



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2009 - 2014

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

2011/0172(COD)

16.11.2011

AMENDMENTS 120 - 244

Draft report
Claude Turmes
(PE472.358v01-00)

Proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy efficiency and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC

Proposal for a directive
(COM(2011)0370 – C7-0168/2011 – 2011/0172(COD))

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PE475.873v01-00

EN

United in diversity

EN

Amendment 120
Gunnar Hökmark

Proposal for a directive

–

Proposal for rejection

The European Parliament rejects the
Commission proposal.

Or. en

Amendment 121
Herbert Reul

Draft legislative resolution
Citation 4

Draft legislative resolution

– having regard to the reasoned opinion(s) submitted, within the framework of the Protocol (No 2) on the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, by [name(s) of the chamber(s)/parliaments(s)], **asserting that the draft legislative act does not comply** with the principle of subsidiarity,

Amendment

having regard to the reasoned opinion(s) submitted, within the framework of the Protocol (No 2) on the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, by [name(s) of the chamber(s)/parliaments(s)], **expressing strong doubts as to whether** the legislative act **complies** with the principle of subsidiarity,

Or. de

Justification

Account should be taken of the reasoned opinions of the national parliaments, and this fact should also be publicised.

Amendment 122
Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive
Citation 3

Text proposed by the Commission

– After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Amendment

– After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments ***and after taking account of the concerns – some of them strong – expressed in the reasoned opinions regarding compliance with the proportionality and subsidiarity principles,***

Or. de

Amendment 123
Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The Union is facing ***unprecedented*** challenges ***resulting from increased dependence on energy imports and scarce energy resources, and the need to limit climate change and to overcome the economic crisis.*** Energy efficiency is a valuable means to address these challenges. ***It improves the Union's security of supply by reducing primary energy consumption and decreasing energy imports. It helps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a cost-effective way and thereby to mitigate climate change.*** Shifting to a more energy-efficient economy should also accelerate the spread of innovative technological solutions and improve the competitiveness of industry in the Union, boosting economic growth and creating high quality jobs in several sectors related to energy efficiency.

Amendment

(1) The Union is facing ***major*** challenges ***arising at least partly from the strong scepticism which is felt towards shale gas, the refusal to import oil products derived from oil sands and the move away from using domestically mined coal and the resultant increased dependence on energy imports from insecure third countries and dwindling energy resources.*** Energy efficiency is ***one among several*** valuable means to address these challenges, ***as it can decouple economic growth and the rise in energy demand.*** Shifting to a more energy-efficient economy should also accelerate the spread of innovative technological solutions ***without favouring individual producers or suppliers*** and improve the competitiveness of industry in the Union, boosting economic growth and creating high quality jobs in several sectors related to energy efficiency.

Or. de

Amendment 124

Kathleen Van Brempt, Judith A. Merkies, Britta Thomsen, Anni Podimata

Proposal for a directive

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The Union is facing unprecedented challenges resulting from increased dependence on energy imports and scarce energy resources, and the need to limit climate change and to overcome the economic crisis. Energy efficiency is a valuable means to address these challenges. It improves the Union's security of supply by reducing primary energy consumption and decreasing energy imports. It helps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a cost-effective way and thereby to mitigate climate change. Shifting to a more energy-efficient economy should also accelerate the spread of innovative technological solutions and improve the competitiveness of industry in the Union, boosting economic growth and creating high quality jobs in several sectors related to energy efficiency.

Amendment

(1) The Union is facing unprecedented challenges resulting from increased dependence on energy imports and scarce energy resources, and the need to limit climate change and to overcome the economic crisis. Energy efficiency is a valuable means to address these challenges. It improves the Union's security of supply by reducing primary energy consumption and decreasing energy imports. It helps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a cost-effective way and thereby to mitigate climate change. ***It is a crucial instrument for keeping energy affordable for all consumers and in the fight against energy poverty.*** Shifting to a more energy-efficient economy should also accelerate the spread of innovative technological solutions and improve the competitiveness of industry in the Union, boosting economic growth and creating high quality jobs in several sectors related to energy efficiency.

Or. en

Amendment 125

Krišjānis Kariņš, Bendt Bendtsen, Alejo Vidal-Quadras

Proposal for a directive

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The Union is facing unprecedented challenges resulting from increased

Amendment

(1) The Union is facing unprecedented challenges resulting from increased

dependence on energy imports and scarce energy resources, and the need to limit climate change and to overcome the economic crisis. Energy efficiency is a valuable means to address these challenges. It improves the Union's security of supply by reducing primary energy consumption and decreasing energy imports. It helps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a cost-effective way and thereby to mitigate climate change. Shifting to a more energy-efficient economy should also accelerate the spread of innovative technological solutions and improve the competitiveness of industry in the Union, boosting economic growth and creating high quality jobs in several sectors related to energy efficiency.

dependence on energy imports and scarce energy resources, and the need to limit climate change and to overcome the economic crisis. Energy efficiency is a valuable means to address these challenges ***without hampering economic activity***. It improves the Union's security of supply by reducing primary energy consumption and decreasing energy imports. It helps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a cost-effective way and thereby to mitigate climate change. Shifting to a more energy-efficient economy should also accelerate the spread of innovative technological solutions and improve the competitiveness of industry in the Union, boosting economic growth and creating high quality jobs in several sectors related to energy efficiency.

Or. en

Amendment 126
Robert Goebbels

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) The attainment of these objectives must take into account the Union's international competitiveness. Efficiency of implementation is an absolute necessity. The bureaucracy involved, both for the public administration and for private industry, must be kept to a minimum. Particularly at times when public budgets are tight, costs must remain sustainable in the long term. Deindustrialisation of the Union must be prevented, if necessary by taxing imports from third countries whose undertakings are subject to inadequate requirements to save energy and achieve energy efficiency. The requirements of this

Directive must not result in growing energy poverty for people in the Union.

Or. de

Justification

The aims of this Directive can ultimately only be attained if the EU's international competitiveness is preserved, and the initial costs, including those arising from bureaucracy, remain affordable for States, industry and members of the public.

Amendment 127

Markus Pieper, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Romana Jordan Cizelj, Lena Kolarska-Bobińska, Vladimir Urutchev, Bogdan Kazimierz Marcinkiewicz, Paul Rübig, Werner Langen, Ioannis A. Tsoukalas, Jan Březina, Krišjānis Kariņš, Holger Krahmer

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 8 and 9 March 2007 emphasized the need to increase energy efficiency in the Union to achieve the objective of saving 20% of the Union's primary energy consumption by 2020 compared to projections. This amounts to a reduction of the Union's primary energy consumption of 368 Mtoe in 2020.

Amendment

(2) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 8 and 9 March 2007 emphasized the need to increase energy efficiency in the Union to achieve the objective of saving 20% of the Union's primary energy consumption by 2020 compared to projections. This amounts to a reduction of the Union's primary energy consumption of 368 Mtoe in 2020 ***or to an improvement of the Union's energy intensity to 104 tonnes of oil equivalent per million euro gross domestic product expressed in 2005 prices. This Directive represents, in combination with a number of existing legislative measures (such as the emissions trading scheme, the Renewable Energy Directive, the Ecodesign Directive, etc), an important instrument to achieve the objective.***

Or. en

Amendment 128
Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 8 and 9 March 2007 emphasized the need to increase energy efficiency in the Union to achieve the objective of saving 20% of the Union's primary energy consumption by 2020 compared to projections. ***This amounts to*** a reduction of the Union's primary energy consumption of 368 Mtoe in 2020.

Amendment

(2) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 8 and 9 March 2007 emphasized the need to increase energy efficiency in the Union to achieve the objective of saving 20% of the Union's primary energy consumption by 2020 compared to projections. A reduction of the Union's primary energy consumption ***by 20% by 2020 amounts to an absolute reduction of primary energy consumption*** of 368 Mtoe in 2020 ***or an energy intensity of 104 Toe per million euros of GDP to be attained, which in turn would be equivalent to a 37% increase in energy efficiency.***

Or. de

Amendment 129
Adam Gierek

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 8 and 9 March 2007 emphasized the need to increase energy efficiency in the Union to achieve the objective ***of saving 20% of*** the Union's primary energy consumption by 2020 compared to projections. This ***amounts to*** a reduction ***of the Union's*** primary energy consumption of 368 Mtoe in 2020.

Amendment

(2) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 8 and 9 March 2007 emphasized the need to increase energy efficiency in the Union ***by 20%*** to achieve the ***maximum saving objective for*** the Union's primary energy consumption by 2020 compared to projections. This ***could mean a total reduction in the*** primary energy consumption ***of the Union as a whole*** of 368 Mtoe in 2020, ***but the diversity of specific energy consumption in the Member States must also be taken***

into account; the diversification of the energy mix in the Member States is also important.

Or. pl

Justification

The need to reduce energy consumption in the EU by 20% cannot mean a proportional reduction by this amount in all Member States; in some it may be more, in others less.

Amendment 130

Daniel Caspary

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 8 and 9 March 2007 emphasized the need to increase energy efficiency in the Union to achieve the objective of saving 20% of the Union's primary energy consumption by 2020 compared to projections. This amounts to a reduction of the Union's primary energy consumption of 368 Mtoe in 2020¹.

¹ Projections made in 2007 showed a primary energy consumption in 2020 of 1842 Mtoe. A 20% reduction results in 1474 Mtoe in 2020, i.e. a reduction of 368 Mtoe as compared to projections.

Amendment

(2) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 8 and 9 March 2007 emphasized the need to increase energy efficiency in the Union, ***which, together with other measures (including the ETS, increased use of renewable energies, ecodesign), is intended*** to achieve the objective of saving 20% of the Union's primary energy consumption by 2020 compared to projections. This amounts to a reduction of the Union's primary energy consumption of 368 Mtoe in 2020. ***This target should be adjusted in accordance with economic trends.***¹

¹ Projections made in 2007 showed a primary energy consumption in 2020 of 1842 Mtoe. A 20% reduction results in 1474 Mtoe in 2020, i.e. a reduction of 368 Mtoe as compared to projections. ***This would correspond to an energy intensity objective of 104 Mtoe primary energy/million euros.***

Or. de

Amendment 131
Robert Goebbels

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 8 and 9 March 2007 emphasized the need to increase energy efficiency in the Union to achieve the objective of saving 20% of the Union's primary energy consumption by 2020 compared to projections. ***This amounts*** to a reduction of the Union's primary energy consumption of 368 Mtoe in 2020.

Amendment

(2) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 8 and 9 March 2007 emphasized the need to increase energy efficiency in the Union to achieve the objective of saving 20% of the Union's primary energy consumption by 2020 compared to projections. ***Even if the Council decided not to adopt an absolute, binding objective, this would amount*** to a reduction of the Union's primary energy consumption of 368 Mtoe in 2020.

Or. de

Amendment 132
Fiona Hall

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 8 and 9 March 2007 emphasized the need to increase energy efficiency in the Union to achieve the objective of saving 20% of the Union's primary energy consumption by 2020 compared to projections. This amounts to a reduction of the Union's primary energy consumption of 368 Mtoe in 2020.

Amendment

(2) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 8 and 9 March 2007 emphasized the need to increase energy efficiency in the Union to achieve the objective of saving 20% of the Union's primary energy consumption by 2020 compared to projections. This amounts to a reduction of the Union's primary energy consumption of 368 Mtoe in 2020 ***and to a total primary energy consumption in the Union of 1474 Mtoe in 2020.***

Or. en

Amendment 133
Vicky Ford

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2 a) For the purposes of calculating energy efficiency savings, it is noted that the EU 20% target, projected to be equivalent to 368 million tons of oil equivalent energy savings, could also be expressed as an energy intensity of 104 toe per million euro GDP (€2005) in 2020. This could be broken down as follows: 139 toe consumed in industry per M€ value added by industry in 2020 (compared to 160 in 2009) and 269 Mtoe of energy savings in the remaining sectors.

Or. en

Justification

Information provided by the European Commission.

Amendment 134
Daniel Caspary

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) This amounts to a 37% increase in the efficiency of energy productivity in relation to 2005.

Or. de

Amendment 135
Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 17 June 2010 confirmed the energy efficiency target as one of the headline targets of the Union's new strategy for jobs and smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (Europe 2020 Strategy). Under this process and in order to implement this objective at national level, Member States are required to set national targets in close dialogue with the Commission and to indicate, in their National Reform Programmes, how they intend to achieve them.

Amendment

(3) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 17 June 2010 confirmed the energy efficiency target as one of the headline targets of the Union's new strategy for jobs and smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (Europe 2020 Strategy). Under this process and in order to implement this objective at national level, Member States are required to set national targets in close dialogue with the Commission and to indicate, in their National Reform Programmes, how they intend to achieve them. ***The Commission must ensure that, in attaining the objectives, disparities in energy efficiency among the EU Member States are reduced, rather than letting individual Member States act as lone pioneers, thus further accentuating disparities within the EU.***

Or. de

Amendment 136
Adam Gierek

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 17 June 2010 confirmed the energy efficiency target as one of the headline targets of the Union's new strategy for jobs and smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (Europe 2020 Strategy). Under this process and in

Amendment

(3) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 17 June 2010 confirmed the ***real*** energy efficiency target ***based on unit indicators, e.g. per capita,*** as one of the headline targets of the Union's new strategy for jobs and smart, sustainable and inclusive growth ***driven by***

order to implement this objective at national level, Member States are required to set national targets in close dialogue with the Commission and to indicate, in their National Reform Programmes, how they intend to achieve them.

innovation (Europe 2020 Strategy).. Under this process and in order to implement this objective at national level, Member States are required to set national **sectoral** targets in close dialogue with the Commission and to indicate, in their National Reform Programmes, how they intend to achieve them.

Or. pl

Justification

Sustainable efficiency growth can only come from implementing innovative technologies, not from mechanically restricting energy consumption.

Amendment 137

Kathleen Van Brempt, Judith A. Merkies, Britta Thomsen, Anni Podimata

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) The energy efficiency targets can best be reached by involving as many parties as possible, public as well as private. This will induce a high leverage effect, create jobs and contribute to greener growth on the path to the creation of a competitive and sustainable Europe.

Or. en

Amendment 138

Daniel Caspary

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4) The Commission Communication on

(4) The Commission Communication on

Energy 2020 *places* energy efficiency *at the core* of the EU energy strategy for 2020 and outlines the need for a new energy efficiency strategy that will enable all Member States to decouple energy use from economic growth.

Energy 2020 *indicates that* energy efficiency *is one of the priorities* of the EU energy strategy for 2020 and outlines the need for a new energy efficiency strategy that will enable all Member States to decouple energy use from economic growth.

Or. de

Amendment 139
Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In its Resolution of 15 December 2010 on the Revision of the Energy Efficiency Action Plan, the European Parliament called on the Commission to include in its revised Energy Efficiency Action Plan measures to close the gap to reach the overall EU energy efficiency objective in 2020.

Amendment

(5) In its Resolution of 15 December 2010 on the Revision of the Energy Efficiency Action Plan, the European Parliament called on the Commission to include in its revised Energy Efficiency Action Plan measures to close the *assumed* gap to reach the overall EU energy efficiency objective in 2020. *More recent data and information show that the gap is considerably smaller than was assumed even as recently as mid-2011.*

Or. de

Amendment 140
Daniel Caspary

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In its Resolution of 15 December 2010 on the Revision of the Energy Efficiency Action Plan, the European Parliament called on the Commission to include in its

Amendment

(5) In its Resolution of 15 December 2010 on the Revision of the Energy Efficiency Action Plan, the European Parliament called on the Commission to include in its

revised Energy Efficiency Action Plan measures to close the gap to reach the overall EU energy efficiency objective in 2020.

revised Energy Efficiency Action Plan measures to close the gap to reach the overall EU energy efficiency objective in 2020; ***this gap is currently around 204 Mtoe of the 368 Mtoe savings sought.***

Or. de

Amendment 141

Marita Ulvskog

Proposal for a directive

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In its Resolution of 15 December 2010 on the Revision of the Energy Efficiency Action Plan, the European Parliament called on the Commission to include in its revised Energy Efficiency Action Plan measures to close the gap to reach the overall EU energy ***efficiency*** objective in 2020.

Amendment

(5) In its Resolution of 15 December 2010 on the Revision of the Energy Efficiency Action Plan, the European Parliament called on the Commission to include in its revised Energy Efficiency Action Plan ***a binding energy efficiency target, alongside*** measures to close the gap to reach the overall EU energy ***savings*** objective in 2020.

Or. en

Amendment 142

Ioan Enciu

Proposal for a directive

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) One of the flagship initiatives of the Europe 2020 Strategy is the resource-efficient Europe flagship adopted by the Commission on 26 January 2011. This identifies energy efficiency as a major element in ensuring the sustainability of the use of energy resources.

Amendment

(6) One of the flagship initiatives of the Europe 2020 Strategy is the resource-efficient Europe flagship adopted by the Commission on 26 January 2011. This identifies energy efficiency as a major element in ensuring the sustainability of the use of energy resources ***and in safeguarding EU competitiveness.***

Amendment 143
Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) One of the flagship initiatives of the Europe 2020 Strategy is the resource-efficient Europe flagship adopted by the Commission on 26 January 2011. This identifies energy efficiency as a major element in ensuring the sustainability of the use of energy resources.

Amendment

(6) One of the flagship initiatives of the Europe 2020 Strategy is the resource-efficient Europe flagship adopted by the Commission on 26 January 2011. This identifies energy efficiency as a major element in ensuring the sustainability of the use of energy **and other** resources.

Or. de

Amendment 144
Adam Gierek

Proposal for a directive
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 4 February 2011 acknowledged that the EU energy efficiency target is not on track and that determined action is required to tap the considerable potential for higher energy savings in buildings, transport, products and processes.

Amendment

(7) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 4 February 2011 acknowledged that the EU energy efficiency target is not on track and that determined action is required to tap the considerable potential for higher energy savings in buildings **and** transport **by using resources more efficiently in these sectors on the basis of low-energy** products and **technological** processes, **including efficient conversion processes in the energy sector**.

Or. pl

Justification

Sustainable efficiency growth can only come from implementing innovative technologies, not from mechanically restricting energy consumption.

Amendment 145 **Giles Chichester**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 7**

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 4 February 2011 acknowledged that the EU energy efficiency target is not on track and that determined action is required to tap the considerable potential for higher energy **savings** in buildings, transport, products and processes.

Amendment

(7) The Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 4 February 2011 acknowledged that the EU energy efficiency target is not on track and that determined action is required to tap the considerable potential for higher energy **efficiency gains** in buildings, transport, products and processes.

(This amendment applies throughout the text in reference to 'energy savings'. Adopting it will necessitate corresponding changes throughout.)

Or. en

Amendment 146 **Bendt Bendtsen, Ioannis A. Tsoukalas**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 8**

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) On 8 March 2011, the Commission adopted the Energy Efficiency Plan 2011. This confirmed that the Union is not on track to achieve its energy efficiency target. To remedy this, it spelled out a series of energy efficiency policies and measures covering the full energy chain, including energy generation, transmission

Amendment

(8) On 8 March 2011, the Commission adopted the Energy Efficiency Plan 2011. This confirmed that the Union is not on track to achieve its energy efficiency target. To remedy this, it spelled out a series of energy efficiency policies and measures covering the full energy chain, including energy generation, transmission

and distribution; the leading role of the public sector in energy efficiency; buildings and appliances; industry; and the need to empower final customers to manage their energy consumption. ***Energy efficiency in the transport sector was considered in parallel in the White Paper on Transport, adopted on 28 March 2011. In particular, Initiative 26 of the White Paper calls for appropriate standards for CO2 emissions of vehicles in all modes, where necessary supplemented by requirements on energy efficiency to address all types of propulsion systems.***

and distribution; the leading role of the public sector in energy efficiency; buildings and appliances; industry; and the need to empower final customers to manage their energy consumption. ***It stated that the Commission in 2013, will provide an assessment of the results obtained and whether the programmes will, in combination, deliver the European 20% objective, and that the Commission will propose legally binding national targets for 2020, if the review shows that the overall EU target is unlikely to be achieved.***

Or. en

Amendment 147
Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) On 8 March 2011, the Commission adopted the Energy Efficiency Plan 2011. This confirmed that the Union is not on track to achieve its energy efficiency target. To remedy this, it spelled out a series of energy efficiency policies and measures covering the full energy chain, including energy generation, transmission and distribution; the leading role of the public sector in energy efficiency; buildings and appliances; industry; and the need to empower final customers to manage their energy consumption. Energy efficiency in the transport sector was considered in parallel in the White Paper on Transport, adopted on 28 March 2011. ***In particular, Initiative 26 of the White Paper calls for appropriate standards for CO2 emissions of vehicles in all modes, where necessary supplemented by requirements on energy efficiency to***

Amendment

(8) On 8 March 2011, the Commission adopted the Energy Efficiency Plan 2011. This confirmed that the Union is ***probably*** not on track to achieve its energy efficiency target. To remedy this, it spelled out a series of energy efficiency policies and measures covering the full energy chain, including energy generation, transmission and distribution; the leading role of the public sector in energy efficiency; buildings and appliances; industry; and the need to empower final customers to manage their energy consumption. Energy efficiency in the transport sector was considered in parallel in the White Paper on Transport, adopted on 28 March 2011.

address all types of propulsion systems.

Or. de

Amendment 148

Adam Gierek

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) On 8 March 2011, the Commission also adopted a Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050, identifying the need from this perspective for more focus on energy efficiency.

Amendment

(9) On 8 March 2011, the Commission also adopted a Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050, identifying the need from this perspective for more focus on ***real*** energy efficiency ***as a means of reducing primary energy consumption.***

Or. pl

Justification

The way to achieve a low-carbon economy is through real energy efficiency, not by administratively imposing CO₂ emissions reductions.

Amendment 149

Marita Ulvskog

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9a) On 22 June 2011 the European Commission impact assessment²⁴ demonstrated that national binding energy efficiency targets for primary energy consumption would be more appropriate than indicative national energy efficiency targets in order to ensure the fulfilment of the overall 20%

energy savings target. Furthermore the impact assessment indicated that binding targets would allow more flexibility for Member States in designing energy savings measures appropriated to the diverse conditions of Member States.

Or. en

Amendment 150
Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive
Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9a) The Commission has moreover frequently stressed that a change in consumer behaviour while quality of life remains unchanged must also make a significant contribution to energy saving if the 20% objective is to be attained.¹

Commission Communication of 19 October 2006: 'Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising the Potential' (COM(2006)545)

Or. de

Amendment 151
Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10) In this context *it is necessary to update* the Union's legal framework for energy efficiency with a Directive pursuing the overall objective of the energy

(10) In this context *the opportunity presents itself of updating* the Union's legal framework for energy efficiency with a Directive pursuing the overall objective

efficiency target of saving 20% of the Union's primary energy consumption by 2020, **and of making further energy efficiency improvements after 2020**. To this end, it should establish a common framework to promote energy *efficiency within the Union and lay down specific actions* to implement some of the proposals included in the Energy Efficiency Plan 2011 and achieve the **significant** unrealised energy saving potentials it identifies.

of the energy efficiency target of saving 20% of the Union's primary energy consumption **or achieving a corresponding increase in energy productivity** by 2020. To this end, it should establish a common framework to promote energy *saving measures, a common methodology for calculating savings and monitoring procedures* to implement some of the proposals included in the Energy Efficiency Plan 2011 and achieve the unrealised energy saving potentials it identifies. **The Directive should also propose to the Member States instruments which can be used to achieve energy savings.**

Or. de

Amendment 152 **Marita Ulvskog**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 10**

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In this context it is necessary to update the Union's legal framework for energy efficiency with a Directive pursuing the overall objective of the energy efficiency target of saving 20% of the Union's primary energy consumption by 2020, and of **making further energy efficiency improvements after 2020**. To this end, it should establish a common framework to promote energy efficiency within the Union and lay down specific actions to implement some of the proposals included in the Energy Efficiency Plan 2011 and achieve the significant unrealised energy saving potentials it identifies.

Amendment

(10) In this context it is necessary to update the Union's legal framework for energy efficiency with a Directive pursuing the overall objective of the energy efficiency target of saving 20% of the Union's primary energy consumption by 2020, and of **establishing additional energy savings targets for 2025 and 2030**. To this end, it should establish a common framework to promote energy efficiency within the Union and lay down specific actions to implement some of the proposals included in the Energy Efficiency Plan 2011 and achieve the significant unrealised energy saving potentials it identifies.

Or. en

Amendment 153
Adam Gierek

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In this context it is necessary to update the Union's legal framework for energy efficiency with a Directive pursuing the overall objective of **the** energy efficiency target **of saving 20% of** the Union's primary energy consumption by 2020, and of making further energy efficiency improvements after 2020. To this end, it should establish a common framework to promote energy efficiency within the Union and lay down specific actions to implement some of the proposals included in the Energy Efficiency Plan 2011 and achieve the significant unrealised energy saving potentials it identifies.

Amendment

(10) In this context it is necessary to update the Union's legal framework for energy efficiency with a Directive pursuing the overall objective of **a 20%** energy efficiency target **to maximise savings in** the Union's primary energy consumption by 2020, and of making further energy efficiency improvements after 2020. To this end, it should establish a common framework to promote energy efficiency within the Union and lay down specific actions to implement some of the proposals included in the Energy Efficiency Plan 2011 and achieve the significant unrealised energy saving potentials it identifies.

Or. pl

Justification

A sectoral improvement in efficiency, even of more than 20%, will not necessarily bring about a gross saving of 20% in the Member States. It is more relevant, therefore, to state that the efficiency improvement should lead to maximising the energy saving.

Amendment 154
Markus Pieper

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In this context it is necessary to update the Union's legal framework for energy efficiency with a Directive pursuing the overall objective of **the energy efficiency** target of saving 20% of the Union's

Amendment

(10) In this context it is necessary to update the Union's legal framework for energy efficiency with a Directive pursuing the overall objective of **supporting the** target of saving 20% of the Union's primary

primary energy consumption by 2020, and of making further energy efficiency improvements after 2020. To this end, it should **establish** a common framework to promote energy efficiency within the Union and **lay down** specific actions to implement some of the proposals included in the Energy Efficiency Plan 2011 and achieve the significant unrealised energy saving potentials it identifies.

energy consumption by 2020, and of making further energy efficiency improvements after 2020. To this end, it should **put forward** a common framework to promote energy efficiency within the Union and specific actions to implement some of the proposals included in the Energy Efficiency Plan 2011 and achieve the significant unrealised energy saving potentials it identifies.

Or. de

Amendment 155 **Herbert Reul**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 11**

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The Effort Sharing Decision (No 406/2009/EC) requires the Commission to assess and report by 2012 on the progress of the Community and its Member States towards the objective of reducing energy consumption by 20% by 2020 compared to projections. It also states that, to help Member States meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments, the Commission should propose, by 31 December 2012, strengthened or new measures to accelerate energy efficiency improvements. This Directive responds to this requirement. ***It also contributes to meeting the goals set out in the Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050, notably by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector, and to achieving zero emission electricity production by 2050.***

Amendment

(11) The Effort Sharing Decision (No 406/2009/EC) requires the Commission to assess and report by 2012 on the progress of the Community and its Member States towards the objective of reducing energy consumption by 20% by 2020 compared to projections. It also states that, to help Member States meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments, the Commission should propose, by 31 December 2012, strengthened or new measures to accelerate energy efficiency improvements. This Directive responds to this requirement, ***further to the assessment undertaken.***

Or. de

Justification

The electricity sector is already subject to emissions trading, the requirements of which will become substantially more stringent as from 1.1.2013. Duplication of instruments for the same sector should be rejected, particularly as it might result in undesirable interactions.

Amendment 156 **Robert Goebbels**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 11**

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The Effort Sharing Decision (No 406/2009/EC) requires the Commission to assess and report by 2012 on the progress of the Community and its Member States towards the objective of reducing energy consumption by 20% by 2020 compared to projections. It also states that, to help Member States meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments, the Commission should propose, by 31 December 2012, strengthened or new measures to accelerate energy efficiency improvements. This Directive responds to this requirement. ***It also contributes to meeting the goals set out in the Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050, notably by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector, and to achieving zero emission electricity production by 2050.***

Amendment

(11) The Effort Sharing Decision (No 406/2009/EC) requires the Commission to assess and report by 2012 on the progress of the Community and its Member States towards the objective of reducing energy consumption by 20% by 2020 compared to projections. It also states that, to help Member States meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments, the Commission should propose, by 31 December 2012, strengthened or new measures to accelerate energy efficiency improvements. This Directive responds to this requirement.

Or. de

Justification

The Union should concentrate on attaining its objectives for the period up to 2020 and should, at most, only tentatively propose objectives for the subsequent decade. To blather on about objectives for the period up to 2050 is pure demagoguery. No one can predict either technological or political developments as far ahead as 2050.

Amendment 157

Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The Effort Sharing Decision (No 406/2009/EC) requires the Commission to assess and report by 2012 on the progress of the Community and its Member States towards the objective of reducing energy consumption by 20% by 2020 compared to projections. It also states that, to help Member States meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments, the Commission should propose, by 31 December 2012, strengthened or new measures to accelerate energy efficiency improvements. This Directive responds to this requirement. It also contributes to meeting the goals set out in the Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050, **notably** by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector, and to achieving zero emission electricity production by 2050.

Amendment

(11) The Effort Sharing Decision (No 406/2009/EC) requires the Commission to assess and report by 2012 on the progress of the Community and its Member States towards the objective of reducing energy consumption by 20% by 2020 compared to projections. It also states that, to help Member States meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments, the Commission should propose, by 31 December 2012, strengthened or new measures to accelerate energy efficiency improvements. This Directive responds to this requirement. It also contributes to meeting the goals set out in the Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050, **not only** by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector, and to achieving zero emission electricity production by 2050, **but also by supporting cogeneration as a low carbon alternative for small and medium-sized enterprises and large industries.**

Or. en

Amendment 158

Adam Gierek

Proposal for a directive

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The Effort Sharing Decision (No 406/2009/EC) requires the Commission to assess and report by 2012 on the progress

Amendment

(11) The Effort Sharing Decision (No 406/2009/EC) requires the Commission to assess and report by 2012 on the progress

of the Community and its Member States towards the objective of **reducing** energy consumption by **20% by 2020** compared to projections. It also states that, to help Member States meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments, the Commission should propose, by 31 December 2012, strengthened or new measures to accelerate energy efficiency improvements. This Directive responds to this requirement. It also contributes to meeting the goals set out in the Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050, notably by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector, **and to achieving zero emission electricity production by 2050.**

of the Community and its Member States, **depending on their energy mix**, towards the objective of **achieving the maximum declared reduction in** energy consumption by 2020 compared to projections. It also states that, to help Member States meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments, the Commission should propose, by 31 December 2012, strengthened or new measures to accelerate energy efficiency improvements. This Directive responds to this requirement. It also contributes to meeting the goals set out in the Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050, notably by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector.

Or. pl

Justification

Member States have different development needs and different possibilities for reducing emissions by 2050.

Amendment 159 **Fiona Hall**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 11**

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The Effort Sharing Decision (No 406/2009/EC) requires the Commission to assess and report by 2012 on the progress of the Community and its Member States towards the objective of reducing energy consumption by 20% by 2020 compared to projections. It also states that, to help Member States meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments, the Commission should propose, by 31 December 2012,

Amendment

(11) The Effort Sharing Decision (No 406/2009/EC) requires the Commission to assess and report by 2012 on the progress of the Community and its Member States towards the objective of reducing energy consumption by 20% by 2020 compared to projections. It also states that, to help Member States meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments, the Commission should propose, by 31 December 2012,

strengthened or new measures to accelerate energy efficiency improvements. This Directive responds to this requirement. It also contributes to meeting the goals set out in the Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050, notably by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector, and to achieving zero emission electricity production by 2050.

strengthened or new measures to accelerate energy efficiency improvements. This Directive responds to this requirement. It also contributes to meeting the goals set out in the Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050, notably by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector, and to achieving zero emission electricity **and heating and cooling** production by 2050.

Or. en

Amendment 160
Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) An integrated approach must be taken to tap all the existing energy saving potential, encompassing savings in the energy supply and the end-use sectors. ***At the same time, the provisions of Directive 2004/8/EC on promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market²⁵ and Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end-use efficiency and energy services²⁶ should be strengthened.***

Amendment

(12) An integrated approach, ***taking due account of local circumstances***, must be taken to tap all the existing energy saving potential, encompassing savings in the energy supply and the end-use sectors.

Or. de

Justification

The subsidiarity principle must be complied with in order to do justice to the diversity which exists within the EU.

Amendment 161
Lena Kolarska-Bobińska

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) An integrated approach must be taken to tap all the existing energy **saving** potential, encompassing savings in the energy supply and the end-use sectors. At the same time, the provisions of Directive 2004/8/EC on promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market and Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end-use efficiency and energy services should be strengthened.

Amendment

(12) An integrated approach must be taken to tap all the existing energy **efficiency** potential, encompassing savings in the energy supply and the end-use sectors. At the same time, the provisions of Directive 2004/8/EC on promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market and Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end-use efficiency and energy services should be strengthened.

Or. en

Amendment 162

Alejo Vidal-Quadras, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Krišjānis Kariņš, Cristina Gutiérrez-Cortines

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) “The Commission’s Communication on “Energy infrastructure priorities for 2020 and beyond – A Blueprint for an integrated European energy network” underlines the need to adapt EU power capacity to the multitude of applications and technologies relying on electricity as an energy source as well as to maintain the system’s security. Demand side resources, applications and technologies have the potential to lead to massive carbon reductions and address the integration of renewable energy into energy networks. Member States shall therefore encourage participation of demand side resources, applications and technologies, such as demand response, into energy markets.”

Amendment 163
Francisco Sosa Wagner

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) The Commission’s Communication on “Energy infrastructure priorities for 2020 and beyond – A Blueprint for an integrated European energy network” underlines the need to adapt EU power capacity to the multitude of applications and technologies relying on electricity as an energy source as well as to maintain the system's security. Demand side resources, applications and technologies have the potential to lead to massive carbon reductions and address the integration of renewable energy into energy networks. Member States shall therefore encourage participation of demand side resources applications and technologies, such as demand response, into energy markets.

Justification

The Directive shall highlight the essential participation of demand side resources, applications and technologies in the energy markets in order to achieve the 20% energy savings goal as well as to integrate the increasing part of renewable energy in the grid.

Amendment 164
Claude Turmes

Proposal for a directive
Recital 13

(13) It would be preferable for the 20% energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. If that approach does not succeed, it would however be necessary to reinforce the policy framework by adding a system of binding targets. In a first stage, therefore, Member States should be required to set national energy efficiency targets, schemes and programmes. It should be for them to decide whether these targets should be binding or indicative in their territory. In a second stage, these targets and the individual efforts of each Member State should be evaluated by the Commission, alongside data on the progress made, to assess the likelihood of achieving the overall Union target and the extent to which the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal. The Commission should therefore closely monitor the implementation of national energy efficiency programmes through its revised legislative framework and within the Europe 2020 process. If this assessment shows that the overall Union target is unlikely to be achieved, then the Commission should propose mandatory national targets for 2020, taking into account the individual starting points of Member States, their economic performance and early action taken.

deleted

Or. en

Justification

Since Member States, under the EU 2020 - National Reform Programmes (April 2011), have already provided the Commission with their respective 2020 energy consumption targets, there is a clear basis to immediately fix the respective targets at Member States level.

Amendment 165
Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) It would be preferable for the 20% energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. If that approach does not succeed, it would however be necessary to reinforce the policy framework by adding a system of binding targets. In a first stage, therefore, Member States should be required to set national energy efficiency targets, schemes and programmes. It should be for them to decide whether these targets should be binding or indicative in their territory. In a second stage, these targets and the individual efforts of each Member State should be evaluated by the Commission, alongside data on the progress made, to assess the likelihood of achieving the overall Union target and the extent to which the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal. The Commission should therefore closely monitor the implementation of national energy efficiency programmes through its revised legislative framework and within the Europe 2020 process. If this assessment shows that the overall Union target is unlikely to be achieved, then the Commission should propose mandatory national targets for 2020, taking into account the individual starting points of Member States, their economic performance and early action taken.

Amendment

(13) The primary energy saving objective or alternatively the energy intensity objective must be attained at local level. Local, regional and national measures to promote energy saving are therefore extremely important. The Commission should observe the development of competition among instruments and, by analysing the various instruments while taking into account local circumstances, draw up an overview of the most efficient instruments and their cost. On the basis of this overview, it should be able to make recommendations to the Member States and local authorities. The Member States should adopt national objectives for themselves, which can also be assigned to subordinate tiers of administration. It should be for them to decide whether these targets should be binding or indicative in their territory. If this assessment of national reports by the Commission shows that the overall Union target is unlikely to be achieved, then the Commission should, jointly with the Member States, devise solutions tailored to each specific situation by means of which the national and Union objectives can nonetheless still be attained.

Or. de

Amendment 166
Marita Ulvskog

Proposal for a directive
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) It would be preferable for the 20% energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. *If that approach does not succeed, it would however be necessary to reinforce the policy framework by adding a system of binding targets. In a first stage, therefore, Member States should be required to set national energy efficiency targets, schemes and programmes. It should be for them to decide whether these targets should be binding or indicative in their territory. In a second stage, these targets and the individual efforts of each Member State should be evaluated by the Commission, alongside data on the progress made, to assess the likelihood of achieving the overall Union target and the extent to which the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal. The Commission should therefore closely monitor the implementation of national energy efficiency programmes through its revised legislative framework and within the Europe 2020 process. If this assessment shows that the overall Union target is unlikely to be achieved, then the Commission should propose mandatory national targets for 2020, taking into account the individual starting points of Member States, their economic performance and early action taken.*

Amendment

(13) It would be preferable for the 20% energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. *By establishing mandatory national energy savings targets, based on an effort sharing mechanism between member states, the union can ensure the fulfilment of the EU-wide energy savings target which is essential to climate policy, competitiveness, the move towards a sustainable economy and job creation. Meanwhile such an approach would have the benefit of allowing member states to tailor energy efficiency measures according to national circumstances and priorities.*

Or. en

Amendment 167
Gunnar Hökmark

Proposal for a directive
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) It would be preferable for the 20% energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. *If that approach does not succeed, it would however be necessary to reinforce the policy framework by adding a system of binding targets. In a first stage, therefore, Member States should be required to set national energy efficiency targets, schemes and programmes. It should be for them to decide whether these targets should be binding or indicative in their territory. In a second stage, these targets and the individual efforts of each Member State should be evaluated by the Commission, alongside data on the progress made, to assess the likelihood of achieving the overall Union target and the extent to which the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal. The Commission should therefore closely monitor the implementation of national energy efficiency programmes through its revised legislative framework and within the Europe 2020 process. If this assessment shows that the overall Union target is unlikely to be achieved, then the Commission should propose mandatory national targets for 2020, taking into account the individual starting points of Member States, their economic performance and early action taken.*

Amendment

(13) It would be preferable for the 20% energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. *Future energy price developments will encourage individuals to reduce their energy consumption; therefore the real energy efficiency gains can primarily be reached by incentivising more efficient common infrastructures in buildings, heating systems and transport sector where otherwise decisions improving the use of energy are beyond the control and influence of individuals or companies.*

Or. en

Amendment 168

Markus Pieper, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Lambert van Nistelrooij, Romana Jordan Cizelj, Antonio Cancian, Bogdan Kazimierz Marcinkiewicz, Vladimir Urutchev, Amalia Sartori, Werner Langen, Krišjānis Kariņš, Holger Krahmer

Proposal for a directive

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) It would be preferable for the 20% energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. If that approach does not succeed, it would however be necessary to reinforce the policy framework by adding a system of binding targets. In a first stage, therefore, Member States should be required to **set** national energy efficiency targets, schemes and programmes. ***It should be for them to decide whether these targets should be binding or indicative in their territory. In a second stage, these targets and the individual efforts of each Member State should be evaluated by the Commission, alongside data on the progress made, to assess the likelihood of achieving the overall Union target and the extent to which the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal.*** The Commission should ***therefore*** closely monitor ***the*** implementation of national energy efficiency programmes through its revised legislative framework and within the Europe 2020 process. If this assessment shows that the overall Union target is unlikely to be achieved, then the Commission should propose ***mandatory*** national targets for 2020, taking into account the individual starting points of Member States, their economic performance and early action taken.

Amendment

(13) It would be preferable for the 20% energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures, ***on the basis of clear and enforceable national targets***, promoting energy efficiency in different fields. If that approach does not succeed, it would however be necessary to reinforce the policy framework by adding a system of binding targets. In a first stage, therefore, Member States should be required to ***agree on*** national energy efficiency targets, schemes and programmes ***based on a clear effort-sharing agreement***. The Commission should closely monitor ***and, if necessary, enforce a proper*** implementation of national energy efficiency programmes through its revised legislative framework and within the Europe 2020 process. If this assessment shows that the overall Union target is unlikely to be achieved, then the Commission should propose ***legally binding*** national targets for 2020, taking into account the individual starting points of Member States, their economic performance and early action taken.

Or. en

Amendment 169

Fiona Hall, Kent Johansson, Antonia Parvanova, Corinne Lepage

Proposal for a directive

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) It would **be** preferable for the 20% energy efficiency target to **be** achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. **If** that approach **does not succeed**, it **would** however **be** necessary to reinforce the policy framework by adding a system of binding targets. In a first stage, therefore, Member States should **be required to** set national energy efficiency targets, schemes and programmes. **It should be for them to decide whether these targets should be binding or indicative in their territory. In a second stage, these targets and the individual efforts of each Member State should be evaluated by the Commission, alongside data on the progress made, to assess the likelihood of achieving the overall Union target and the extent to which the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal. The Commission should therefore closely monitor the implementation of national energy efficiency programmes through its revised legislative framework and within the Europe 2020 process. If this assessment shows that the overall Union target is unlikely to be achieved, then the Commission should propose** mandatory national targets **for** 2020, taking into account the individual starting points of Member States, their economic performance and early action taken.

Amendment

(13) It would **have been** preferable for the 20% energy efficiency target to **have been** achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. **As** that approach **is not on track**, it **is** however necessary to reinforce the policy framework by adding a system of binding targets. In a first stage, therefore, **the Commission, through discussions with** Member States, should set national energy efficiency targets, schemes and programmes **effectively designed to ensure that the overall EU energy efficiency target of 20% by 2020 is reached or exceeded, and also a trajectory for achieving these** mandatory national targets **by** 2020, taking into account the individual starting points of Member States, their economic performance and early action taken.

Or. en

Amendment 170

Bendt Bendtsen, Ioannis A. Tsoukalas

Proposal for a directive

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) It would be preferable for the 20% energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. If that approach does not succeed, it would however be necessary to reinforce the policy framework by adding a system of binding targets. ***In a first stage, therefore, Member States should be required to set national energy efficiency targets, schemes and programmes. It should be for them to decide whether these*** targets should be binding or indicative in their territory. In a second stage, these targets and the individual efforts of each Member State should be evaluated by the Commission, alongside data on the progress made, ***to*** assess the likelihood of achieving the overall Union target and the extent to which the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal. The Commission should therefore closely monitor the implementation of national energy efficiency programmes through its revised legislative framework and within the Europe 2020 process. If this assessment shows that the overall Union target is unlikely to be achieved, then the Commission should propose mandatory national targets for 2020, taking into account the individual starting points of Member States, their economic performance and early action taken.

Amendment

(13) It would be preferable for the 20% energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. If that approach does not succeed, it would however be necessary to reinforce the policy framework by adding a system of binding targets. Member States ***have had ample time to pursue the 2020 headline target and the Commission will perform a review in 2013 on national*** targets should be binding or indicative in their territory. In a second stage, these targets and the individual efforts of each Member State should be evaluated by the Commission, alongside data on the progress made. ***On this background the Commission shall*** assess the likelihood of achieving the overall Union target and the extent to which the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal. The Commission should therefore closely monitor the implementation of national energy efficiency programmes through its revised legislative framework and within the Europe 2020 process. If this assessment shows that the overall Union target is unlikely to be achieved, then the Commission should propose mandatory national targets for 2020, taking into account the individual starting points of Member States, their economic performance and early action taken.

Or. en

Justification

The European Council on 4 February 2011 said that "It will review the implementation of the EU energy efficiency target by 2013 and consider further measures if necessary". The deadline of 30 June 2014 coincides with the end of the Commissions mandate and will most likely entail a postponement of any new measures for 6-12 months.

Amendment 171

Markus Pieper

Proposal for a directive

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) It would be preferable for the 20% energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. If that approach does not succeed, it would however be necessary to reinforce the policy framework by adding a system of binding targets. In a first stage, therefore, Member States should be required to set national energy efficiency targets, schemes and programmes. It should be for them to decide whether these targets should be binding or indicative in their territory. In a second stage, these targets and the individual efforts of each Member State should be evaluated by the Commission, alongside data on the progress made, to assess the likelihood of achieving the overall Union target and the extent to which the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal. The Commission should therefore closely monitor the implementation of national energy efficiency programmes through its revised legislative framework and within the Europe 2020 process. If this assessment shows that the overall Union target is unlikely to be achieved, then the Commission should propose **mandatory** national targets for 2020, taking into

Amendment

(13) It would be preferable for the 20% energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. If that approach does not succeed, it would however be necessary to reinforce the policy framework by adding a system of binding targets. In a first stage, therefore, Member States should be required to set national energy efficiency targets, schemes and programmes. It should be for them to decide whether these targets should be binding or indicative in their territory. In a second stage, these targets and the individual efforts of each Member State should be evaluated by the Commission, alongside data on the progress made, to assess the likelihood of achieving the overall Union target and the extent to which the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal. The Commission should therefore closely monitor the implementation of national energy efficiency programmes through its revised legislative framework and within the Europe 2020 process. If this assessment shows that the overall Union target is unlikely to be achieved, then the Commission should propose national targets for 2020, taking into account the

account the individual starting points of Member States, their economic performance and early action taken.

individual starting points of Member States, their economic performance, *what proportion of their industry is energy-intensive* and early action taken.

Or. de

Amendment 172

Hannu Takkula, Riikka Manner, Anneli Jäätteenmäki

Proposal for a directive

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) It would be preferable for the 20% energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. If that approach does not succeed, it would however be necessary to reinforce the policy framework by adding a system of binding targets. In a first stage, therefore, Member States should be required to set national energy efficiency targets, schemes and programmes. It should be for them to decide whether these targets should be binding or indicative in their territory. In a second stage, these targets and the individual efforts of each Member State should be evaluated by the Commission, alongside data on the progress made, to assess the likelihood of achieving the overall Union target and the extent to which the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal. The Commission should therefore closely monitor the implementation of national energy efficiency programmes through its revised legislative framework and within the Europe 2020 process. If this assessment shows that the overall Union target is unlikely to be achieved, then the Commission should propose **mandatory national targets** for 2020, taking into

Amendment

(13) It would be preferable for the 20% energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. If that approach does not succeed, it would however be necessary to reinforce the policy framework by adding a system of binding targets. In a first stage, therefore, Member States should be required to set national energy efficiency targets, schemes and programmes. It should be for them to decide whether these targets should be binding or indicative in their territory. In a second stage, these targets and the individual efforts of each Member State should be evaluated by the Commission, alongside data on the progress made, to assess the likelihood of achieving the overall Union target and the extent to which the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal. The Commission should therefore closely monitor the implementation of national energy efficiency programmes through its revised legislative framework and within the Europe 2020 process. If this assessment shows that the overall Union target is unlikely to be achieved, then the Commission should propose **additional measures** for 2020, taking into account the

account the individual starting points of Member States, their economic performance and early action taken.

individual starting points of Member States, their economic performance and early action taken.

Or. fi

Amendment 173

Fiona Hall, Antonyia Parvanova, Corinne Lepage

Proposal for a directive

Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) Subsequently, these national targets and the progress of the individual trajectories of each Member State should be evaluated by the Commission to ensure that the overall Union target is on track and the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal. The Commission should therefore closely monitor the implementation of national energy efficiency programmes through its revised legislative framework and within the Europe 2020 process. If this assessment shows that a Member State is not keeping to the agreed trajectory and the overall Union target is unlikely to be achieved, then the Commission should require that Member State to set out adequate and proportionate measures to rejoin the trajectory within a reasonable timescale.

Or. en

Amendment 174

Gunnar Hökmark

Proposal for a directive

Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) Price signals are crucial in order to increase energy efficiency and the use of economic instruments is the most cost-effective way of promoting energy savings.

Or. en

Amendment 175
Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14) The total volume of public spending is equivalent to 19% of the Union's gross domestic product. For this reason the public sector constitutes an important driver to stimulate market transformation towards more efficient products, buildings and services, as well as to trigger behavioural changes in energy consumption by citizens and enterprises. Furthermore, decreasing energy consumption through energy efficiency improvement measures can free up public resources for other purposes. Public bodies at national, regional and local level should fulfil an exemplary role as regards energy efficiency.

(14) The total volume of public spending is equivalent to 19% of the Union's gross domestic product. For this reason the public sector constitutes an important driver to stimulate market transformation towards more efficient products, buildings and services, as well as to trigger behavioural changes in energy consumption by citizens and enterprises. Furthermore, decreasing energy consumption through energy efficiency improvement measures can free up public resources for other purposes. Public bodies at national, regional and local level should fulfil an exemplary role as regards energy efficiency. ***To enable them to fulfil this role, they must be allowed a broad margin of discretion with regard to specific measures.***

Or. de

Amendment 176
Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The rate of building **renovation** needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. **Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990.** Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. **It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings²⁷. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.**

Amendment

(15) The rate of building **refurbishment for energy purposes** needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock **in many Member States** and have high visibility in public life. **Member States should therefore adopt programmes and instruments to significantly increase the refurbishment rate. Priority should be assigned to buildings with the greatest energy saving potential. Subsidies and other incentives could be so graduated as to provide the strongest stimulus to energy refurbishment which cuts energy consumption by more than 50%. Energy refurbishment which does not result in a saving of at least 15% in relation to the initial energy requirement, on the other hand, should not be subsidised.**

Or. de

Justification

Incentive programmes have proven very successful in many Member States as a way of encouraging renovation, for example. They could, moreover, be made accessible for everybody, i.e. including natural persons. Priority should be assigned to promoting measures which facilitate large energy savings.

Amendment 177
Gunnar Hökmark

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. ***It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.***

Amendment

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life.

Or. en

Amendment 178
Hermann Winkler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The rate of building renovation ***needs***

Amendment

(15) The rate of building renovation ***should***

to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore **appropriate** to **set an annual rate of** renovation of **all** buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. **This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy building²⁷s set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.**

be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore **advisable** to **undertake more** renovation of buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance.

Or. de

Amendment 179
Marita Ulvskog

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. **Buildings owned by public bodies**

Amendment

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. **A significant part of Member**

*account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. **The obligation to renovate public buildings** complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.*

*States' national energy savings targets therefore needs to be realised through measures, notably renovation, in the buildings sector. Member states should therefore be obliged to produce action plans to specify energy savings targets for buildings and public buildings accompanied with specified financial mechanisms and measures. **These measures should complement** the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. **These obligations** complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.*

Or. en

Amendment 180

Hannu Takkula, Riikka Manner, Anneli Jäätteenmäki

Proposal for a directive

Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate **to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to**

Amendment

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate **for each Member State to adopt its own measures, which should be cost-effective**

upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. ***The obligation to renovate*** public buildings ***complements*** the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

and otherwise appropriate, with the aim of increasing energy saving and rendering energy use more efficient, for buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. ***Energy saving and energy efficiency measures applicable to*** public buildings ***complement*** the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements. ***Building materials also play a crucial role, as an increasingly substantial proportion of the total energy consumption accounted for by buildings arises at the construction stage. Promoting the use of low-emission building materials, such as wood, on a Europe-wide scale would reduce the environmental burden resulting from construction.***

Or. fi

Justification

The energy efficiency directive should also encourage cost-effectiveness. The public finances of the Member States are not in such a state that they can afford pointless refurbishments which are not cost-effective. It is desirable to combine relatively extensive energy efficiency improvements with normal basic refurbishment during the lifetime of a building. Construction materials should also be taken into account in the Directive.

Amendment 181
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

Amendment

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. ***Member States should focus their efforts, as a matter of priority, on measures with the most cost-effective impact on energy savings, in particular to promote the refurbishment of existing buildings and the modernisation of heating and cooling systems. Account should be taken of the affordability of such measures for citizens.*** Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

Or. en

Amendment 182
Francisco Sosa Wagner

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate **of renovation** of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

Amendment

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. **To ensure this happens, the Directive must keep its long-term view and set up national plans to cut energy consumption drastically in both public and private buildings by 2050.** Buildings owned **or occupied** by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual **and a long-term rate for improving the energy behaviour** of all buildings owned **or occupied** by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

Or. es

Justification

Making use of the potential for energy savings in existing buildings has to be seen from a long-term point of view and not just in regard to 2020. A long-term view (2050) is crucial to reconciling climate goals and energy efficiency.

Amendment 183
Britta Thomsen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

Amendment

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance ***without compromising the fire safety of the building during renovation and occupancy. These renovations shall be carried out while taking into account climatic and local conditions, as well as respecting indoor climate, accessibility, and other health and safety requirements, and the intended use of the building.*** This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

Or. en

Justification

Renovation programs need to be carefully managed to ensure that the risk of fire is properly addressed and prioritized both during renovation and afterwards, during occupancy, and that fire safety is not compromised in any way. Modern construction materials and methods do bring advantages, but in the event of a fire, unfortunately, can strongly boost temperatures and thus accelerate a much faster spread of flames, as well as generating more toxic smoke than in the past. The time needed for a small fire to escalate into a big blaze is now around just 3-5 minutes, compared to 15+ minutes in the 1950's.(2) This poses a direct threat to the ability of the occupants to exit the building safely and means a much tougher challenge for the Fire Services to deal with when they arrive. In addition to fire safety, it is important to ensure that renovation programs respect other requirements such as indoor climate, handicap accessibility, other health and safety requirements, as well as the intended use of the buildings. This list includes and expands the list of requirements in Recital 8 of the EPBD recast. It adds fire safety, which was inadvertently omitted in the EPBD and the EPBD recast. The reference to cost-effectiveness is not included because this is now covered by other cost indicators, including the cost-optimality calculation methodology.

Amendment 184 **Giles Chichester**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 15**

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of **renovation of all** buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The

Amendment

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. ***To ensure this, it is essential that this Directive maintains a long-term view and establishes roadmaps for drastically reducing the energy use of both private and public buildings by 2050.*** Buildings owned ***or occupied*** by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set ***a long-term target and an annual rate of energy performance improvement for*** buildings owned ***or occupied*** by public bodies to upgrade their energy

obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

performance. This *measure would require an increased* renovation rate *and deep renovations, while it* should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings *it will in fact serve to facilitate meeting these obligations*. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

Or. en

Amendment 185
Frédérique Ries

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament

Amendment

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament

and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements. ***Specific attention shall be paid to ensuring good indoor air quality through e.g. adequate ventilation requirements and the use of low-emission building materials, equipment and products. Where energy efficiency measures concern public buildings such as day care centres, kindergartens or schools a health impact assessment shall be carried out.***

Or. en

Justification

Europeans spend the majority of their time indoors. The quality of the indoor air is a crucial determinant of their health, and a factor for chronic diseases such as asthma and allergies. When renovating buildings for better energy efficiency, potential health risks should be addressed, that is risks arising from insufficient ventilation because of greater air-tightness and harmful emissions from building material and construction products.

Amendment 186

Fiona Hall

Proposal for a directive

Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to

Amendment

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to

1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

1990. ***It is therefore of utmost importance to focus on the long-term perspective of significantly reducing the energy consumption of the public and private building stock by around 80% by 2050 and to establish roadmaps as part of the national plans required under Directive 2010/31/EU.*** Buildings owned ***or occupied*** by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned ***or occupied*** by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

Or. en

Amendment 187
Henri Weber

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas

Amendment

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas

emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. ***This Directive should therefore encourage the Member States to develop intermediate stages in anticipation of responses to the need to renovate all buildings by 2050.*** Buildings owned ***or occupied*** by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

Or. fr

Amendment 188
Bendt Bendtsen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the

Amendment

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the

building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. ***Renovations targeting the building envelope, carried out in buildings which are not in the worst energy performance classes are a necessary component of the provisions within the renovation rate and should be promoted.*** This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

Or. en

Justification

Optimising the building components on an ad-hoc basis can be detrimental to energy efficiency in the context of a later change or optimisation of other building parts. In a later renovation it may also be necessary to replace such components because of the synergies that would otherwise be lost. Another problem is that it can be difficult to get a good economy in a subsequent thorough renovation because the optimal contract involves more projects with both superficial and deep renovation.

Amendment 189

Lena Kolarska-Bobińska, Bogdan Kazimierz Marcinkiewicz

Proposal for a directive

Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. **Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990.** Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set **an annual** rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

Amendment

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for **greater energy efficiency and** savings. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate, **in due consideration of tight public finances,** to set **a** rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

Or. en

Amendment 190
Lambert van Nistelrooij

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover,

Amendment

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover,

buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements. *The definition of 'public buildings' includes offices of public bodies such as national, regional and municipal governments, yet excludes public services such as schools and museums.*

Or. en

Justification

The definition of public building requires a concise definition in order to prevent unnecessary or unintended legal disputes.

Amendment 191
Michael Theurer

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. ***It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade*** their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

Amendment

(15) The rate of building renovation ***needs to*** be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. Their energy performance ***must therefore be upgraded***. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

Or. de

Amendment 192
Robert Goebbels

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover,

Amendment

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover,

buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions **by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990**. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of **dramatically** reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The obligation to renovate public buildings complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

Or. de

Justification

Objectives for the period up to 2050 are pie in the sky. The Union should concentrate on attaining its objectives for the period up to 2020 and should, at most, only tentatively propose objectives for the subsequent decade. To blather on about objectives for the period up to 2050 is pure demagogy. No one can predict either technological or political developments as far ahead as 2050.

Amendment 193

Markus Pieper, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Lambert van Nistelrooij, Romana Jordan Cizelj, Vladimir Urutchev, Werner Langen, Jan Březina, Krišjānis Kariņš, Holger Krahmer, Jolanta Emilia Hibner

Proposal for a directive Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The **obligation** to renovate public **buildings** complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

Amendment

(15) The rate of building renovation needs to be increased, as the existing building stock represents the single biggest potential sector for energy savings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the EU objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of all buildings owned by public bodies to upgrade their energy performance. This renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings. The **recommendation** to **annually** renovate **a rate of** public **building stock** complements the provisions of that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements.

Or. en

Amendment 194

Henri Weber

Proposal for a directive

Recital 15 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15a) Buildings account for around 40% of final energy use in Europe. In light of this, the Union should bring in strong measures that target all buildings, notably

with a view to achieving the 2020 and 2050 targets for cutting greenhouse gas emissions. The public sector should act as an example in regard to building renovation, but Member States should also take a long-term view and, upholding the principles of subsidiarity, draw up road maps for the renovation of public buildings, residential buildings and non-residential private buildings

Or. fr

Amendment 195
Gaston Franco

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) A number of municipalities and other public bodies in the Member States have already put into place integrated approaches to energy saving and energy supply, for example via sustainable energy action plans, such as those developed under the Covenant of Mayors initiative, and integrated urban approaches which go beyond individual interventions in buildings or transport modes. Member States should encourage municipalities and other public bodies to adopt integrated and sustainable energy efficiency plans with clear objectives, to involve citizens in their development and implementation and to adequately inform them about their content and progress in achieving objectives. Such plans can yield considerable energy savings, especially if they are implemented by energy management systems that allow the concerned public bodies to better manage their energy consumption. Exchange of experience between cities, towns and other public bodies should be encouraged with respect to the more

Amendment

(16) A number of municipalities and other public bodies in the Member States have already put into place integrated approaches to energy saving and energy supply, for example via sustainable energy action plans, such as those developed under the Covenant of Mayors initiative, and integrated urban approaches which go beyond individual interventions in buildings or transport modes, ***in order to design ‘low energy cities and regions’.*** ***This concept of ‘low energy cities and regions’ considers energy issues as an essential component of urban and regional development embedded in local democratic governance processes. The concept does not just apply to major towns and cities but also to small towns and villages in predominantly rural regions. As a precondition of integrated and sustainable energy efficiency plans, Member States should encourage local authorities to define such local development strategies based on a dialogue with the local public and with***

innovative experiences.

commercial and social stakeholders.

Member States should *then* encourage municipalities and other public bodies to adopt integrated and sustainable energy efficiency plans with clear objectives, to involve **local stakeholders and** citizens in their development and implementation and to adequately inform them about their content and progress in achieving objectives. Such plans can yield considerable energy savings, especially if they are implemented by energy management systems that allow the concerned public bodies to better manage their energy consumption. Exchange of experience between cities, towns and other public bodies should be encouraged with respect to the more innovative experiences.

Or. fr

Justification

Le concept de "villes et régions à faible consommation d'énergie" ne doit pas uniquement servir de plateforme pour les économies d'énergie dans les grandes villes mais aussi dans les zones rurales. La performance énergétique des bâtiments est bien inférieure en milieu rural, notamment en raison de l'âge des bâtiments et des difficultés d'isolation. L'isolation des bâtiments ne bénéficie pas des économies d'échelle réalisables dans le cas d'immeubles urbains à multiple occupation. La définition de "villes et régions à faible consommation d'énergie" doit donc être clarifiée, afin de permettre à des communes situées dans des régions à prédominance rurale (telles que définies par l'OCDE et fréquemment utilisées par la Commission européenne) d'être couvertes par le dispositif.

Amendment 196

Lambert van Nistelrooij

Proposal for a directive

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) A number of municipalities and other public bodies in the Member States have already put into place integrated approaches to energy saving and energy

Amendment

(16) A number of municipalities and other public bodies in the Member States have already put into place integrated approaches to energy saving and energy

supply, for example via sustainable energy action plans, such as those developed under the Covenant of Mayors initiative, and integrated urban approaches which go beyond individual interventions in buildings or transport modes. Member States should encourage municipalities and other public bodies to adopt integrated and sustainable energy efficiency plans with clear objectives, to involve citizens in their development and implementation and to adequately inform them about their content and progress in achieving objectives. Such plans can yield considerable energy savings, especially if they are implemented by energy management systems that allow the concerned public bodies to better manage their energy consumption. Exchange of experience between cities, towns and other public bodies should be encouraged with respect to the more innovative experiences.

supply, for example via sustainable energy action plans, such as those developed under the Covenant of Mayors initiative, and integrated urban approaches which go beyond individual interventions in buildings or transport modes, ***in order to design “low energy cities and regions”***. ***This concept of “low energy cities and regions” considers energy issues as an essential component of urban and regional development embedded in local democratic and governance processes. They should cover not only cities but also towns and communities situated in predominantly rural areas. As a precondition to local integrated and sustainable energy efficiency plans, Member States should encourage local authorities to define such local development strategies based on a dialogue with local public, commercial and social stakeholders.*** Member States should, ***then***, encourage municipalities and other public bodies to adopt integrated and sustainable energy efficiency plans with clear objectives, to involve ***local stakeholders and*** citizens in their development and implementation and to adequately inform them about their content and progress in achieving objectives. Such plans can yield considerable energy savings, especially if they are implemented by energy management systems that allow the concerned public bodies to better manage their energy consumption. Exchange of experience between cities, towns and other public bodies should be encouraged with respect to the more innovative experiences.

Or. en

Justification

The concept of ‘low energy cities and regions’ should serve not only as a platform for energy savings in cities but also in rural areas. Energy efficiency of buildings in rural areas is significantly worse than in cities. Insulation of rural homes lacks the benefits of scale that

insulation of urban buildings with multiple tenants may have. The building stock is also generally older in rural areas. We therefore see a need to clarify the definition of 'low energy cities and regions', to ensure that towns situated in predominantly rural areas (as defined by the OECD and as commonly used by the European Commission) are covered.

Amendment 197

Britta Thomsen, Kathleen Van Brempt

Proposal for a directive

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) A number of municipalities and other public bodies in the Member States have already put into place integrated approaches to energy saving and energy supply, for example via sustainable energy action plans, such as those developed under the Covenant of Mayors initiative, and integrated urban approaches which go beyond individual interventions in buildings or transport modes. Member States should encourage municipalities and other public bodies to adopt integrated and sustainable energy efficiency plans with clear objectives, to involve citizens in their development and implementation and to adequately inform them about their content and progress in achieving objectives. Such plans can yield considerable energy savings, especially if they are implemented by energy management systems that allow the concerned public bodies to better manage their energy consumption. Exchange of experience between cities, towns and other public bodies should be encouraged with respect to the more innovative experiences.

Amendment

(16) A number of municipalities and other public bodies in the Member States have already put into place integrated approaches to energy saving and energy supply, for example via sustainable energy action plans, such as those developed under the Covenant of Mayors initiative, and integrated urban approaches which go beyond individual interventions in buildings or transport modes. ***Member States should encourage local authorities to define such local development strategies based on a dialogue with local public, commercial and social stakeholders, including social partners.*** Member States should ***then*** encourage municipalities and other public bodies to adopt integrated and sustainable energy efficiency plans with clear objectives, to involve ***local stakeholders, including social partners, and*** citizens in their development and implementation, ***to provide education and training programmes to workers and entrepreneurs to help them develop the required skills,*** and to adequately inform them ***and citizens*** about their content and progress in achieving objectives. Such plans can yield considerable energy savings, especially if they are implemented by energy management systems that allow the concerned public bodies to better manage their energy consumption.

Exchange of experience between cities, towns and other public bodies *as well as with and between social partners* should be encouraged with respect to the more innovative experiences.

Or. en

Justification

Worker engagement and participation in energy efficiency programmes is crucial for their success. To ensure implementation, full engagement worker involvement through social dialogue in the formulation of policy and the development of skills and education programs is of paramount importance. Therefore, the Directive should integrate the promotion of social dialogue as a necessary tool to achieve the objectives.

Amendment 198 **Lena Kolarska-Bobińska**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 16**

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) A number of municipalities and other public bodies in the Member States have already put into place integrated approaches to energy saving and energy supply, for example via sustainable energy action plans, such as those developed under the Covenant of Mayors initiative, and integrated urban approaches which go beyond individual interventions in buildings or transport modes. Member States should encourage municipalities and other public bodies to adopt integrated and sustainable energy efficiency plans with clear objectives, to involve citizens in their development and implementation and to adequately inform them about their content and progress in achieving objectives. Such plans can yield considerable energy savings, especially if they are implemented by energy management systems that allow the concerned public bodies to better

Amendment

(16) A number of municipalities and other public bodies in the Member States have already put into place integrated approaches to energy saving and energy supply, for example via sustainable energy action plans, such as those developed under the Covenant of Mayors initiative, and integrated urban approaches which go beyond individual interventions in buildings or transport modes. *As a precondition to local integrated and sustainable energy efficiency plans,* Member States should encourage *local authorities to define such local development strategies based on a dialogue with local stakeholders and further encourage* municipalities and other public bodies to adopt integrated and sustainable energy efficiency plans with clear objectives, to involve *local stakeholders and* citizens in their

manage their energy consumption. Exchange of experience between cities, towns and other public bodies should be encouraged with respect to the more innovative experiences.

development and implementation and to adequately inform them about their content and progress in achieving objectives. Such plans can yield considerable energy savings, especially if they are implemented by energy management systems that allow the concerned public bodies to better manage their energy consumption. Exchange of experience between cities, towns and other public bodies should be encouraged with respect to the more innovative experiences.

Or. en

Amendment 199
Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) A number of municipalities and other public bodies in the Member States have already put into place integrated approaches to energy saving and energy supply, for example via sustainable energy action plans, ***such as those developed under the Covenant of Mayors initiative***, and integrated urban approaches which go beyond individual interventions in buildings or transport modes. Member States should encourage municipalities and other public bodies to adopt integrated and sustainable energy efficiency plans with clear objectives, to involve citizens in their development and implementation and to adequately inform them about their content and progress in achieving objectives. Such plans can yield considerable energy savings, especially if they are implemented by energy management systems that allow the concerned public bodies to better manage their energy consumption. Exchange of experience between cities,

Amendment

(16) A number of municipalities and other public bodies in the Member States have already put into place integrated approaches to energy saving and energy supply, for example via sustainable energy action plans, and integrated urban approaches which go beyond individual interventions in buildings or transport modes. Member States should encourage municipalities and other public bodies to adopt integrated and sustainable energy efficiency plans with clear objectives, to involve citizens in their development and implementation and to adequately inform them about their content and progress in achieving objectives. Such plans can yield considerable energy savings, especially if they are implemented by energy management systems that allow the concerned public bodies to better manage their energy consumption ***and if genuinely holistic approaches are adopted***. Exchange of experience between cities, towns and

towns and other public bodies should be encouraged with respect to the more innovative experiences.

other public bodies should be encouraged with respect to the more innovative experiences.

Or. de

Amendment 200
Ioan Enciu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) A number of municipalities and other public bodies in the Member States have already put into place integrated approaches to energy saving and energy supply, for example via sustainable energy action plans, such as those developed under the Covenant of Mayors initiative, and integrated urban approaches which go beyond individual interventions in buildings or transport modes. Member States should encourage municipalities and other public bodies to adopt integrated and sustainable energy efficiency plans with clear objectives, to involve citizens in their development and implementation and to adequately inform them about their content and progress in achieving objectives. Such plans can yield considerable energy savings, especially if they are implemented by energy management systems that allow the concerned public bodies to better manage their energy consumption. Exchange of experience between cities, towns and other public bodies should be encouraged with respect to the more innovative experiences.

Amendment

(16) A number of municipalities and other public bodies in the Member States have already put into place integrated approaches to energy saving and energy supply, for example via sustainable energy action plans, such as those developed under the Covenant of Mayors initiative, and integrated urban approaches which go beyond individual interventions in buildings or transport modes. Member States should encourage municipalities and other public bodies to adopt integrated, ***comprehensive*** and sustainable energy efficiency plans with clear objectives, to involve ***local stakeholders and*** citizens in their development and implementation and to adequately ***and consistently*** inform them about their content and progress in achieving objectives. Such plans can yield considerable energy savings, especially if they are implemented by energy management systems that allow the concerned public bodies to better manage their energy consumption. Exchange of experience between cities, towns and other public bodies should be encouraged with respect to the more innovative experiences.

Or. ro

Amendment 201
Cristina Gutiérrez-Cortines

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16a) The problems encountered in implementing consumption audits need to be borne in mind, as the municipalities signatory to the Covenant of Mayors are coming up against significant barriers in accessing energy use data disaggregated according to the categories proposed by the European Commission in the Covenant of Mayors.

Or. es

Amendment 202
Vicky Ford

Proposal for a directive
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17) With regards to the purchase of certain products and services and the purchase and rent of buildings, public bodies which conclude public works, supply or service contracts should lead by example and make energy efficient purchasing decisions. The provisions of the EU public procurement directives should not however be affected.

(17) With regards to the purchase of certain products and services and the purchase and rent of buildings, public bodies which conclude public works, supply or service contracts should lead by example and make energy efficient purchasing decisions, ***where it is cost-effective and practical to do so***. The provisions of the EU public procurement directives should not however be affected.

Or. en

Amendment 203
Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) With regards to the purchase of certain products and services and the purchase and rent of buildings, public bodies which conclude public works, supply or service contracts should lead by example and make energy efficient purchasing decisions. The provisions of the EU public procurement directives should not however be affected.

Amendment

(17) With regards to the purchase of certain products and services and the purchase and rent of buildings, public bodies which conclude public works, supply or service contracts should lead by example and make energy efficient purchasing decisions. The provisions of the EU public procurement directives should not however be affected, ***and cost efficiency should be ensured.***

Or. de

Amendment 204
Ioan Enciu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) With *regards* to the purchase of certain products and services and the purchase and rent of buildings, public bodies which conclude public works, supply or service contracts should lead by example and make energy efficient purchasing decisions. The provisions of the EU public procurement directives should not however be affected.

Amendment

(17) With *regard* to the purchase of certain products and services and the purchase and rent of buildings, public bodies which conclude public works, supply or service contracts should lead by example and make energy efficient ***and economically efficient*** purchasing decisions. The provisions of the EU public procurement directives should not however be affected.

Or. ro

Amendment 205
Francisco Sosa Wagner

Proposal for a directive
Recital 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17a) Bearing in mind that buildings account for 40% of final energy use in the EU and 36% of CO2 emissions, and that a target of a 90% drop in emissions in the construction sector has been set in the road map for moving to a low carbon economy in 2050, this target will only be achieved if the EU applies ambitious measures to building stock as a whole, this being a crucial part of its energy infrastructure. For this reason, following the public sector's exemplary conduct in renovation of buildings, Member States should also take a long-term view and, while upholding the principle of subsidiarity and cost-effectiveness, draw up road maps for the renovation of commercial and private buildings.

Or. es

Justification

La propuesta de "medida obligatoria" de los objetivos de mejora energética de los edificios públicos, tomada aisladamente, tendrá un alcance muy limitado y por lo tanto un impacto relativamente pequeño sobre el rendimiento energético del parque inmobiliario de un Estado miembro (los edificios de propiedad de organismos públicos representan sólo el 12% de la superficie de los edificios de la UE). Los beneficios reales en términos de ahorro de energía y de reducción de emisiones –además de otros beneficios sustanciales como la creación de puestos de trabajo– podrían multiplicarse significativamente si la medida se extiende, poco a poco y en cierto modo sobre una base inicialmente voluntaria, a otros tipos de edificios (tanto residenciales como no residenciales).

Amendment 206
Giles Chichester

Proposal for a directive
Recital 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17a) Taking into account that buildings represent 40% of the final energy use in the EU and 36% of the CO2 emissions,

and given that the Roadmap for moving to a low carbon economy in 2050 establishes an objective of 90% emission reduction from the building sector, this objective will only be achieved if the EU takes strong action in the building stock as a whole, as an essential part of its energy infrastructure. This is why, following the exemplary role of the public sector in building renovation, Member states must also, within a long-term perspective and preserving the principle of subsidiarity and cost-effectiveness, establish path ways for the renovation of commercial and private buildings.

Or. en

Amendment 207
Marita Ulvskog

Proposal for a directive
Recital 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17a) Buildings represent 40% of the final energy use in the EU and 36% of the CO2 emissions. The Roadmap for moving to a low carbon economy in 2050 establishes an objective of 90% emission reduction from the building sector which will only be achieved if the EU takes strong action in the building stock as a whole. This is why member states must within a long-term perspective and by respecting the principle of subsidiarity and cost-effectiveness establish effective strategies for energy improvements in the building sector.

Or. en

Amendment 208

Kathleen Van Brempt, Judith A. Merkies, Britta Thomsen, Anni Podimata

Proposal for a directive

Recital 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17a) The EU institutions should also set the right example by renting and purchasing only products, services and buildings of the highest available energy performance class.

Or. en

Amendment 209

Vicky Ford

Proposal for a directive

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(18) An assessment of the possibility of establishing a ‘white certificate’ scheme at Union level has shown that, in the current situation, such a system would create excessive administrative costs and that there is a risk that energy savings would be concentrated in a number of Member States and not introduced across the Union. The latter objective can better be achieved, at least at this stage, by means of national energy efficiency obligation schemes or other alternative measures that achieve the same amount of energy savings. ***The Commission should however define, by a delegated act, the conditions under which a Member State could in future recognise the energy savings achieved in another Member State. It is appropriate for the level of ambition of such schemes to be established in a common framework at Union level while providing significant flexibility to Member States to take full***

(18) An assessment of the possibility of establishing a ‘white certificate’ scheme at Union level has shown that, in the current situation, such a system would create excessive administrative costs and that there is a risk that energy savings would be concentrated in a number of Member States and not introduced across the Union. The latter objective can better be achieved, at least at this stage, by means of national energy efficiency obligation schemes or other alternative measures that achieve the same amount of energy savings. The common framework should give energy utilities the option of offering energy services to all final customers, not only to those to whom they sell energy. This increases competition in the energy market because energy utilities can differentiate their product by providing complementary energy services. The common framework should allow Member States to include

account of the national organisation of market actors, the specific context of the energy sector and final customers' habits.

The common framework should give energy utilities the option of offering energy services to all final customers, not only to those to whom they sell energy. This increases competition in the energy market because energy utilities can differentiate their product by providing complementary energy services. The common framework should allow Member States to include requirements in their national scheme that pursue a social aim, notably in order to ensure that vulnerable customers have access to the benefits of higher energy efficiency. It should also allow Member States to exempt small companies from the energy efficiency obligation. The Commission Communication 'Small Business Act' sets out principles that should be taken into account by Member States that decide to abstain from applying this possibility.

requirements in their national scheme that pursue a social aim, notably in order to ensure that vulnerable customers have access to the benefits of higher energy efficiency. It should also allow Member States to exempt small companies from the energy efficiency obligation. The Commission Communication 'Small Business Act' sets out principles that should be taken into account by Member States that decide to abstain from applying this possibility.

Or. en

Amendment 210

Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) An assessment of the possibility of establishing a "white certificate" scheme at Union level has shown that, in the current situation, such a system would create excessive administrative costs and that there is a risk that energy savings would be concentrated in a number of Member States and not introduced across the Union. The latter objective can better be achieved, at least at this stage, by means of national energy efficiency obligation schemes or

Amendment

(18) An assessment of the possibility of establishing a "white certificate" scheme ***(which in many Member States has resulted in small savings)*** at Union level has shown that, in the current situation, such a system would create excessive administrative costs and that there is a risk that energy savings would be concentrated in a number of Member States and not introduced across the Union. The latter objective can better be achieved, at least at

other alternative measures that achieve the same amount of energy savings. ***The Commission should however define, by a delegated act, the conditions under which a Member State could in future recognise the energy savings achieved in another Member State.*** It is appropriate for the level of ambition of such schemes to be established in a common framework at Union level while providing significant flexibility to Member States to take full account of the national organisation of market actors, the specific context of the energy sector and final customers' habits. The common framework should give energy utilities the option of offering energy services to all final customers, not only to those to whom they sell energy. This increases competition in the energy market because energy utilities can differentiate their product by providing complementary energy services. The common framework should allow Member States to include requirements in their national scheme that pursue a social aim, notably in order to ensure that vulnerable customers have access to the benefits of ***higher energy efficiency.*** It should also allow Member States to exempt small companies from the energy efficiency obligation. The Commission Communication “Small Business Act” sets out principles that should be taken into account by Member States that decide to abstain from applying this possibility.

this stage, by means of national energy efficiency obligation schemes or other alternative measures that achieve the same amount of energy savings. It is appropriate for the level of ambition of such schemes, ***and above all the methods of calculation,*** to be established in a common framework at Union level while providing significant flexibility to Member States to take full account of the national organisation of market actors, the specific context of the energy sector and final customers' habits. The common framework should give energy utilities the option of offering energy services to all final customers, not only to those to whom they sell energy. This increases competition in the energy market because energy utilities can differentiate their product by providing complementary energy services. The common framework should allow Member States to include requirements in their national scheme that pursue a social aim, notably in order to ensure that vulnerable customers have access to the benefits of ***lower energy consumption.*** It should also allow Member States to exempt small companies from the energy efficiency obligation. The Commission Communication “Small Business Act” sets out principles that should be taken into account by Member States that decide to abstain from applying this possibility.

Or. de

Amendment 211
Fiona Hall, Corinne Lepage

Proposal for a directive
Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) An assessment of the possibility of establishing a ‘white certificate’ scheme at Union level has shown that, in the current situation, such a system would create excessive administrative costs and that there is a risk that energy savings would be concentrated in a number of Member States and not introduced across the Union. The *latter* objective can better be achieved, **at least at this stage**, by means of national energy efficiency obligation schemes or other alternative measures that achieve the same amount of energy savings. ***The Commission should however define, by a delegated act, the conditions under which a Member State could in future recognise the energy savings achieved in another Member State.*** It is appropriate for the level of ambition of *such* schemes to be established in a common framework at Union level while providing significant flexibility to Member States to take full account of the national organisation of market actors, the specific context of the energy sector and final customers' habits. The common framework should give energy utilities the option of offering energy services to all final customers, not only to those to whom they sell energy. This increases competition in the energy market because energy utilities can differentiate their product by providing complementary energy services. The common framework should allow Member States to include requirements in their national scheme that pursue a social aim, notably in order to ensure that vulnerable customers have access to the benefits of higher energy efficiency. It should also allow Member States to exempt small companies from the energy efficiency obligation. The Commission Communication ‘Small Business Act’ sets out principles that should be taken into account by Member States that decide to

Amendment

(18) An assessment of the possibility of establishing a “white certificate” scheme at Union level has shown that, in the current situation, such a system would create excessive administrative costs and that there is a risk that energy savings would be concentrated in a number of Member States and not introduced across the Union. The objective **of 20% energy saving by 2020** can better be achieved by means of national energy efficiency obligation schemes or other alternative measures that achieve the same amount of energy savings, ***thus ensuring that every Member State benefits from the economic and social advantages accruing from improved energy efficiency.*** However, it is appropriate for the level of ambition of ***energy efficiency obligation*** schemes to be established in a common framework at Union level while providing significant flexibility to Member States to take full account of the national organisation of market actors, the specific context of the energy sector and final customers' habits. The common framework should give energy utilities the option of offering energy services to all final customers, not only to those to whom they sell energy. This increases competition in the energy market because energy utilities can differentiate their product by providing complementary energy services. The common framework should allow Member States to include requirements in their national scheme that pursue a social aim, notably in order to ensure that vulnerable customers have access to the benefits of higher energy efficiency. It should also allow Member States to exempt small companies from the energy efficiency obligation. The Commission Communication “Small Business Act” sets out principles that should be taken into account by Member States that decide to

abstain from applying this possibility.

abstain from applying this possibility.

Or. en

Amendment 212

Markus Pieper, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Lambert van Nistelrooij, Romana Jordan Cizelj, Lena Kolarska-Bobińska, Bogdan Kazimierz Marcinkiewicz, Vladimir Urutchev, Paul Rübzig, Werner Langen, Holger Kraemer

Proposal for a directive

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) An assessment of the possibility of establishing a ‘white certificate’ scheme at Union level has shown that, in the current situation, such a system would create excessive administrative costs and that there is a risk that energy savings would be concentrated in a number of Member States and not introduced across the Union. The latter objective can better be achieved, at least at this stage, by means of national energy efficiency obligation schemes or other alternative measures that achieve the same amount of energy savings. The Commission should however define, by a delegated act, the conditions under which a Member State could in future recognise the energy savings achieved in another Member State. It is appropriate for the level of ambition of such schemes to be established in a common framework at Union level while providing significant flexibility to Member States to take full account of the national organisation of market actors, the specific context of the energy sector and final customers' habits. The common framework should give energy utilities the option of offering energy services to all final customers, ***not only to those to whom they sell energy. This increases competition in the energy market because energy utilities can differentiate their product by providing***

Amendment

(18) An assessment of the possibility of establishing a ‘white certificate’ scheme at Union level has shown that, in the current situation, such a system would create excessive administrative costs and that there is a risk that energy savings would be concentrated in a number of Member States and not introduced across the Union. The latter objective can better be achieved, at least at this stage, by means of national energy efficiency obligation schemes or other alternative measures that achieve the same amount of energy savings. The Commission should however define, by a delegated act, ***common criteria according to which energy efficiency measures could be measured and verified as well as*** the conditions under which a Member State could in future recognise the energy savings achieved in another Member State. It is appropriate for the level of ambition of such schemes to be established in a common framework at Union level while providing significant flexibility to Member States to take full account of the national organisation of market actors, the specific context of the energy sector and final customers' habits. The common framework should give energy utilities ***and other eligible actors*** the option of offering energy services to all final customers. The common framework should allow Member

complementary energy services. The common framework should allow Member States to include requirements in their national scheme that pursue a social aim, notably in order to ensure that vulnerable customers have access to the benefits of higher energy efficiency. It should also allow Member States to exempt small companies from the energy efficiency obligation. The Commission Communication ‘Small Business Act’ sets out principles that should be taken into account by Member States that decide to abstain from applying this possibility.

States to include requirements in their national scheme that pursue a social aim, notably in order to ensure that vulnerable customers have access to the benefits of higher energy efficiency. It should also allow Member States to exempt small companies from the energy efficiency obligation. The Commission Communication ‘Small Business Act’ sets out principles that should be taken into account by Member States that decide to abstain from applying this possibility.

Or. en

Amendment 213
András Gyürk

Proposal for a directive
Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) An assessment of the possibility of establishing a ‘white certificate’ scheme at Union level has shown that, in the current situation, such a system would create excessive administrative costs and that there is a risk that energy savings would be concentrated in a number of Member States and not introduced across the Union. The latter objective can better be achieved, at least at this stage, by means of national energy efficiency obligation schemes or other alternative measures that achieve the same amount of energy savings. The Commission should however define, by a delegated act, the conditions under which a Member State could in future recognise the energy savings achieved in another Member State. It is appropriate for the level of ambition of such schemes to be established in a common framework at Union level while providing significant

Amendment

(18) An assessment of the possibility of establishing a ‘white certificate’ scheme at Union level has shown that, in the current situation, such a system would create excessive administrative costs and that there is a risk that energy savings would be concentrated in a number of Member States and not introduced across the Union. The latter objective can better be achieved, at least at this stage, by means of national energy efficiency obligation schemes or other alternative measures that achieve the same amount of energy savings. The Commission should however define, by a delegated act, ***common criteria according to which energy efficiency measures could be measured and verified as well as*** the conditions under which a Member State could in future recognise the energy savings achieved in another Member State. It is appropriate for the level of ambition of

flexibility to Member States to take full account of the national organisation of market actors, the specific context of the energy sector and final customers' habits. The common framework should give energy utilities the option of offering energy services to all final customers, not only to those to whom they sell energy. This increases competition in the energy market because energy utilities can differentiate their product by providing complementary energy services. The common framework should allow Member States to include requirements in their national scheme that pursue a social aim, notably in order to ensure that vulnerable customers have access to the benefits of higher energy efficiency. It should also allow Member States to exempt small companies from the energy efficiency obligation. The Commission Communication 'Small Business Act' sets out principles that should be taken into account by Member States that decide to abstain from applying this possibility.

such schemes to be established in a common framework at Union level while providing significant flexibility to Member States to take full account of the national organisation of market actors, the specific context of the energy sector and final customers' habits. The common framework should give energy utilities the option of offering energy services to all final customers, not only to those to whom they sell energy. This increases competition in the energy market because energy utilities can differentiate their product by providing complementary energy services. The common framework should allow Member States to include requirements in their national scheme that pursue a social aim, notably in order to ensure that vulnerable customers have access to the benefits of higher energy efficiency. It should also allow Member States to exempt small companies from the energy efficiency obligation. The Commission Communication 'Small Business Act' sets out principles that should be taken into account by Member States that decide to abstain from applying this possibility.

Or. en

Amendment 214

Ioan Enciu

Proposal for a directive

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) An assessment of the possibility of establishing a "white certificate" scheme at Union level has shown that, in the current situation, such a system would create excessive administrative costs and that there is a risk that energy savings would be concentrated in a number of Member States and not introduced across the Union.

Amendment

(18) An assessment of the possibility of establishing a "white certificate" scheme at Union level has shown that, in the current situation, such a system would create excessive administrative costs and that there is a risk that energy savings would be concentrated in a number of Member States and not introduced across the Union.

The latter objective can better be achieved, at least at this stage, by means of national energy efficiency obligation schemes or other alternative measures that achieve the same amount of energy savings. The Commission should however define, by a delegated act, the conditions under which a Member State could in future recognise the energy savings achieved in another Member State. It is appropriate for the level of ambition of such schemes to be established in a common framework at Union level while providing significant flexibility to Member States to take full account of the national organisation of market actors, the specific context of the energy sector and final customers' habits. The common framework should give energy utilities the option of offering energy services to all final customers, not only to those to whom they sell energy. This increases competition in the energy market because energy utilities can differentiate their product by providing complementary energy services. The common framework should allow Member States to include requirements in their national scheme that pursue a social aim, notably in order to ensure that vulnerable customers have access to the benefits of higher energy efficiency. It should also allow Member States to exempt small companies from the energy efficiency obligation. The Commission Communication "Small Business Act" sets out principles that should be taken into account by Member States that decide to abstain from applying this possibility.

The latter objective can better be achieved, at least at this stage, by means of national energy efficiency obligation schemes or other alternative measures that achieve the same amount of energy savings. The Commission should however define, by a delegated act, the conditions under which a Member State could in future recognise the energy savings achieved in another Member State. It is appropriate for the level of ambition of such schemes to be established in a common framework at Union level while providing significant flexibility to Member States to take full account of the national organisation of market actors, the specific context of the energy sector and final customers' habits. The common framework should give energy utilities the option of offering energy services to all final customers, not only to those to whom they sell energy. This increases competition in the energy market because energy utilities can differentiate their product by providing complementary energy services. The common framework should allow Member States to include requirements in their national scheme that pursue a social aim, notably in order to ensure that vulnerable customers, *who should be defined as such in the relevant national legislation*, have access to the benefits of higher energy efficiency. It should also allow Member States to exempt small companies from the energy efficiency obligation. The Commission Communication "Small Business Act" sets out principles that should be taken into account by Member States that decide to abstain from applying this possibility.

Or. ro

Amendment 215
Marita Ulvskog

Proposal for a directive
Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) An assessment of the possibility of establishing a ‘white certificate’ scheme at Union level has shown that, in the current situation, such a system would create excessive administrative costs and that there is a risk that energy savings would be concentrated in a number of Member States and not introduced across the Union. The latter objective can better be achieved, at least at this stage, by means of national energy efficiency obligation schemes ***or other alternative measures that achieve the same amount of energy savings***. The Commission should however define, by a delegated act, the conditions under which a Member State could in future recognise the energy savings achieved in another Member State. It is appropriate for the level of ambition of such schemes to be established in a common framework at Union level while providing significant flexibility to Member States to take full account of the national organisation of market actors, the specific context of the energy sector and final customers' habits. The common framework should give energy utilities the option of offering energy services to all final customers, not only to those to whom they sell energy. This increases competition in the energy market because energy utilities can differentiate their product by providing complementary energy services. The common framework should allow Member States to include requirements in their national scheme that pursue a social aim, notably in order to ensure that vulnerable customers have access to the benefits of higher energy efficiency. It should also allow Member States to exempt small companies from the energy efficiency obligation. The Commission Communication ‘Small Business Act’ sets

Amendment

(18) An assessment of the possibility of establishing a "white certificate" scheme at Union level has shown that, in the current situation, such a system would create excessive administrative costs and that there is a risk that energy savings would be concentrated in a number of Member States and not introduced across the Union. The latter objective can better be achieved, at least at this stage, by means of national energy efficiency obligation schemes. The Commission should however define, by a delegated act, the conditions under which a Member State could in future recognise the energy savings achieved in another Member State. It is appropriate for the level of ambition of such schemes to be established in a common framework at Union level while providing significant flexibility to Member States to take full account of the national organisation of market actors, the specific context of the energy sector and final customers' habits. The common framework should give energy utilities the option of offering energy services to all final customers, not only to those to whom they sell energy. This increases competition in the energy market because energy utilities can differentiate their product by providing complementary energy services. The common framework should allow Member States to include requirements in their national scheme that pursue a social aim, notably in order to ensure that vulnerable customers have access to the benefits of higher energy efficiency. It should also allow Member States to exempt small companies from the energy efficiency obligation. The Commission Communication ‘Small Business Act’ sets out principles that should be taken into account by Member States that decide to

out principles that should be taken into account by Member States that decide to abstain from applying this possibility.

abstain from applying this possibility.

Or. en

Amendment 216
Daniel Caspary

Proposal for a directive
Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) An assessment of the possibility of establishing a "white certificate" scheme at Union level has shown that, in the current situation, such a system would create excessive administrative costs and that there is a risk that energy savings would be concentrated in a number of Member States and not introduced across the Union. The latter objective can better be achieved, at least at this stage, by means of national energy efficiency obligation schemes or other alternative measures that achieve *the same* amount of energy savings. The Commission should however define, by a delegated act, the conditions under which a Member State could in future recognise the energy savings achieved in another Member State. It is appropriate for the level of ambition of such schemes to be established in a common framework at Union level while providing significant flexibility to Member States to take full account of the national organisation of market actors, the specific context of the energy sector and final customers' habits. The common framework should give energy utilities the option of offering energy services to all final customers, not only to those to whom they sell energy. This increases competition in the energy market because energy utilities can differentiate their product by providing

Amendment

(18) An assessment of the possibility of establishing a "white certificate" scheme at Union level has shown that, in the current situation, such a system would create excessive administrative costs and that there is a risk that energy savings would be concentrated in a number of Member States and not introduced across the Union. The latter objective can better be achieved, at least at this stage, by means of national energy efficiency obligation schemes or other alternative measures that achieve *a similar* amount of energy savings. The Commission should however define, by a delegated act, the conditions under which a Member State could in future recognise the energy savings achieved in another Member State. It is appropriate for the level of ambition of such schemes to be established in a common framework at Union level while providing significant flexibility to Member States to take full account of the national organisation of market actors, the specific context of the energy sector and final customers' habits. The common framework should give energy utilities the option of offering energy services to all final customers, not only to those to whom they sell energy. This increases competition in the energy market because energy utilities can differentiate their product by providing

complementary energy services. The common framework should allow Member States to include requirements in their national scheme that pursue a social aim, notably in order to ensure that vulnerable customers have access to the benefits of higher energy efficiency. It should also allow Member States to exempt small companies from the energy efficiency obligation. The Commission Communication “Small Business Act” sets out principles that should be taken into account by Member States that decide to abstain from applying this possibility.

complementary energy services. The common framework should allow Member States to include requirements in their national scheme that pursue a social aim, notably in order to ensure that vulnerable customers have access to the benefits of higher energy efficiency. It should also allow Member States to exempt small companies from the energy efficiency obligation. The Commission Communication “Small Business Act” sets out principles that should be taken into account by Member States that decide to abstain from applying this possibility.

Or. de

Amendment 217
Giles Chichester

Proposal for a directive
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as households or small and medium-sized enterprises), Member States should ensure that energy audits are available. Energy audits should be mandatory and regular for large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant.

Amendment

(19) To tap the energy ***efficiency and*** savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as households or small and medium-sized enterprises), Member States should ensure that energy audits are available. Energy audits should be mandatory and regular for large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant. ***Furthermore, Member States should take positive steps to encourage energy efficiency and savings in these market segments. First by encouraging electricity and gas distributors to restructure their tariffs and second by reviewing the application of variable rates of VAT.***

Or. en

Amendment 218
Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as households or small and medium-sized enterprises), Member States should ensure that energy audits are available. ***Energy audits should be mandatory and regular for large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant.***

Amendment

(19) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as households or small and medium-sized enterprises), Member States should ensure that energy audits are available. ***Member States should be able to create incentives for large enterprises which regularly undergo energy audits also to implement large parts of the resultant recommendations, provided that the ensuing energy savings are substantial and that no direct competitor is damaged.***

Or. de

Justification

On page 48 of the impact assessment, the Commission assumes that only a small proportion of proposals from energy audits will be implemented. Specifically, the Commission states that the extra saving on total energy consumption in industry will be only between 0.4% and 5% up to 2020. There is therefore no point in making such audits mandatory. The likelihood that the measures proposed in an audit will actually be implemented is stronger if the audit is arranged voluntarily.

Amendment 219
Angelika Niebler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as households or small

Amendment

(19) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as households or small

and medium-sized enterprises), Member States should ensure that energy audits are available. Energy audits **should be mandatory and regular for** large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant.

and medium-sized enterprises), Member States should ensure that energy audits are available. **Member States are called upon, furthermore, to create suitable conditions for the introduction of regular** energy audits **in** large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant.

Or. de

Justification

In various Member States, voluntary agreements with enterprises or groups of enterprises and national incentive systems have proved to be an extremely effective way of attaining climate and environmental-protection objectives and increasing energy efficiency, if they are linked to strict monitoring.

Amendment 220 **Eija-Riitta Korhola**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 19**

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as households or small and medium-sized enterprises), Member States should ensure that energy audits are available. **Energy audits should be mandatory and regular for large enterprises**, as energy savings can be significant.

Amendment

(19) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as households or small and medium-sized enterprises), Member States should ensure that energy audits are available. **Member States shall encourage large enterprises to carry out energy audits on a regularly basis**, as energy savings can be significant.

Or. en

Justification

The possibility of having energy audits carried out by in-house experts shall be approved. Enterprise's own regular auditing programmes should be accepted for instance in the frame of long-term voluntary agreements.

Amendment 221

Krišjānis Kariņš, Bendt Bendtsen, Alejo Vidal-Quadras

Proposal for a directive

Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as households or small and medium-sized enterprises), Member States should ***ensure that*** energy audits ***are available***. Energy audits should be mandatory and regular for large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant.

Amendment

(19) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as households or small and medium-sized enterprises), Member States should ***create conditions for the availability of*** energy audits ***and ensure certification of energy auditors***. Energy audits should be mandatory and regular for large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant.

Or. en

Amendment 222

Lambert van Nistelrooij

Proposal for a directive

Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as households or small and medium-sized enterprises), Member States should ensure that energy audits are available. ***Energy audits should be mandatory and regular for large enterprises***, as energy savings can be significant.

Amendment

(19) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as households or small and medium-sized enterprises), Member States should ensure that energy audits are available. ***Member States should encourage large enterprises to carry out energy audits on a regular basis***, as energy savings can be significant.

Or. en

Justification

Energy audits should be promoted on a voluntary basis allowing Member States to keep their flexibility in modeling national energy efficiency incentive schemes based on voluntary and long-term agreements with the private business sector / industry. Such voluntary agreements have proved to be a highly successful contribution to energy efficiency improvements and climate protection in a number of Member States.

Amendment 223

Ioan Enciu

Proposal for a directive

Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as households or small and medium-sized enterprises), Member States should ensure that energy audits are available. Energy audits should be mandatory and regular for large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant.

Amendment

(19) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as households or small and medium-sized enterprises), Member States should ensure that ***financially affordable*** energy audits are available. Energy audits should be mandatory and regular for large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant.

Or. ro

Amendment 224

Eija-Riitta Korhola

Proposal for a directive

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) These audits should be carried out in an independent and cost-effective manner. The requirement for independence allows the audits to be carried out by in-house experts, provided that these are qualified or accredited, ***that they are not directly engaged in the activity audited, and that***

Amendment

(20) These audits should be carried out in an independent and cost-effective manner. The requirement for independence allows the audits to be carried out by in-house experts, provided that these are qualified or accredited, ***for which Member States should create the right frameworks.***

the Member State has put in place a scheme to assure and check their quality and to impose sanctions if needed.

Or. en

Justification

Simplification and room for Member States to organise according to national circumstances.

Amendment 225

Paul Rübiger

Proposal for a directive

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) These audits should be carried out in an ***independent*** and cost-effective manner. The requirement for independence allows the audits to be carried out by in-house experts, provided that these are qualified or accredited, that they are not directly engaged in the activity audited, ***and that the Member State has put in place a scheme to assure and check their quality and to impose sanctions if needed.***

Amendment

(20) These audits should be carried out in an ***objective*** and cost-effective manner. The requirement for independence allows the audits to be carried out by in-house experts, provided that these are qualified or accredited, that they are not directly engaged in the activity audited.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary to ensure that cost-effectiveness is considered as an overriding principle in order to avoid unproductive audits of energy flows without efficiency potentials. In-house audits should not be dependent on whether Member States implement a special scheme.

Amendment 226

Vicky Ford

Proposal for a directive

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) These audits should be carried out in an independent and cost-effective manner. The requirement for independence allows the audits to be carried out by in-house experts, provided that these are qualified or accredited, ***that they are not directly engaged in the activity audited***, and that the Member State has put in place a scheme to assure and check their quality and to impose sanctions if needed.

Amendment

(20) These audits should be carried out in an independent and cost-effective manner. The requirement for independence allows the audits to be carried out by in-house experts, provided that these are qualified or accredited, and that the Member State has put in place a scheme to assure and check their quality and to impose sanctions if needed. ***Member States should create the right framework conditions to assure sufficient availability of accredited and qualified experts in the market.***

Or. en

Amendment 227
Lambert van Nistelrooij

Proposal for a directive
Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) These audits should be carried out in an independent and cost-effective manner. The requirement for independence allows the audits to be carried out by in-house experts, provided that these are qualified or accredited, that they are not directly engaged in the activity audited, and that the Member State has put in place a scheme to assure and check their quality and to impose sanctions if needed.

Amendment

(20) These audits should be carried out in an independent and cost-effective manner. The requirement for independence allows the audits to be carried out by in-house experts, provided that these are qualified or accredited, that they are not directly engaged in the activity audited, and that the Member State has put in place a scheme to assure and check their quality and to impose sanctions if needed. ***Member States should create the right framework conditions to ensure sufficient availability of accredited and qualified experts in the market.***

Or. en

Justification

The possibility of having energy audits carried out by in-house experts as mentioned in recital 20 is part of the definition of 'independent audits' foreseen in Article 7 paragraph 2 and should therefore be integrated in Article 7.

Amendment 228

Britta Thomsen, Kathleen Van Brempt

Proposal for a directive

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) These audits should be carried out in ***an independent and*** cost-effective manner. ***The*** requirement ***for independence*** allows the audits to be carried out by in-house experts, provided that these are qualified or accredited, that they are not directly engaged in the activity audited, and that the Member State has put in place a scheme to assure and check their quality and to impose sanctions if needed.

Amendment

(20) These audits should be carried out ***independently and*** in ***a*** cost-effective manner. ***This*** requirement allows the audits to be carried out by in-house ***or energy service companies*** experts, provided that these are qualified or accredited, that they are not directly engaged in the activity audited, and that the Member State has put in place a scheme to assure and check their quality and to impose sanctions if needed.

Or. en

Justification

Excluding energy service companies (ESCOs) from the auditing process will only raise the risk of generating standardised and low-quality audits. Further, only they have the expertise and the skills to carry out for example large scale audits, which are especially important in non-residential buildings and in industries.

Amendment 229

Alejo Vidal-Quadras, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Cristina Gutiérrez-Cortines

Proposal for a directive

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) These audits should be carried out in ***an independent and*** cost-effective manner.

Amendment

(20) These audits should be carried out ***independently and*** in ***a*** cost-effective

The requirement *for independence* allows the audits to be carried out by in-house experts, provided that these are qualified or accredited, that they are not directly engaged in the activity audited, and that the Member State has put in place a scheme to assure and check their quality and to impose sanctions if needed.

manner. *This* requirement allows the audits to be carried out by in-house experts *or energy services providers*, provided that these are qualified or accredited, that they are not directly engaged in the activity audited, and that the Member State has put in place a scheme to assure and check their quality and to impose sanctions if needed.

Or. en

Amendment 230

Ioan Enciu

Proposal for a directive

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) These audits should be carried out in an independent and cost-effective manner. The requirement for independence allows the audits to be carried out by in-house experts, provided that these are qualified or accredited, that they are not directly engaged in the activity audited, and that the Member State has put in place a scheme to assure and check their quality and to impose sanctions if needed.

Amendment

(20) These audits should be carried out in an independent, *affordable* and cost-effective manner. The requirement for independence allows the audits to be carried out by in-house experts *or by professional energy services suppliers*, provided that these are qualified or accredited, that they are not directly engaged in the activity audited, and that the Member State has put in place a scheme to assure and check their quality and to impose sanctions if needed.

Or. ro

Amendment 231

Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive

Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) These audits should be carried out in an independent and cost-effective manner.

Amendment

(20) These audits should be carried out in an independent and cost-effective manner.

The requirement for independence allows the audits to be carried out by in-house experts, provided that these are qualified or accredited, that they are not directly engaged in the activity audited, and that the Member State has put in place a scheme to assure and check their quality and to impose sanctions if needed.

The requirement for independence allows the audits to be carried out by in-house experts *or experts from energy service companies*, provided that these are qualified or accredited, that they are not directly engaged in the activity audited, and that the Member State has put in place a scheme to assure and check their quality and to impose sanctions if needed.

Or. de

Justification

If the Commission expects so much of energy service companies, why should they not also perform independent energy audits? At all events, excluding them restricts the energy services market rather than expanding it.

Amendment 232
Fiona Hall, Corinne Lepage

Proposal for a directive
Recital 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20a) The cost of energy efficiency improvement measures, including energy saving obligation schemes and smart meter roll-outs, is likely to be transferred to final consumers through their energy bills. To ensure that retail energy sales companies and energy service providers deliver these measures to consumers in a fair and cost-effective manner Member States should establish transparent cost reporting requirements to the national regulatory authorities.

Or. en

Amendment 233
Vicky Ford

Proposal for a directive
Recital 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20a) The cost of energy efficiency improvement measures, including energy efficiency obligation schemes and smart meter roll-outs, is likely to be transferred to final consumers through their energy bills. To ensure that retail energy sales companies and energy service providers deliver these measures to consumers in a fair and cost-effective manner Member States should establish cost reporting requirements to the national regulatory authorities.

Or. en

Justification

The Directive must acknowledge that consumers will be paying for many of the proposed energy efficiency improvement measures such as energy efficiency obligation schemes and the smart meter roll-out. It must also ensure that these measures are delivered to consumers in a fair and cost-effective manner.

Amendment 234
Herbert Reul

Proposal for a directive
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(21) When designing energy efficiency improvement measures, account should be taken of efficiency gains and savings obtained through the widespread application of cost-effective technological innovations such as smart meters. To maximise the saving benefits of these innovations, final customers should be able to visualise indicators of cost and

(21) When designing energy efficiency improvement measures, account should be taken of efficiency gains and savings obtained through the widespread application of cost-effective technological innovations such as smart meters. To maximise the saving benefits of these innovations, final customers should be able to visualise indicators of cost and

consumption and have regular individual billing based on actual consumption.

consumption and ***also, if they themselves so wish***, have regular individual billing based on actual consumption. ***Insofar as space heating is included in this, users should be informed - if they are being billed on the basis of actual consumption - that the costs may be substantially higher in the winter than in the warmer months.***

Or. de

Justification

Many consumers cannot afford the high heating costs if they do not anticipate them over the year as a whole.

Amendment 235 Gaston Franco

Proposal for a directive Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) When designing energy efficiency improvement measures, account should be taken of efficiency gains and savings obtained through the widespread application of cost-effective technological innovations such as smart meters. To maximise the saving benefits of these innovations, final customers should be able to visualise indicators of cost and consumption and have regular ***individual billing based*** on actual consumption.

Amendment

(21) When designing energy efficiency improvement measures, account should be taken of efficiency gains and savings obtained through the widespread application of cost-effective technological innovations such as smart meters. To maximise the saving benefits of these innovations, final customers should be able to visualise indicators of cost and consumption and have regular ***information on their actual consumption. In addition to that, Member States shall develop Demand Response programmes that will empower and reward decentralised and flexible energy generators in combination with Demand Response providers.***

Or. en

Justification

The proposed change introduces the idea that the roll-out of smart meters shall be accompanied by policies aiming at developing Demand Response programmes.

Amendment 236

Maria Da Graça Carvalho

Proposal for a directive

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) When designing energy efficiency improvement measures, account should be taken of efficiency gains and savings obtained through the widespread application of cost-effective technological innovations such as smart meters. To maximise the saving benefits of these innovations, final customers should be able to visualise indicators of cost and consumption and have regular individual billing based on actual consumption.

Amendment

(21) When designing energy efficiency improvement measures, account should be taken of efficiency gains and savings obtained through the widespread application of cost-effective technological innovations such as smart meters. To maximise the saving benefits of these innovations, final customers should be able to visualise indicators of cost and consumption and have regular individual billing based on actual consumption. ***In addition to that, Member States shall develop Demand Response programmes that will empower and reward decentralized and flexible energy generators in combination with Demand Response providers.***

Or. en

Amendment 237

Judith A. Merkies, Anni Podimata

Proposal for a directive

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) When designing energy efficiency improvement measures, account should be taken of efficiency gains and savings

Amendment

(21) When designing energy efficiency improvement measures, account should be taken of efficiency gains and savings

obtained through the widespread application of cost-effective technological innovations such as smart meters. To maximise the saving benefits of these innovations, final customers should be able to visualise indicators of cost and consumption and have regular individual billing based on actual consumption.

obtained through the widespread application of cost-effective technological innovations such as smart meters. To maximise the saving benefits of these innovations, final customers should be able to visualise indicators of cost and consumption and have regular individual billing based on actual consumption. ***In addition to that, Member States shall develop Demand Response programmes that will empower and reward decentralized and flexible energy generators in combination with Demand Response providers.***

Or. en

Amendment 238
Kathleen Van Brempt, Britta Thomsen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) When designing energy efficiency improvement measures, account should be taken of efficiency gains and savings obtained through the widespread application of ***cost-effective*** technological innovations such as smart meters. ***To maximise the saving benefits of these innovations, final customers should be able to visualise indicators of cost and consumption and have regular individual billing based on actual consumption.***

Amendment

(21) When designing energy efficiency improvement measures, account should be taken of efficiency gains and savings ***that might be*** obtained through the widespread application of technological innovations such as smart meters. ***The roll-out of these technological innovations may only be supported when a full cost-benefit analysis is positive, especially for consumers, including low income users and when privacy is guaranteed. The final consumers have to be able to visualise indicators of cost and consumption.***

Or. en

Amendment 239
Giles Chichester

Proposal for a directive
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) When designing energy efficiency improvement measures, account should be taken of efficiency gains and savings obtained through the widespread application of cost-effective technological innovations such as smart meters. To maximise the saving benefits of these innovations, final customers should be able to visualise indicators of cost and consumption and have regular individual billing based on actual consumption.

Amendment

(21) When designing energy efficiency improvement measures, account should be taken of efficiency gains and savings obtained through the widespread application of cost-effective technological innovations such as smart meters. To maximise the saving benefits of these innovations, final customers should be able to visualise indicators of cost and consumption and have regular individual billing based on actual consumption. ***In particular, Member States should require electricity and gas distributors to adopt a common system of display to facilitate decisions by consumers.***

Or. en

Amendment 240
Ioannis A. Tsoukalas

Proposal for a directive
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) When designing energy efficiency improvement measures, account should be taken of efficiency gains and savings obtained through the widespread application of cost-effective technological innovations such as smart meters. To maximise the saving benefits of these innovations, final customers should be able to visualise indicators of cost and consumption and have regular individual billing based on actual consumption.

Amendment

(21) When designing energy efficiency improvement measures, account should be taken of efficiency gains and savings obtained through the widespread application of cost-effective technological innovations such as smart meters. To maximise the saving benefits of these innovations, final customers should be able to visualise indicators of cost and ***actual*** consumption ***in an easily understood way either via the smart meter's display or via the Internet*** and have regular individual billing based on actual consumption.

Or. en

Amendment 241
Britta Thomsen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) When designing energy efficiency improvement measures, account should be taken of efficiency gains and savings obtained through the widespread application of cost-effective technological innovations such as smart meters. To maximise the saving benefits of these innovations, final customers should be able to visualise indicators of cost and consumption and have regular individual billing based on actual consumption.

Amendment

(21) When designing energy efficiency improvement measures, account should be taken of efficiency gains and savings obtained through the widespread application of cost-effective technological innovations such as smart meters **building automation and controls**. To maximise the saving benefits of these innovations, final customers should be able to visualise indicators of cost and consumption, **to properly control them** and have regular individual billing based on actual consumption.

Or. en

Justification

Smart meters are not “the one and only” cost effective technological innovation. Smart meters only allow the final customer to visualise his/her energy consumption in real time, without being able to influence it. Such a measure will not drive energy efficiency on its own. Building automation and controls are vital in this context as they enable buildings to become intelligent. Further, building automation and controls, in comparison with other technologies, are technologies that are already available on the market, that are cost efficient and that have short pay-back times. Building automation and controls ensure average payback times of 3 to 5 years at low investment volumes and with long-lasting impacts on energy savings. These are some of the most cost-effective energy efficiency technologies and the easiest to implement. Building automation and controls increase the energy saving potential of any other measures installed. Simple passive measures (such as glazing or insulation) only reduce consumption if controls are present, similarly plant installed will only achieve its design efficiency if controls are fitted.

Amendment 242
Fiona Hall

Proposal for a directive
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) When designing energy efficiency improvement measures, account should be taken of efficiency gains and savings obtained through the widespread application of cost-effective technological innovations such as smart meters. To maximise the saving benefits of these innovations, final customers should be able to **visualise** indicators of cost and consumption and have regular individual billing based on actual consumption.

Amendment

(21) When designing energy efficiency improvement measures, account should be taken of efficiency gains and savings obtained through the widespread application of cost-effective technological innovations such as smart meters. To maximise the saving benefits of these innovations, final customers should be able to **see** indicators of cost and consumption and have regular individual billing based on actual consumption.

Or. en

Amendment 243
Kathleen Van Brempt

Proposal for a directive
Recital 21 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(21a) Energy benefits can lead up to €1000 per household per year due to energy savings measures. Therefore, energy efficiency policies are a crucial instrument for keeping energy bills affordable for all customers and for the fight against energy poverty.

Or. en

Amendment 244
Kathleen Van Brempt, Anni Podimata

Proposal for a directive
Recital 21 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(21b) Energy poverty is mainly caused by a combination of low income, poor housing and high energy prices. These three elements must be fought by increasing energy efficiency of homes, making the energy market responsible, and by developing social inclusion measures.

Or. en