following crops (wheat).*

**Amendment 458**

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

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***The limit set out in Article 3(1), and any limits set by Member States pursuant to the fourth subparagraph shall not apply***

*to highly sustainable crop based biofuels.*

Or. en

*Justification*

*The limit on crop-based biofuels should not apply to crop-based biofuels achieving the GHG emissions savings criteria and produced from feedstock that is produced in accordance with the Common Agricultural Policy's cross compliance criteria, generating valuable co-products.*

**Amendment 459**

**Julie Girling**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***The limit laid down in subparagraph 4 shall not apply to highly sustainable crop-based biofuels or the feedstock listed in Annex IX.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*In keeping with global and EU climate commitments, the GHG emissions performance should be the principal factor in regulating which biofuels may be used for the decarbonisation of the transport sector, rather than focusing on feedstock. High performing crop-based biofuels which can achieve at least 70% GHG emissions savings and produced in accordance with CAP cross compliance criteria should not count towards the cap and should be entitled to contribute to the low emissions fuels blending obligation.*

**Amendment 460**

**Gilles Pargneaux**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***Under no circumstances shall biofuels produced from palm which directly or indirectly drives deforestation be taken into account for the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*A gradual decrease of all conventional biofuels as foreseen in the Proposal for a Directive would be highly prejudicial for the European Union (EU), given that some of these biofuels contribute to general interest objectives. Studies indeed show that some first generation biofuels (notably produced from rapeseed or sunflower) enhance EU independence as they are produced from feedstock with substantial protein amount and which provide for by-products with significant protein content. Biofuels also favour the utilisation of local energy sources given that 60% of the biodiesel consumed in the EU is produced using domestic feedstock (primarily rapeseed), thereby guaranteeing additional incomes for EU farmers. In addition, it is worth noting that rapeseed as a break crop provides environmental benefits by controlling the diseases, thus reducing the use of treatments and as well as providing a preceding effect in the rotation bringing higher yields for the following crops (wheat).*

#### **Amendment 461**

**Miroslav Mikolášik**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 4 – point b a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(ba) For promoting the gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources in transport, Member States may set higher national mandates in the transport sector by authorising the use of sustainable biofuels, biomass fuels and renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuel of non-biological origin consumed in the transport sectors produced from feedstocks not included in Annex IX.***

Or. en

### *Justification*

*The strict binding greenhouse gas reduction targets in the burden sharing sector and the higher ambitions of a number of Member States in terms of the use of biofuels by 2030 could lead these Member States to foresee additional national targets that could be fulfilled only if the Directive does not prevent them from authorising the use of biofuels made also from raw materials not listed in annex IX of the Directive. The text should make it clear that this is possible, with the conditions that these biofuels fulfil the sustainability criteria of the Directive and that the 7% cap level on first generation biofuels is not exceeded.*

#### **Amendment 462**

**Merja Kyllönen**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

### *Justification*

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

#### **Amendment 463**

**Anneli Jäätteenmäki, Hannu Takkula**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

**Article 7 – paragraph 4 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***4a. In order to promote the gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources in transport, Member States may***



*apply national support schemes promoting the use of sustainable biofuels, biomass fuels, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin regardless of whether they are produced from feedstocks listed in Annex IX or from other feedstocks, which are not food or feed crops.*

Or. en

### *Justification*

*In July 2016, The European Commission proposed binding national greenhouse gas emission reduction targets in the non-ETS sector. Ambitious reduction targets may create for some Member States the need to introduce very high renewable energy obligations or other measures to promote sustainable biofuels in order to reach their non-ETS emissions reduction targets. Biofuels based solely on Annex IX feedstocks cannot cover this demand.*

#### **Amendment 464**

**Marijana Petir, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

**Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

*deleted*

*compared to fossil fuels, and not creating risk of negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity.*

Or. en

*Justification*

*The modification of annex IX should be a competence of the EP and the Council and not the European Commission. Also, changing rules and impeding a level playing field could send a negative message to investors. Lessons should be learned from the experience with the existing legislation in achieving 2020 EU RES targets in the transport sector.*

**Amendment 465**

**Christofer Fjellner, Gunnar Hökmark**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

*deleted*

Or. en

## *Justification*

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

### **Amendment 466**

**Pilar Ayuso, Pilar del Castillo Vera**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

*deleted*

Or. en

### **Amendment 467**

**Merja Kyllönen**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX. Each delegated act shall be based on an analysis of the latest scientific and technical progress ***and market developments***, taking due account of the principles of the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC ***and the cascading use principle***, in compliance with the Union sustainability criteria, supporting the conclusion that the feedstock in question does not create an additional demand for land and promoting the use of wastes and residues, while avoiding significant distortive effects on markets for (by-)products, wastes or residues, delivering substantial greenhouse gas emission savings compared to fossil fuels, ***taking into account displacement effects of other uses of the feedstocks concerned***, and not creating risk of negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity. ***If the feedstock concerned is used for higher-value non-energy products, is limited in availability and/or cannot be substituted by other feedstocks, it should not be incentivised for direct energy use.***

Or. en

**Amendment 468**  
**Seb Dance**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article

*Amendment*

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article

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

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

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*Based on the latest scientific analysis and conclusions, the Commission should be empowered to both add and remove feedstocks from Annex IX that do not comply with the objectives of this Directive.*

#### **Amendment 469** **Paul Brannen**

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

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add **feedstocks, but not to remove them**. Each

##### *Amendment*

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add **or remove feedstocks**. Each delegated act

delegated act shall be based on an analysis of the latest scientific and technical progress, taking due account of the principles of the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC, in compliance with the Union sustainability criteria, supporting the conclusion that the feedstock in question does not create an additional demand for land and promoting the use of wastes and residues, while avoiding *significant* distortive effects on markets for (by-)products, wastes or residues, delivering substantial greenhouse gas emission savings compared to fossil fuels, and not creating risk of negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity.

shall be based on an analysis of the latest scientific and technical progress, taking due account of the principles of the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC *and the principle of cascading use*, in compliance with the Union sustainability criteria, supporting *or contradicting* the conclusion that the feedstock in question does not create an additional demand for land and promoting the use of wastes and residues, while avoiding distortive effects on markets for (by-)products, wastes or residues, delivering substantial greenhouse gas emission savings compared to fossil fuels *based on a life cycle assessment of emissions including emissions from the land sector and possible displacement effects*, and not creating risk of negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity.

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*The Commission should be empowered to remove types of feedstock from Annex IX that no longer advance the objectives of this Directive, following an analysis based on the latest scientific and technical progress that would allow higher added value use for feedstock for which it was not considered before. In such case the energy use should be replaced by material use in order not to jeopardize other ecosystem services and the respective feedstock could be removed from the Annex IX.*

#### **Amendment 470**

**Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add feedstocks, *but not to remove them*. Each

##### *Amendment*

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add *or remove* feedstocks *and to assess the*

delegated act shall be based on an analysis of the latest scientific and technical progress, taking due account of the principles of the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC, in compliance with the Union sustainability criteria, supporting the conclusion that the feedstock in question does not create an additional demand for land and promoting the use of wastes and residues, while avoiding significant distortive effects on markets for (by-)products, wastes or residues, delivering substantial greenhouse gas emission savings compared to fossil fuels, and not creating risk of negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity.

*emissions caused by the displacement of their use.* Each delegated act shall be based on an analysis of the latest scientific and technical progress, taking due account of the principles of the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC, *the principle of cascading use of biomass*, in compliance with the Union sustainability criteria, supporting the conclusion that the feedstock in question does not create an additional demand for land and promoting the use of wastes and residues, while avoiding significant distortive effects on markets for (by-)products, wastes or residues, delivering substantial greenhouse gas emission savings compared to fossil fuels, and not creating risk of negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 471**

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

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX *in order to add feedstocks, but not to remove them*. Each delegated act shall be based on an analysis of the latest scientific and technical progress, taking due account of the principles of the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC, in compliance with the Union sustainability criteria, supporting the conclusion that the feedstock in question does not create an additional demand for land and promoting the use of wastes and residues, while avoiding significant distortive effects on

##### *Amendment*

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX. Each delegated act shall be based on an analysis of the latest scientific and technical progress, taking due account of the principles of the *circular economy, the* waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC, in compliance with the Union sustainability criteria, supporting the conclusion that the feedstock in question does not create an additional demand for land and promoting the use of wastes and residues, while avoiding significant distortive effects on markets for (by-)products, wastes or

markets for (by-)products, wastes or residues, delivering substantial greenhouse gas emission savings compared to fossil fuels, and not creating risk of negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity.

residues, delivering substantial greenhouse gas emission savings compared to fossil fuels ***based on a lifecycle assessment of emissions***, and not creating risk of negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 472**

**Jo Leinen, Miriam Dalli, Massimo Paolucci, Christine Revault D’Allonnes Bonnefoy, Nessa Childers, Damiano Zoffoli, Tiemo Wölken, Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

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

Or. en



### **Amendment 473**

**Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy, Catherine Bearder, Carolina Punset**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

### **Amendment 474**

**Christofer Fjellner, Gunnar Hökmark**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

***Every 2 years, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add feedstocks, in line with the principles set out in this paragraph. The first evaluation shall be carried out no later***

*Amendment*

***deleted***

*than 6 months after [date of entry into force of this Directive]. If appropriate, the Commission shall adopt delegated acts to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add feedstocks, but not to remove them.*

Or. en

*Justification*

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

**Amendment 475**

**Marijana Petir, Peter Jahr, Albert Deß**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

*deleted*

Or. en

*Justification*

*The modification of annex IX should be a competence of the EP and the Council and not the European Commission. Also, changing rules and impeding a level playing field could send a negative message to investors. Lessons should be learned from the experience with the*

existing legislation in achieving 2020 EU RES targets in the transport sector.

#### **Amendment 476**

**Pilar Ayuso, Pilar del Castillo Vera**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

*deleted*

Or. en

#### **Amendment 477**

**Jo Leinen, Miriam Dalli, Seb Dance, Massimo Paolucci, Christine Revault D’Allonnes Bonnefoy, Nessa Childers, Tiemo Wölken, Damiano Zoffoli, Tibor Szanyi, Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

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

B of Annex IX in order to add feedstocks, **but not** to remove them.

B of Annex IX in order to add feedstocks **or** to remove them.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 478**

**Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano, David Borrelli**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 3**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

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

Or. en

#### **Amendment 479**

**Paul Brannen**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 3**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

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

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

amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add *or* remove *feedstocks*.

Or. en

## **Amendment 480**

**Merja Kyllönen**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 3**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

##### *Amendment*

Every 2 years, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX, in line with the principles set out in this paragraph. The first evaluation shall be carried out no later than 6 months after [date of entry into force of this Directive]. If appropriate, the Commission shall adopt delegated acts to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX. *Biofuels made from feedstocks that have been removed by the Commission from the Annex IX list and that are used in existing installations prior to [the date of entry into force of this Directive] may be counted to national targets until 2025 provided that their capacity is not increased through new investments after the removal of the feedstock of the Annex IX.*

Or. en

## **Amendment 481**

**Nils Torvalds, Frédérique Ries, Petri Sarvamaa**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 3**

##### *Text proposed by the Commission*

Every 2 years, the Commission shall carry

##### *Amendment*

Every 2 years, the Commission shall carry

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

out an evaluation of the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX, in line with the principles set out in this paragraph. The first evaluation shall be carried out no later than 6 months after [date of entry into force of this Directive]. If appropriate, the Commission shall adopt delegated acts to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX. ***Biofuels made from feedstocks that have been determined by competent national authorities to be waste, residues or other material for the production of advanced biofuels and that are used in existing installations on [the date of entry into force of this Directive], may, for the installations concerned, continue to be counted towards the national target until 2030.***

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*For a technology-neutral and future-oriented framework, the Commission should be given the power to amend Annex IX. However, for the period up to 2030 any amendment should take into account investments already made.*

#### **Amendment 482**

**Ulrike Müller, Marian Harkin**

#### **Proposal for a directive**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***The contribution of transport fuels from feedstocks that drive deforestation or peatland conversation and their derivatives to the share of renewables in transport should be limited to a maximum of 1 % of the final consumption of energy in transport until global deforestation and peatland conversation is halted. Such limit may be amended on the basis of a report by the European Commission once correspondent effective prevention***

*policies are put in place.*

Or. en

**Amendment 483**

**Jo Leinen, Miriam Dalli, Massimo Paolucci, Christine Revault D’Allonnes Bonnefoy, Tiemo Wölken, Nessa Childers, Damiano Zoffoli, Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Simona Bonafè, Nicola Caputo**

**Proposal for a directive**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*When a feedstock is removed from the list in Annex IX, installations producing advanced biofuels from that feedstock shall be permitted to use it for five years after the entry into force of the delegated act removing the feedstock from Annex IX, provided it is an advanced biofuel according to Article 2 of this Directive.*

Or. en

*Justification*

*While the Commission should be permitted to propose to remove a feedstock from Annex IX, operators should have the possibility to adjust their production process within a transition period to safeguard investments to a certain extent.*

**Amendment 484**

**Seán Kelly, Francesc Gambús, Vladimir Urutchev, Krišjānis Kariņš**

**Proposal for a directive**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*The limit set out in the fourth subparagraph of paragraph 1 shall not apply to ‘highly sustainable crop based biofuels’ as well as to feedstocks listed in Annex IX.*

**Amendment 485**

**Nils Torvalds, Frédérique Ries, Morten Helveg Petersen, Petri Sarvamaa**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 7 – paragraph 5 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**5a. When setting policies for the promotion of production of the production of fuels from feedstocks listed in Annex IX, Member States shall ensure that the waste hierarchy as established in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC is complied with, including its provisions regarding life cycle thinking on the overall impacts of the generation and management of different waste streams.**

Or. en

*Justification*

*Restoring wording from (EU) 2015/1513 Article 2*

**Amendment 486**

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

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 8 – paragraph 1 – point a**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(a) deducted from the amount of energy from renewable sources that is taken into account in measuring the **renewable energy share** of the Member State making the transfer for the purposes of this Directive; and

(a) deducted from the amount of energy from renewable sources that is taken into account in measuring the **compliance with the national target** of the Member State making the transfer for the purposes of this Directive; and



**Amendment 487**

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

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 8 – paragraph 1 – point b**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(b) added to the amount of energy from renewable sources that is taken into account in measuring *the renewable energy share of* Member State accepting the transfer for the purposes of this Directive .

*Amendment*

(b) added to the amount of energy from renewable sources that is taken into account in measuring *compliance with the national target of the* Member State accepting the transfer for the purposes of this Directive .

**Amendment 488**

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

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 9 – paragraph 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

*deleted*