



2021/0218(COD)

17.3.2022

AMENDMENTS

244 - 510

Draft report

Markus Pieper

(PE719.550v01-00)

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652

Proposal for a directive

(COM(2021)0557 – C9-0329/2021 – 2021/0218(COD))

Amendment 244
Tomas Tobé, Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(36) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 strengthened the bioenergy sustainability and greenhouse gas savings framework by setting criteria for all end-use sectors. It set out specific rules for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass, requiring the sustainability of harvesting operations and the accounting of land-use change emissions. To achieve an enhanced protection of especially biodiverse and carbon-rich habitats, such as primary forests, highly biodiverse forests, grasslands and peat lands, exclusions and limitations to source forest biomass from those areas should be introduced, in line with the approach for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass. In addition, the greenhouse gas emission saving criteria should also apply to existing biomass-based installations to ensure that bioenergy production in all such installations leads to greenhouse gas emission reductions compared to energy produced from fossil fuels.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 245
Ivan David

Proposal for a directive
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Text proposed by the Commission

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Or. en

Justification

The introduction of mandatory blending of biofuels has helped to stabilize the market situation for many field crops. Revenues from the sale of crops for the production of biofuels represent an income for many farmers, which allows them to survive economically and continue to employ workers all year round. However, the import of biofuels and commodities for their production from third countries is a major economic and environmental problem. Transporting them in large quantities seriously damages the environment. Burning forests in third countries to grow crops and produce biofuels for export to the EU is the most dangerous for the environment and the EU agricultural economy.

Amendment 246 **Maria Spyra**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 36**

Text proposed by the Commission

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Or. en

Amendment 247

Mauri Pekkarinen, Emma Wiesner, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive

Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

(36) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 strengthened the bioenergy sustainability and greenhouse gas savings framework by setting criteria for all end-use sectors. It set out specific rules for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass, requiring the sustainability of harvesting operations and the accounting of land-use change emissions. To achieve an enhanced protection of especially biodiverse and carbon-rich habitats, such as primary forests, highly biodiverse forests, grasslands and peat lands,

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exclusions and limitations to source forest biomass from those areas should be introduced, in line with the approach for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass. ***In addition, the greenhouse gas emission saving criteria should also apply to existing biomass-based installations to ensure that bioenergy production in all such installations leads to greenhouse gas emission reductions compared to energy produced from fossil fuels.***

exclusions and limitations to source forest biomass from those areas should be introduced, ***when harvesting biomass from countries that do not meet the harvesting criteria at national level*** in line with the approach for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass.

Or. en

Amendment 248

Henna Virkkunen, Tomas Tobé

Proposal for a directive

Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

(36) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 strengthened the bioenergy sustainability and greenhouse gas savings framework by setting criteria for all end-use sectors. It set out specific rules for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass, requiring the sustainability of harvesting operations and the accounting of land-use change emissions. To achieve an enhanced protection of especially biodiverse and carbon-rich habitats, such as primary forests, ***highly biodiverse forests***, grasslands and peat lands, exclusions and limitations to source forest biomass from those areas should be introduced, ***in line with the approach for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass. In addition, the greenhouse gas emission saving criteria should also apply to existing biomass-based installations to ensure that bioenergy production in all such installations leads to greenhouse gas emission reductions compared to energy***

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produced from fossil fuels.

Or. en

Justification

The term 'highly biodiverse forests' for forest biomass is based on undefined terms, leaves room for interpretation, does not provide scientifically based criteria and is too broad to be used in practice in a way that would be relevant for all European forest types. It should be clarified that "no-go" areas only apply to biomass specifically harvested for energy purposes and not to residues from harvesting for other purposes. The text should consider that several Member States treat forestry as a regional competence. Protection of carbon-rich and highly biodiverse environment would be more effective in the context of the risk based approach application.

Amendment 249

Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive

Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

(36) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 strengthened the bioenergy sustainability and greenhouse gas savings framework by setting criteria for all end-use sectors. It set out specific rules for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass, requiring the sustainability of harvesting operations and the accounting of land-use change emissions. To achieve an enhanced protection of especially biodiverse and carbon-rich habitats, such as primary forests, highly biodiverse forests, grasslands and peat lands, ***exclusions and limitations to source forest biomass from those areas should be introduced, in line with the approach for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass.*** In addition, the greenhouse gas emission saving criteria should also apply to existing biomass-based installations to ensure that bioenergy production in all such installations leads to greenhouse gas emission reductions compared to energy

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produced from fossil fuels.

Or. en

Amendment 250

Sara Skyttedal

Proposal for a directive

Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

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Or. en

Amendment 251

Salvatore De Meo

Proposal for a directive
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

(36) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 strengthened the bioenergy sustainability and greenhouse gas savings framework by setting criteria for all end-use sectors. It set out specific rules for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass, requiring the sustainability of harvesting operations and the accounting of land-use change emissions. To achieve an enhanced protection of especially biodiverse and carbon-rich habitats, such as primary forests, highly biodiverse forests, grasslands and peat lands, exclusions and limitations to source forest biomass from those areas should be introduced, ***in line with the approach for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass. In addition, the greenhouse gas emission saving criteria should also apply to existing biomass-based installations to ensure that bioenergy production in all such installations leads to greenhouse gas emission reductions compared to energy produced from fossil fuels.***

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Or. en

Amendment 252
Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Erik Bergkvist

Proposal for a directive
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

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Or. en

Justification

Expanding the no-go areas from agricultural biomass to forest biomass is additional criteria for forest biomass risk assessment agreed in the REDII. If interpreted to include also MSs besides combating the global deforestation, it would be important to respects the risk-based assessment of the Member States.

Amendment 253

Pietro Fiocchi

Proposal for a directive

Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

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land-use change emissions. To achieve an enhanced protection of especially biodiverse and carbon-rich habitats, such as primary forests, highly biodiverse forests, grasslands and peat lands, ***in the Member States where specific measures have not already been taken***, exclusions and limitations to source forest biomass from those areas should be introduced, in line with the approach for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass. In addition, the greenhouse gas emission saving criteria should also apply to existing biomass-based installations to ensure that bioenergy production in all such installations leads to greenhouse gas emission reductions compared to energy produced from fossil fuels.

Or. it

Amendment 254

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi

Proposal for a directive

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Text proposed by the Commission

(36) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 strengthened the bioenergy sustainability and greenhouse gas savings framework by setting criteria for all end-use sectors. It set out specific rules for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass, requiring the sustainability of harvesting operations and the accounting of land-use change emissions. To achieve an enhanced protection of especially biodiverse and carbon-rich habitats, such as primary forests, highly biodiverse forests, grasslands and peat lands, exclusions and limitations to source forest biomass from those areas should be introduced, in line with the approach for

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Or. it

Justification

In setting out exclusions and limitations to the supply of forest biomass from areas in need of greater protection, it is important that the legislator takes into account that in some Member States measures of that kind have already been widely introduced.

Amendment 255

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

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addition, the greenhouse gas emission saving criteria should also apply to existing biomass-based installations to ensure that bioenergy production in all such installations leads to greenhouse gas emission reductions compared to energy produced from fossil fuels.

without management systems in place at the forest sourcing area in line with the approach for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass.

Or. en

Justification

Protection of carbon-rich and highly biodiverse environment would be more effective in the context of the Risk based approach application. The bioenergy sector is a cornerstone of any decarbonisation scenario, in Europe and internationally. The sustainable growth of the sector will be therefore pivotal to the achievement of climate neutrality by 2050. However, retroactive requirements and frequent reviews will compromise investors' confidence and impact the ability of projects to deliver on these climate goals. Since sourcing policy is not the only element to consider when calculating GHG emissions savings but the plant design is factoring in too, the retroactive application of this requirement will push out of the market existing installations. To prevent undercutting environmental investments that have already been made, the requirements the 80% GHG emissions savings threshold should solely applied to plants starting operations in 2026.

Amendment 256

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) In order to reduce the administrative burden for producers of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels and for Member States, where voluntary or national schemes have been recognised by the Commission through an implementing act as giving evidence or providing accurate data regarding the compliance with sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria as well as other requirements set in this Directive, Member States should accept the results of the certification issued by such schemes within the scope of the Commission's recognition.

Amendment

(37) In order to reduce the administrative burden for producers of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels and for Member States, where voluntary or national schemes have been recognised by the Commission through an implementing act as giving evidence or providing accurate data regarding the compliance with sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria as well as other requirements set in this Directive, Member States should accept the results of the certification issued by such schemes within the scope of the Commission's recognition.

In order to reduce the burden on small installations, Member States should establish a simplified verification mechanism for installations of between **5 and 10MW**.

In order to reduce the burden on small installations, Member States should establish a simplified verification mechanism **starting 1. January 2027** for installations of between **10 and 20MW**.

Or. en

Justification

Lowering the threshold from 20 MW to 10 MW would certify the sustainability of a larger portion of biomass but avoids placing regulatory burdens and disproportionate cost compliance on the smallest actors with scarce administrative capacity. However, as time and digitalisation will be key to bringing down cost compliance, the exemption threshold should only be lowered to 10 MW starting in 2027. Recognizing the limited resources of actors between 10 and 15 MW, eased compliance for those actors that have a limited administrative capacity would help operationalise the criteria.

Amendment 257

Mauri Pekkarinen, Emma Wiesner, Nils Torvalds, Andreas Glück, Nicola Beer, Klemen Grošelj, Christophe Grudler, Bart Groothuis

Proposal for a directive

Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

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Justification

All new installations between 5 to 20 MW (i.e. in the scope of application of the criteria) should be verified under a simplified national verification. Most of the forest biomass use takes place in large installations that already have to comply with the sustainability criteria. Higher environmental effectiveness can also be achieved through a simplified verification while ensuring a lower administrative burden for small energy producing installations. COM should specify what these simplified national verification schemes could possibly be, i.e. in which way could the verification be simplified.

Amendment 258

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Robert Hajšel, Niels Fuglsang, Romana Jerković, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a directive

Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

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Amendment 259

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) In order to reduce the administrative burden for producers of renewable **fuels and recycled carbon** fuels and for Member States, where voluntary or national schemes have been recognised by the Commission through an implementing act as giving evidence or providing accurate data regarding the compliance with sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria as well as other requirements set in this Directive, Member States should accept the results of the certification issued by such schemes within the scope of the Commission's recognition. In order to reduce the burden on small installations, Member States should establish a simplified verification mechanism for installations of between 5 and 10MW.

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Or. en

Amendment 260

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

(38) The Union database to be set up by the Commission aims at enabling the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels. Its scope should be extended from transport to all other end-use sectors in which such fuels are consumed. This should make a vital contribution to the comprehensive monitoring of the production and consumption of those fuels, mitigating

Amendment

(38) The Union database to be set up by the Commission aims at enabling the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels. Its scope should be extended from transport to all other end-use sectors in which such fuels are consumed. ***For gaseous renewable fuels, the Union database should trace them up to their injection into the gas system where use system of guarantees of***

risks of double-counting or irregularities along the supply chains covered by the Union database. In addition, to avoid any risk of double claims on the same renewable gas, a guarantee of origin issued for any consignment of renewable gas registered in the database should be cancelled.

origin should be applicable until the final point of consumption. This should make a vital contribution to the comprehensive monitoring of the production and consumption of those fuels, mitigating risks of double-counting or irregularities along the supply chains covered by the Union database. In addition, to avoid any risk of double claims on the same renewable gas, a guarantee of origin issued for any consignment of renewable gas registered in the database should be cancelled. ***When renewable gases are injected into the grid, the guarantees of origin issued should be transferred together with the certificates referred.***

Or. en

Justification

Physical traceability is not possible for the gas system. The Union Database may trace from gas production until its injection into the gas system, where a certificate and a book and claim system should continue. At the injection point, guarantees of origin should be paired with the book and claim certificate system.

Amendment 261

Evžen Tošenovský, Pietro Fiocchi, Ladislav Ilčić

Proposal for a directive

Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

(38) The Union database to be set up by the Commission aims at enabling the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels. Its scope should be extended from transport to all other end-use sectors in which such fuels are consumed. This should make a vital contribution to the comprehensive monitoring of the production and consumption of those fuels, mitigating risks of double-counting or irregularities along the supply chains covered by the Union database. In addition, to avoid any

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monitoring of the production and consumption of those fuels, mitigating risks of double-counting or irregularities along the supply chains covered by the Union database. In addition, to avoid any risk of double claims on the same renewable gas, a guarantee of origin issued for any consignment of renewable gas registered in the database should be cancelled. *When renewable gases are injected into the grid, the guarantees of origin issued should be transferred together with the certificates referred.*

Or. en

Amendment 262

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

(38) The Union database to be set up by the Commission aims at enabling the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels *and recycled carbon fuels*. Its scope should be extended from transport to all other end-use sectors in which such fuels are consumed. This should make a vital contribution to the comprehensive monitoring of the production and consumption of those fuels, mitigating risks of double-counting or irregularities along the supply chains covered by the Union database. In addition, to avoid any risk of double claims on the same renewable gas, a guarantee of origin issued for any consignment of renewable gas registered in the database should be cancelled.

Amendment

(38) The Union database to be set up by the Commission aims at enabling the tracing of *solid*, liquid and gaseous renewable fuels . Its scope should be extended from transport to all other end-use sectors in which such fuels are consumed. This should make a vital contribution to the comprehensive monitoring of the production and consumption of those fuels, mitigating risks of double-counting or irregularities along the supply chains covered by the Union database. In addition, to avoid any risk of double claims on the same renewable gas, a guarantee of origin issued for any consignment of renewable gas registered in the database should be cancelled. *This database shall be made publicly available in an open, transparent and user friendly manner. The Commission shall publish annual reports for the general public about the*

information reported in the Union database including the quantities, the geographic origin and feedstock type of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels per fuel supplier and per member state.

Or. en

Amendment 263

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Robert Hajšel, Niels Fuglsang, Romana Jerković, Marcos Ros Sempere

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Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

(38) The Union database to be set up by the Commission aims at enabling the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels *and recycled carbon fuels*. Its scope should be extended from transport to all other end-use sectors in which such fuels are consumed. This should make a vital contribution to the comprehensive monitoring of the production and consumption of those fuels, mitigating risks of double-counting or irregularities along the supply chains covered by the Union database. In addition, to avoid any risk of double claims on the same renewable gas, a guarantee of origin issued for any consignment of renewable gas registered in the database should be cancelled.

Amendment

(38) The Union database to be set up by the Commission aims at enabling the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels . Its scope should be extended from transport to all other end-use sectors in which such fuels are consumed. This should make a vital contribution to the comprehensive monitoring of the production and consumption of those fuels, mitigating risks of double-counting or irregularities along the supply chains covered by the Union database. In addition, to avoid any risk of double claims on the same renewable gas, a guarantee of origin issued for any consignment of renewable gas registered in the database should be cancelled.

Or. en

Amendment 264

András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross

Proposal for a directive

Recital 38 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(38a) Since this Directive will generate additional compliance costs for affected sectors, compensatory measures should prevent the total level of regulatory burden from increasing. The Commission should therefore present, before the entry into force of this amending Directive, legislative proposals offsetting the regulatory burden introduced by this Directive, through the revision or repeal of provisions in other Union legislative acts that generate compliance costs in the affected sectors, where appropriate.

Or. en

Justification

We support this amendment tabled by the Rapporteur in his draft report.

Amendment 265

Christophe Grudler, Morten Petersen, Nicola Danti, Claudia Gamon, Klemen Grošelj, Emma Wiesner, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Iskra Mihaylova

Proposal for a directive

Recital 39

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(39) The Governance Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 makes several references in a number of places to the Union-level binding target of at least 32 % for the share of renewable energy consumed in the Union in 2030. As that target needs to be increased in order to contribute effectively to the ambition to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by 55 % by 2030, those references should be amended. Any additional planning and reporting requirements set will not create a new planning and reporting system, but should be subject to the existing planning and reporting framework under Regulation

(39) The Governance Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 makes several references in a number of places to the Union-level binding target of at least 32 % for the share of renewable energy consumed in the Union in 2030. As that target needs to be increased in order to contribute effectively to the ambition to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by **at least** 55 % by 2030, those references should be amended. Any additional planning and reporting requirements set will not create a new planning and reporting system, but should be subject to the existing planning and reporting framework under Regulation

(EU) 2018/1999.

(EU) 2018/1999.

Or. en

Amendment 266

Maria Spyrali

Proposal for a directive

Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission

(45) As regards bio-based components in diesel fuel, the reference in Directive 98/70/EC to diesel fuel B7, that is diesel fuel containing up to 7 % fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), limits available options to attain higher biofuel incorporation targets as set out in Directive (EU) 2018/2001. That is due to the fact that almost the entire Union supply of diesel fuel is already B7. For that reason the maximum share of bio-based components should be increased from 7% to 10%. Sustaining the market uptake of B10, that is diesel fuel containing up to 10 % fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), requires a Union-wide B7 protection grade for 7% FAME in diesel fuel due to the sizeable proportion of vehicles not compatible with B10 expected to be present in the fleet by **2030**. This should be reflected in Article 4, paragraph 1, second subparagraph of Directive 98/70/EC as amended by this act.

Amendment

(45) As regards bio-based components in diesel fuel, the reference in Directive 98/70/EC to diesel fuel B7, that is diesel fuel containing up to 7 % fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), limits available options to attain higher biofuel incorporation targets as set out in Directive (EU) 2018/2001. That is due to the fact that almost the entire Union supply of diesel fuel is already B7. For that reason the maximum share of bio-based components should be increased from 7% to 10%. Sustaining the market uptake of B10, that is diesel fuel containing up to 10 % fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), requires a **temporary** Union-wide B7 protection grade for 7% FAME in diesel fuel due to the sizeable proportion of vehicles not compatible with B10 expected to be present in the fleet by **2025**. This should be reflected in Article 4, paragraph 1, second subparagraph of Directive 98/70/EC as amended by this act.

Or. en

Amendment 267

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Niels Fuglsang, Romana Jerković, Erik Bergkvist, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a directive

Recital 47 a (new)

(47a) Recital (81) is replaced by the following:

While the level of greenhouse gas emissions caused by indirect land-use change cannot be unequivocally determined with the level of precision required to be included in the greenhouse gas emission calculation methodology, the highest risks of indirect land-use change have been identified for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from feedstock for which a significant expansion of the production area into land with high-carbon stock is observed. It is therefore appropriate, in general, to limit food and feed crops-based biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels promoted under this Directive and, in addition, to require Member States to set a specific and gradually decreasing limit for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops for which a significant expansion of the production area into land with high-carbon stock is observed. Low indirect land-use change-risk biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels should be exempted from the specific and gradually decreasing limit. The indirect land-use change-risk of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels within the scope of this Directive should be assessed with the most recent data in relation to deforestation, and should address other high risk commodities and their by-products in the category of high indirect land use change risk .

Or. en

Amendment 268

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive
Recital 47 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) The development of energy communities is emerging as a model for developing the economy on a local basis in favour of the sustainable development of the energy transition. In this context, the reference to the action of small and medium-sized companies refers, in particular, to the safeguarding of the intervention of local companies and the economic spin-offs for the same that engage, in principle, local resources.

(63-ter) Without prejudice to the previous point, in order to be effective, the development of energy communities needs to be able to make use of all the natural resources present in the area; this should not prevent the participation in the energy community of consumption centres distributed at the local level, even though they belong to large companies such as commercial, tertiary or, for example, private healthcare entities that, being mainly open to the local public, can play a positive role in the spread of the local sustainable economy.

Or. en

Amendment 269
Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive
Recital 47 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(47a) While the level of greenhouse gas emissions caused by indirect land-use change cannot be unequivocally determined with the level of precision

required to be included in the greenhouse gas emission calculation methodology, the highest risks of indirect land-use change have been identified for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from feedstock for which a significant expansion of the production area into land with high-carbon stock is observed. It is therefore appropriate, in general, to limit food and feed crops-based biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels promoted under this Directive and, in addition, to require Member States to set a specific and gradually decreasing limit for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops for which a significant expansion of the production area into land with high-carbon stock is observed.

Or. en

Amendment 270

Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore De Meo, Andrea Caroppo, Aldo Patriciello

Proposal for a directive

Recital 47 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(47a) Guarantees of origin which are currently in place for renewable electricity should be extended to cover renewable and low carbon gas. Further extending the guarantees of origin system to energy from other non-renewable sources should be an option for Member States. This would provide a consistent means of proving to final customers the origin of renewable gas, such as biomethane, and would facilitate greater cross-border trade in such gas. It would also enable the creation of guarantees of origin for other renewable and low-carbon gas, such as hydrogen.

(Recital 59 - Directive (EU) 2018/2001)

Amendment 271

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Robert Hajšel, Marek Paweł Balt, Niels Fuglsang, Romana Jerković, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a directive

Recital 47 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(47b) Recital (21) is replaced by the following:

When developing support schemes for renewable sources of energy, Member States should consider the available sustainable supply of biomass and take due account of the principles of the circular economy, the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and the cascading principle in order to avoid unnecessary distortions of raw materials markets. Waste prevention and recycling of waste should be the priority option. Member States should avoid creating support schemes which would be counter to targets on treatment of waste and which would lead to the inefficient use of recyclable waste.

Or. en

Amendment 272

Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive

Recital 47 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(47b) *Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels should always be produced in a sustainable manner. Biofuels, bioliquids*

and biomass fuels used for compliance with the Union target laid down in this Directive, and those which benefit from support schemes, should therefore be required to fulfil sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria. For biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, Member States should be allowed to establish additional sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria.

Or. en

Amendment 273

Patrizia Toia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point -a (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – point 16 (b)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(-a) point (16) b is replaced by the following:

(b) the shareholders or members of which are natural persons, SMEs, social economy enterprises or local authorities, including municipalities;

Or. en

Amendment 274

Angelika Winzig, Alexander Bernhuber

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point -a (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001/EC

Article 2– paragraph 2– point 33

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(-a) point (33) is replaced by the following:

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

Or. en

Justification

Biofuels definition should cover both liquid and gaseous biofuels.

Amendment 275

Christophe Grudler, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Claudia Gamon, Klemen Grošelj, Andreas Glück, Emma Wiesner, Pierre Karleskind, Nicola Beer, Susana Solís Pérez, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Iskra Mihaylova

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point -a (new)

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 1

Present text

Amendment

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

(-a) point (1) is replaced by the following:

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

,

"

Or. en

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32018L2001&from=FR#d1e1159-82-1>)

Justification

It is paramount to regularly revise the definition of energy from renewable sources to keep it up to date on the energy market progress.

Amendment 276

Christophe Grudler, Morten Petersen, Nicola Danti, Claudia Gamon, Klemen Grošelj, Emma Wiesner, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Iskra Mihaylova

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point -a a (new)

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 16

Present text

Amendment

‘renewable energy community’ means a legal entity:

(a) which, in accordance with the applicable national law, is based on open and voluntary participation, is autonomous, and is effectively controlled by shareholders or members that are located in the proximity of the renewable energy projects that are owned and developed by that legal entity;

(b) the shareholders or members of which are natural persons, SMEs or local authorities, including municipalities;

(c) the primary purpose of which is to provide environmental, economic or social community benefits for its shareholders or members or for the local areas where it operates, rather than financial profits;

(-aa) point (16) is replaced by the following:

"(16) ‘renewable energy community’ means a legal entity:

(a) which, in accordance with the applicable national law, is based on open and voluntary participation, is autonomous, and is effectively controlled by shareholders or members that are located in the proximity of the renewable energy projects that are owned and developed by that legal entity;

(b) the shareholders or members of which are natural persons, SMEs or local authorities, including municipalities;

(c) the primary purpose of which is to provide environmental, economic or social community benefits, **in conformity with the Energy Efficiency First principle**, for its shareholders or members or for the local areas where it operates, rather than financial profits;

"

Or. en

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32018L2001&from=FR#d1e1159-82-1>)

Justification

The revision of renewable energy directive should be aligned with the EU policy framework, including implementation of the Energy Efficiency First principle where necessary.

Amendment 277

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point (36)

Text proposed by the Commission

(36) ‘renewable fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid and gaseous fuels the energy content of which is derived from renewable sources other than biomass;

Amendment

(36) ‘renewable fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid and gaseous fuels the energy content of which is derived from renewable sources other than biomass ***and is produced from additional renewable electricity and where any CO₂ feedstock is captured from the ambient air using direct air capture;***

Or. en

Amendment 278

Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive (UE) 2018/2021

Article 2, paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(36) ‘renewable fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid and gaseous fuels the energy content of which is derived from renewable sources other than biomass;

Amendment

(36) ‘renewable fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid and gaseous fuels the energy content of which is derived from renewable sources other than biomass ***and produced from additional renewable electricity;***

Or. en

Amendment 279

Evžen Tošenovský, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Pietro Fiocchi, Ladislav Ilčić, Robert Roos

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

Text proposed by the Commission

(36) ‘renewable fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid and gaseous fuels the energy content of which is derived from renewable sources other than biomass;;

Amendment

(36) ‘renewable fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid and gaseous fuels the energy content of which is derived from renewable **or low carbon** sources other than biomass;;

Or. en

Amendment 280
Pietro Fiocchi

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a
Proposal for a directive
Article 1 (1) (a) – Amending Article 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(36) ‘renewable fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid and gaseous fuels the energy content of which is derived from renewable sources **other than biomass**;;

Amendment

(36) ‘renewable fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid and gaseous fuels the energy content of which is derived from renewable sources;

Or. en

Amendment 281
Andreas Glück, Mauri Pekkarinen, Klemen Grošelj, Nicola Beer, Bart Groothuis

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 2 – subparagraph 2 – point 36

Text proposed by the Commission

(36) ‘renewable fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid and gaseous fuels the energy content of which is derived from

Amendment

(36) ‘renewable fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid and gaseous fuels the energy content of which is derived from

renewable sources ***other than biomass***;

renewable sources;

Or. en

Justification

Given that this Directive does not distinguish between renewable electricity sources, electricity from biomass or biogas, generated respecting the sustainability requirements, should not be restricted for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.

Amendment 282

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(36) ‘renewable fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid and gaseous fuels the energy content of which is derived from renewable sources ***other than biomass***;

(36) ‘renewable fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid and gaseous fuels the energy content of which is derived from renewable sources;

Or. en

Justification

Considering the Renewable Energy Directive does not promote a distinction between renewable electricity sources, provided that electricity from biomass or biogas is generated respecting the sustainability requirement, its use for the production of RFNBOs should not be restricted.

Amendment 283

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point (36) (a new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(36a) 'direct air capture' means the process by which CO₂ is captured from the ambient air for the production of renewable fuels of on-biological origin or other non-biogenic materials.

Or. en

Justification

As decarbonisation progresses and point sources of concentrated CO₂ emissions in the power and industry sector are progressively reduced, it becomes important for the RFNBO producers with an interest in supplying synthetic hydrocarbons to have access to circular sources of carbon. Without such a circular source of carbon, RFNBOs cannot be considered as fully zero-emission fuels, as they will continue to rely on fossil fuel combustion.

Amendment 284

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a a (new)

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 Paragraph 2– point 26 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) 'primary woody biomass' means all Roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed. It comprises wood obtained from removals, i.e. the quantities removed from forests and tress outside the forests, including wood recovered due to natural mortality and from felling and logging. It includes all wood removed with or without bark, including wood removed in its round form, or split, roughly squared or in other form, e.g. branches, roots, stumps and burls (where these are harvested) and wood that is roughly shaped or pointed or processed into chips, briquets or pellets;

Or. en

Justification

The introduced definition is intrinsically linked to another changes made throughout the text

Amendment 285

Angelika Winzig, Alexander Bernhuber

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a a (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001/EC

Article 2– paragraph 2–point 40

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) point (40) is replaced by the following:

(40) ‘food and feed crops’ means starch-rich crops, sugar crops or oil crops produced on agricultural land as a main crop excluding residues, waste or ligno-cellulosic material and intermediate crops, such as catch crops and cover crops;

Or. en

Justification

The definition of “food and feed crops” in Article 2 point 40 of Directive (EU) No 2018/2001 includes intermediate crops, such as catch crops and cover crops. However, the condition “provided that the use of such intermediate crops does not trigger demand for additional land” needs to be deleted, as the new, more resilient rotation systems meet a wider range of objectives expected by society.

Amendment 286

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) point 12 is replaced by the following:

‘guarantee of origin’ means an electronic document which has the sole function of providing evidence to a final customer that a given share or quantity of energy was produced from renewable sources and/or low-carbon sources;

Or. en

Justification

As recognised by the EC, non-renewable decarbonised gases such as hydrogen made from natural gas by using carbon capture or made from electricity (based on a mix of technologies) will be necessary to kickstart the hydrogen market. Member States should use the option of issuing GO for such gas. To avoid a fragmented GO market and foster its development, this option should become an obligation.

Amendment 287

Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a a (new)

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – point 34

Present text

Amendment

(34) ‘advanced biofuels’ means biofuels that are produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX;

(aa) point (34) is deleted;

"

"

Or. en

(02018L2001)

Amendment 288

Angelika Winzig, Alexander Bernhuber

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a b (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001/EC

Article 2– paragraph 2–point 42

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ab) point (42) is replaced by the following:

(42) ‘non-food cellulosic material’ means feedstock mainly composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than ligno-cellulosic material, including food and feed crop residues, such as straw, stover, husks and shells; grassy energy crops, such as ryegrass, switchgrass, miscanthus, giant cane; cover crops before and after main crops; ley crops; industrial residues, including from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted; and material from bio waste, where ley are understood to be temporary, short-term sown pastures comprising grass-legume mixture with a low starch content to obtain fodder for livestock and improve soil fertility for obtaining higher yields of arable main crops;

Or. en

Justification

For the development of bio methane, it is important to eliminate the reference to “with a low starch content” and to “and cover crops” after “ley”; these limits would not have an environmental benefit.

Amendment 289

Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point a b (new)

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – point 37

Present text

Amendment

(37) ‘low indirect land-use change-risk

(ab) point (37) is deleted;

"

biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels' means biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, the feedstock of which was produced within schemes which avoid displacement effects of food and feed-crop based biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels through improved agricultural practices as well as through the cultivation of crops on areas which were previously not used for cultivation of crops, and which were produced in accordance with the sustainability criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels laid down in Article 29;

"

Or. en

(02018L2001)

Amendment 290

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) the following points are added:

(c) the following points are added:

(1b) 'energy from low-carbon sources' means energy from non-renewable sources including low-carbon gases, which contribute to the climate mitigation and adaption.

(1c) 'energy from low-carbon gases' means energy from non-renewable gases with a greenhouse gas footprint of less than 36.4 gCO₂eq/MJ calculated by the moment of placing the energy on the market / or value provided in the delegated act supplementing Regulation (EU) 2020/852 by establishing the technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as

contributing substantially to climate mitigation or climate change adaptation.

Or. en

Justification

To enable GO issuance to energy from low-carbon sources proposed above, specific definitions are needed. In general, this type of energy could be identified by its positive climate effect. For low-carbon gases such climate effect could be measured through the maximum threshold of greenhouse gas footprint, meaning the maximum amount of emissions that could be generated during the production cycle. The proposed threshold of 36.4 gCO₂eq for low-carbon gases, in particular hydrogen, was calculated by the CertifHy project team using a partial lifecycle analysis (same as in ISO 14044 and 14067 - emissions from extraction and processing of raw materials up to production of a marketable product). It has been already translated into the legislation of some Member States (e.g. Portugal) and therefore could represent a good starting point for the energy markets. However, this value could be further discussed and reviewed, e.g. following the progress on the adoption of the Commission's delegated act establishing the technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as contributing substantially to climate change mitigation according to the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

Amendment 291

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) ***the following points are added:***

(c) ***Recital (19) is amended as follows:***

'guarantee of origin' means an electronic document which has the function of providing evidence to a final customer that a given share or quantity of energy was produced from renewable sources and/or low-carbon sources;

Or. en

Justification

This change is needed to accommodate the proposal above.

Amendment 292
Evžen Tošenovský

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) ‘quality roundwood’ means *deleted*
roundwood felled or otherwise harvested
and removed, whose characteristics, such
as species, dimensions, rectitude, and
node density, make it suitable for
industrial use, as defined and duly
justified by Member States according to
the relevant forest conditions. This does
not include pre-commercial thinning
operations or trees extracted from forests
affected by fires, pests, diseases or
damage due to abiotic factors ;

Or. en

Amendment 293
Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) ‘quality roundwood’ means *deleted*
roundwood felled or otherwise harvested
and removed, whose characteristics, such
as species, dimensions, rectitude, and
node density, make it suitable for
industrial use, as defined and duly
justified by Member States according to
the relevant forest conditions. This does
not include pre-commercial thinning
operations or trees extracted from forests
affected by fires, pests, diseases or

damage due to abiotic factors ;

Or. en

Justification

Introducing new definitions like “quality roundwood”, “planted forest” and “plantation forest” is not recommended as it risks creating additional administrative complexity, overlapping with existing national and local regulations as well as creating interpretative misunderstandings.

Amendment 294

Tomas Tobé, Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive

Article 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) ‘quality roundwood’ means roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed, whose characteristics, such as species, dimensions, rectitude, and node density, make it suitable for industrial use, as defined and duly justified by Member States according to the relevant forest conditions. This does not include pre-commercial thinning operations or trees extracted from forests affected by fires, pests, diseases or damage due to abiotic factors ;

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 295

Martin Hojsik, Klemen Grošelj, Claudia Gamon

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 1a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) **‘quality roundwood’** means **roundwood** felled or otherwise harvested and removed, **whose characteristics, such as species, dimensions, rectitude, and node density, make it suitable for industrial use, as defined and duly justified by Member States according to the relevant forest conditions. This does not include pre-commercial thinning operations or trees extracted from forests affected by fires, pests, diseases or damage due to abiotic factors ;**

(1a) **‘primary woody biomass’** means **all woody biomass** felled or otherwise harvested and removed from forests **and other treed areas, including when this is processed into chips, briquettes or pellets, and use of which for bioenergy is excluded for the purpose of the Directive;**

Or. en

Justification

Adaptation of the definitions of wood to primary and woody biomass relevant from the perspective of the support for energy biomass as well as for the application of cascading use principle.

Amendment 296

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – point 14 –a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1aa) ‘renewables heating and cooling purchase agreement’ means a contract under which a natural or legal person agrees to purchase renewable heating and/or cooling directly from an heating and/or cooling producer

Or. en

Justification

the introduction of this definition is intrinsically linked to changes made to Article 15.9

Amendment 297

Susana Solís Pérez, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1aa) 11a) Energy Transition Strategic Facilities: all energy transmission facilities that are necessary for the connection and integration of renewable energy sources.

Or. en

Amendment 298

Evžen Tošenovský, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Pietro Fiocchi, Ladislav Ilčić

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1aa) 'final customer' means final customer as defined in point (23) of Article 2 of Directive 2012/27/EU;

Or. en

Amendment 299

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2, new point 4a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1aa) (4a) 'final customer' means final customer as defined in point (23) of Article 2 of Directive 2012/27/EU

Or. en

Justification

Regarding the promotion of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector where the existing obligations of Member States relates to the share of renewable energy supplied to the end-users/final consumers, the use of 'final customers' would be more suitable because this definition has already been precisely defined in the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU).

Amendment 300

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – point 1 a (b new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1ab) 'System efficiency' means an energy system which integrates renewable energy cost-effectively and maximises the value of demand-side flexibility to optimise the transition towards a highly energy efficient and fully renewable based energy system;

Or. en

Justification

The introduced definition is intrinsically linked to changes made to other articles, such as 20a(new)

Amendment 301

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 2, new point 48

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1ab) 48) ‘low carbon fuels’ means liquid and gaseous fuels that are produced from feedstock of non-renewable origin, complying with the minimum greenhouse gases emissions savings thresholds of Article 29b.‘.

Or. en

Justification

As per the ETD proposal, it is critical to introduce a definition for low carbon fuels, ensuring consistent and minimum GHG emissions saving performance. It is proposed to add a definition of low carbon fuels.

Amendment 302
Ville Niinistö
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1ac) “Demand-side flexibility” means the capability of any active customer to react to external signals and adjust their energy generation and consumption in a dynamic time-dependent way, whether alone or through aggregation. Demand-side flexibility can be provided among others by demand response, small-scale energy storage, distributed renewable generation and other smart devices facilitating consumer’s flexible consumption;

Justification

The introduced definition is intrinsically linked to changes made to other articles, such as 20a(new)

Amendment 303

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – point 14 l (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) ‘smart **charging**’ means a recharging operation in which the intensity of electricity delivered to the battery is adjusted in real-time, based on information received through electronic communication;

Amendment

(14) ‘smart **recharging**’ means a recharging operation in which the intensity of electricity delivered to the battery is adjusted in real-time, based on information received through electronic communication; **smart recharging can be realised at normal charging speeds as well as during fast charging through response to dynamic price signals or optimisation of power flow;**

Justification

alignment with Greens/EFA AMs tabled to AFIR Regulation

Amendment 304

András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) ‘smart charging’ means a

Amendment

(14) ‘smart charging’ means a

recharging operation in which the intensity of electricity delivered to the battery is adjusted in real-time, based on information received through electronic communication;

recharging operation in which the intensity of electricity delivered to the battery is adjusted in real-time, based on information received through electronic communication ***by means of devices such as smart metering systems;***

Or. en

Justification

To encourage flexibility services and communication between the grid and EV chargers, the indication of smart meters should be added to the definition of “smart charging”.

Amendment 305

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – point 14 l (a new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14la) ‘publicly accessible recharging infrastructure/point’ means a recharging pool, station or point which is located at a site or premise that is open to the general public at least 8 hours per day and 6 days a week with an uptime of at least 98%, irrespective of whether the charging infrastructure is located on public or on private property;

Or. en

Justification

Introduces a definition used in AMs to Art 20a (new)

Amendment 306

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – point 14 n

Text proposed by the Commission

(14n) ‘bidirectional **charging**’ means smart **charging** where the direction of **electric charge may be** reversed, **so that electric charge flows** from the battery to the recharging point it is connected to;

Amendment

(14n) bidirectional **recharging**’ means **a** smart **recharging operation** where the direction of **the flow maybe** reversed, **allowing that electricity flow** from the battery to the recharging point it is connected to;

Or. en

Justification

Aligned with COM’s AFIR proposal

Amendment 307

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – point (14o)

Text proposed by the Commission

(14o) ‘**normal power** recharging point’ means ‘**normal power** recharging point’ as defined in Article 2 point **31** of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning the deployment of alternative fuel infrastructure, repealing Directive 2014/94/EU];

Amendment

(14o) ‘recharging point’ means ‘recharging point’ as defined in Article 2 point **41** of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning the deployment of alternative fuel infrastructure, repealing Directive 2014/94/EU];

Or. en

Justification

Aligned with changes made in article 20a new.

Amendment 308

Bart Groothuis, Tom Berendsen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(140a) ‘Solar factor’ is calculated by dividing the STC generative capacity of a solar panel times its yield (Watt * Wh) and in total divided by the vehicles WLTP consumption in Wh/km. The factor is used to determine the effect a vehicle-integrated photovoltaic panel has on the energy usage of a vehicle.

Or. en

Justification

Adding a definition of the solar factor ensures that the consumption of the vehicle and solar yield of the Vehicle-Integrated Photovoltaics (VIPV) have a healthy relationship to another. This means that a highly-efficient electric vehicle (EV) with a large integrated photovoltaic panel (PV) has a higher score than an inefficient EV with a very small integrated PV.

Amendment 309

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(140a) 16) "renewable energy community" means a legal entity:

a)...

b) the shareholders of members of which are natural persons, SMEs or other enterprises locally distributed with public access or local authorities, including

municipalities;

c)...

Or. en

Amendment 310

Bart Groothuis, Tom Berendsen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14ob) ‘Solar-electric vehicle’ means a motor vehicle equipped with a powertrain containing only non-peripheral electric machines as energy converter with an electric rechargeable energy storage system, which can be recharged externally, also equipped with vehicle-integrated photovoltaic (VIPV) panels and have a Solar Factor greater than 7 Wkm.

Or. en

Justification

Adding a definition of a solar vehicle supported by the SEV Factor.

Amendment 311

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14ob) 17) "renewables power purchase agreement" means a contract under which a natural or legal person agrees to

purchase renewable energy directly from a producer;

Or. en

Amendment 312

Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (UE) 2018/2021

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 18ba (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(18ba) 'Renewable district heating and cooling' means efficient district heating and cooling systems operating using only renewable energy supplies;

Or. en

Amendment 313

Martin Hojsik, Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Claudia Gamon

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 19 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(18ba) 'renewable district heating and cooling' means efficient district heating and cooling systems operating using only renewable energy supplies

Or. en

Justification

There is currently no definition of a renewable district heating and cooling system in the EU legislation, which is needed, among others, to attract private investments and to differentiate between renewable systems and systems using fossil fuels.

Amendment 314
Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c
Directive (UE) 2018/2021
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 18bb (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(18bb) 'Renewable cogeneration' means renewable energy installations producing renewable power and heating using only renewable energy supplies;

Or. en

Amendment 315
Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22a) 'renewable fuels' means biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels and renewable fuels of non-biological origin;

(22a) 'renewable fuels' means biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels and renewable fuels of **biological and** non-biological origin;

Or. en

Justification

The proposal is to replace 'biomass fuels' with 'renewable fuels of biological origin' (produced from biomass) to be logically in line with 'renewable fuels of non-biological origin' (not from biomass). By doing so also the general definition of 'renewable fuels' (22a) becomes more logical and coherent. The term 'biomass fuels' should be adapted in order to reflect also new forms of renewable hydrogen production from biomass (electrolysis or pyrolysis/gasification). Examples would be hydrogen from waste-to-energy and from wastewater. Waste-to-energy plants allow to produce renewable hydrogen continuously and therefore at least costs, making the process more profitable already in the short term as the

use of the electrolyser capacity is not limited by the intermittent character of renewable sources like solar and wind. This would allow to accelerate decarbonisation through a faster scale up of renewable hydrogen production already in the short term. This local hydrogen production is typically connected to the distribution system, providing an immediate opportunity to reduce the use of natural gas and the carbon intensity of the gas volumes injected in the distribution system. For consistency, the use of this adapted terminology in article 26, 29, 30 (and related recitals) has to be modified accordingly.

Amendment 316

Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore De Meo, Andrea Caroppo, Aldo Patriciello, Maria da Graça Carvalho

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(22a) ‘renewable fuels’ means biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels and renewable fuels of non-biological origin;

Amendment

(22a) ‘renewable fuels’ means biofuels, bioliquids, **biogas**, biomass fuels and renewable fuels of non-biological origin;

Or. en

Amendment 317

Patrizia Toia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point (22a)

Text proposed by the Commission

(22a) ‘renewable fuels’ means biofuels, bioliquids, **biomass fuels** and renewable fuels of non-biological origin;

Amendment

(22a) ‘renewable fuels’ means biofuels, bioliquids, and renewable fuels of **biological and** non-biological origin;

Or. en

Justification

The proposal is to replace ‘biomass fuels’ with ‘renewable fuels of biological origin’ (produced from biomass) to be logically in line with ‘renewable fuels of non-biological

origin' (not from biomass).

Amendment 318

Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (UE) 2018/2021

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 22aa new

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22aa) ‘Waste’ means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard, as defined in point (1) of Article 3 of Directive 2008/98/EC13 and subject to independent verification and certification of compliance with Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC or comparable programme on waste prevention and management. , excluding substances that have been intentionally modified or contaminated to meet that definition are not covered by this category.

Or. en

Amendment 319

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive 2001/2018

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 22a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22aa) ‘renewable hybrid power plant’ means a combination of two or more renewable generation technologies which share the same grid connection, and can also integrate storage capacity;

Justification

The introduction of this definition is intrinsically linked to changes made to Article 9

Amendment 320

András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22aa) ‘Low-carbon hydrogen’ is hydrogen, the energy content of which is derived from non-renewable sources, which meets a greenhouse gas emission reduction threshold of 70%;

Justification

In addition to RFNBO, all low-carbon hydrogen production modes that can meet the 70% GHG savings obligation for RFNBOs, including yellow hydrogen (with nuclear energy), blue hydrogen (with CCS technology) and innovative hydrogen production methods should be accepted. Consequently energy carriers produced by fully or partly low-emission technologies should be managed in the same manner like renewable fuels.

Amendment 321

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22aa) (ca) point (27) is replaced by the following:

"(27) 'renewable fuels of biological origin' means gaseous, liquid and solid fuels produced from biomass;"

Or. en

Justification

The proposal is to replace 'biomass fuels' with 'renewable fuels of biological origin' (produced from biomass) to be logically in line with 'renewable fuels of non-biological origin' (not from biomass). By doing so also the general definition of 'renewable fuels' (22a) becomes more logical and coherent. The term 'biomass fuels' should be adapted in order to reflect also new forms of renewable hydrogen production from biomass (electrolysis or pyrolysis/gasification). Examples would be hydrogen from waste-to-energy and from wastewater. Waste-to-energy plants allow to produce renewable hydrogen continuously and therefore at least costs, making the process more profitable already in the short term as the use of the electrolyser capacity is not limited by the intermittent character of renewable sources like solar and wind. This would allow to accelerate decarbonisation through a faster scale up of renewable hydrogen production already in the short term. This local hydrogen production is typically connected to the distribution system, providing an immediate opportunity to reduce the use of natural gas and the carbon intensity of the gas volumes injected in the distribution system. For consistency, the use of this adapted terminology in article 26, 29, 30 (and related recitals) has to be modified accordingly.

Amendment 322

Martin Hojsik, Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Claudia Gamon

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 22 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22aa) 'renewable cogeneration' means energy production combining heat and power using only renewable energy supplies;

Or. en

Justification

There is currently no definition of renewable cogeneration, which would apply to simultaneous generation of renewable power and heating and which would distinguish them from systems using fossil fuels. This category would among other include deep geothermal that produces power and heat from the same system at the same time.

Amendment 323
Patrizia Toia

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point (27)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22aa) “(27) ‘renewable fuels of biological origin’ means gaseous, liquid and solid fuels produced from biomass;”

Or. en

Amendment 324
Ville Niinistö
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c
Directive 2001/2018
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 22b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22ab) ‘Offshore renewable hybrid asset’ means a transmission asset serving the dual purpose of connecting offshore renewable energy generation and connecting two or more bidding zones;

Or. en

Justification

The introduction of this definition is intrinsically linked to changes made to Article 9

Amendment 325
Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c
Directive 2018/2001
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 22ab (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22ab) 'direct air carbon capture' means the process by which carbon is captured from the ambient air for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin;

Or. en

Amendment 326
Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22ab) 27-bis) "renewable gases" mean biogas and renewable fuels of non-biological origin which have been injected into the gas network within Europe;

Or. en

Amendment 327
Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c
Directive 2018/2001
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 22 ac (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22ac) 'food and feed crops' means starch-rich crops, sugar crops or oil crops produced on agricultural land and other

crops grown primarily for energy purposes excluding residues, and waste;

Or. en

Amendment 328

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – point (22a c) (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22ac) 'renewable based district heating and cooling' refers to highly energy efficient district heating and cooling systems operating exclusively by renewable energy sources;

Or. en

Justification

A legal definition of fully renewables run district heating and cooling systems is required to distinguish from systems utilising fossil fuels.

Amendment 329

Tomas Tobé, Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive

Article 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(44a) 'plantation forest' means a planted forest that is intensively managed and meets, at planting and stand maturity, all the following criteria: one or two species, even age class, and regular spacing. It includes short rotation plantations for **deleted**

wood, fibre and energy, and excludes forests planted for protection or ecosystem restoration, as well as forests established through planting or seeding which at stand maturity resemble or will resemble naturally regenerating forests;

Or. en

Amendment 330

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(44a) ‘plantation forest’ means a planted forest that is intensively managed and meets, at planting and stand maturity, all the following criteria: one or two species, even age class, and regular spacing. It includes short rotation plantations for wood, fibre and energy, and excludes forests planted for protection or ecosystem restoration, as well as forests established through planting or seeding which at stand maturity resemble or will resemble naturally regenerating forests;

deleted

Or. en

Justification

Introducing new definitions like “quality roundwood”, “planted forest” and “plantation forest” is not recommended as it risks creating additional administrative complexity, overlapping with existing national and local regulations as well as creating interpretative misunderstandings.

Amendment 331

Martin Hojsik, Klemen Grošelj, Claudia Gamon

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 44 a

Text proposed by the Commission

(44a) ‘**plantation forest**’ means **a planted forest that is intensively managed and meets, at planting and stand maturity, all the following criteria: one or two species, even age class, and regular spacing. It includes short rotation plantations for wood, fibre and energy, and excludes forests planted for protection or ecosystem restoration, as well as forests established through planting or seeding which at stand maturity resemble or will resemble naturally regenerating forests;**

Amendment

(44a) ‘forest **conversion**’ means **removal of primary, old-growth forests or natural secondary forests to meet other land needs, such as plantations, agriculture, pasture for cattle settlements and mining, as well as its removal with the intention to be reforested**

Or. en

Amendment 332

Evžen Tošenovský, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Pietro Fiocchi, Ladislav Ilčić

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(44a) ‘plantation forest’ means a planted forest that is intensively managed and meets, at planting and stand maturity, all the following criteria: one or two species, even age class, **and regular spacing**. It includes short rotation plantations for wood, fibre and energy, and excludes forests planted for protection or ecosystem restoration, as well as forests established through planting or seeding which at stand maturity resemble or will resemble naturally regenerating forests;

Amendment

(44a) ‘plantation forest’ means a planted forest that is intensively managed and meets, at planting and stand maturity, all the following criteria: one or two species **and** even age class. It includes short rotation plantations for wood, fibre and energy, and excludes forests planted for protection or ecosystem restoration, as well as forests established through planting or seeding which at stand maturity resemble or will resemble naturally regenerating forests;

Or. en

Amendment 333

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(44b) ‘planted forest’ means forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding provided that the planted or seeded trees are expected to constitute more than fifty percent of the growing stock at maturity; it includes coppice from trees that were originally planted or seeded;; ***deleted***

Or. en

Justification

Introducing new definitions like “quality roundwood”, “planted forest” and “plantation forest” is not recommended as it risks creating additional administrative complexity, overlapping with existing national and local regulations as well as creating interpretative misunderstandings.

Amendment 334

Tomas Tobé, Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive

Article 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(44b) ‘planted forest’ means forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding provided that the planted or seeded trees are expected to ***deleted***

constitute more than fifty percent of the growing stock at maturity; it includes coppice from trees that were originally planted or seeded;;

Or. en

Amendment 335

Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore De Meo, Andrea Caroppo, Aldo Patriciello, Maria da Graça Carvalho

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(44ba) "low carbon fuels" means liquid and gaseous fuels that are produced from feedstock of non-renewable origin, complying with the minimum greenhouse gases emissions savings thresholds of Article 29b.

Or. en

Amendment 336

Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Article 2(40)

Article – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(44ba) 'food and feed crops' means starch-rich crops, sugar crops or oil crops produced on agricultural land and other crops grown primarily for energy purposes excluding residues and waste.

Or. en

Amendment 337

Christophe Grudler, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Claudia Gamon, Klemen Grošelj, Emma Wiesner, Susana Solís Pérez, Pierre Karleskind, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Iskra Mihaylova

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(44ba) ‘osmotic energy’ means energy naturally created from the difference in salt concentration between two fluids, commonly fresh and salt water;

Or. en

Justification

It is paramount to regularly revise the definition of energy from renewable sources to keep it up to date on the energy market progress, including innovative energy technologies.

Amendment 338

Tom Berendsen, Esther de Lange

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001/EU

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 44 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(44ba) “‘Hybrid heat pump’ means a building heating system that uses a heat pump alongside another heat source;”

Or. en

Amendment 339

Christophe Grudler, Nicola Danti, Claudia Gamon, Klemen Grošelj, Emma Wiesner, Pierre Karleskind, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Iskra Mihaylova

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(44bb) ‘innovative renewable energy technology’ means technology that improves in at least one way a comparable state-of-the-art renewable technology or technologies, or makes exploitable a largely untapped renewable energy resource;

Or. en

Justification

The EU needs to further support the innovative energy technologies, which will be essential for achieving the Union climate targets and expand the EU's global innovation leadership in environmental technologies.

Amendment 340
Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c
Article 2
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(44bb) ‘direct air carbon capture’ means the process by which carbon is captured from the ambient air for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.

Or. en

Amendment 341
Christophe Grudler, Nicola Danti, Claudia Gamon, Klemen Grošelj, Emma Wiesner, Susana Solís Pérez, Pierre Karleskind, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Iskra Mihaylova, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(44bc) ‘smart metering systems’ means smart metering systems as defined in Article 2 point (23) of Directive (EU) 2019/944;

Or. en

Justification

For comprehensive matters and to align with the following amendments.

Amendment 342

Christophe Grudler, Nicola Danti, Claudia Gamon, Klemen Grošelj, Emma Wiesner, Susana Solís Pérez, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Iskra Mihaylova

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(44bd) ‘system efficiency’ means an energy system which integrates variable renewables cost-effectively and maximises the value of demand-side flexibility to optimise its transition to carbon neutrality, measured in reductions of system investment and operational costs, carbon emissions and fossil fuels in each national energy mix;

Or. en

Justification

A new definition for system efficiency should be introduced to reflect the contribution of flexible, time-dependent, dynamic and data-driven consumption, storage and trade of renewable energy by all energy end-use sectors.

Amendment 343

Christophe Grudler, Nicola Danti, Claudia Gamon, Klemen Grošelj, Emma Wiesner, Martin Hojsik, Susana Solís Pérez, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Iskra Mihaylova

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(44be) 'demand-side flexibility' means the ability of any active customer to respond to external signals and adjust its energy generation and consumption in a dynamic time-dependent way, which helps to support a more reliable, sustainable and efficient energy system and which can be provided by decentralised energy resources, such as demand response, small-scale energy storage and distributed renewable generation;

Or. en

Justification

A new definition of demand-side flexibility is needed to ensure that flexibility can be provided by different sources.

Amendment 344

Christophe Grudler, Nicola Danti, Klemen Grošelj, Emma Wiesner, Susana Solís Pérez, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Iskra Mihaylova

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(44bf) 'renewable hybrid power plant' means a power plant that uses a combination of two or more renewable

generation technologies which share the same grid connection;

Or. en

Justification

Renewable hybrid power plants are becoming an increasingly important reality for the production and storage of renewable electricity, with benefits for the acceleration of renewable-based electrification and system integration. It is therefore necessary that the directive sets a legal basis for renewable hybrid power plants.

Amendment 345

Christophe Grudler, Nicola Danti, Claudia Gamon, Klemen Grošelj, Emma Wiesner, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Iskra Mihaylova

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(44bg) ‘offshore renewable hybrid asset’ means an electricity infrastructure asset with dual functionality combining offshore renewable energy and transmission to shore;

Or. en

Justification

The development of offshore hybrids requires adjustments to the EU’s regulatory framework. It is therefore paramount that the directive sets a legal basis for these assets.

Amendment 346

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Robert Hajšel, Niels Fuglsang, Romana Jerković, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c – point 1 (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1) ‘renewable hybrid power plant’ means a combination of two or more renewable generation technologies which share the same grid connection, and can also integrate energy storage capacity;

Or. en

Amendment 347

Andreas Glück, Christophe Grudler, Mauri Pekkarinen, Klemen Grošelj, Nicola Beer, Bart Groothuis

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c – point 1 (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1) "co-located energy storage project" means a project encompassing an energy storage facility and a facility producing renewable energy connected behind the same grid access point;

Or. en

Justification

It is important to introduce the definition of a "co-located energy storage project" in order to achieve harmonisation in the EU and to promote its uptake.

Amendment 348

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Robert Hajšel, Niels Fuglsang, Romana Jerković, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c – point 2 (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 16 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2) ‘co-located energy storage facility’

means a project encompassing an energy storage facility and a facility producing renewable energy connected behind the same grid;

Or. en

Amendment 349

Andreas Glück, Mauri Pekkarinen, Klemen Grošelj, Nicola Beer, Bart Groothuis

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c – point 2 (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 36a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2) (36a) ‘low-carbon fuels’ means liquid and gaseous fuels which save at least 70% greenhouse gas emissions in comparison to conventional liquid or gaseous fossil fuels;

Or. en

Justification

The use of low-carbon fuels, in particular low-carbon hydrogen, is necessary for reaching the EU’s ambitious climate targets while maintaining the competitiveness of the European industry as well as for the quick ramping-up of a European hydrogen market.

Amendment 350

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Robert Hajšel, Niels Fuglsang, Romana Jerković, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c – point 3 (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 22 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3) ‘innovative storage technologies’ means renewable energy storage technology based on a demonstration

project as defined in Article 2, point (24) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943, or renewable energy storage technology, which can be part of co-located energy storage facility or a renewable hybrid power plant, with expected environmental benefit significantly higher than the improvement resulting from the general evolution of the state of the art in comparable technologies and when the innovative nature of the technology involves a clear degree of risk, in technological, market or financial terms, which is higher than the risk generally associated with comparable non-innovative technologies or activities;

Or. en

Amendment 351

Markus Pieper, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Eva Maydell, Massimiliano Salini, Maria Spyrali, Hildegard Bentele, Christian Ehler, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Ioan-Rareş Bogdan, Pernille Weiss, Henna Virkkunen, Sara Skyttedal, Angelika Niebler, Angelika Winzig, Vasile Blaga

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) ‘new (36b) ‘renewable hydrogen’ means hydrogen: (i) the energy content of which is derived from renewable sources, (ii) the greenhouse gas emissions savings from the use of which are at least 70%, and (iii) any biomass feedstock utilised in the production of which complies with the sustainability criterion set out in Article 29 is listed in Part A of Annex IX.’

Or. en

Justification

All types of renewable hydrogen are necessary for the ramping-up of a European clean hydrogen market and the competitiveness of the European industry.

Amendment 352

Morten Petersen, Christophe Grudler, Claudia Gamon

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) ‘RES go-to areas’ are geographical areas of at least 100 KM² offshore and at least 25 KM² onshore allocated by national authorities for the deployment of renewable energy, where energy related and non-related activities can co-exist, without prejudice to Union and national laws on environmental protection.

Or. en

Amendment 353

François-Xavier Bellamy, Franc Bogovič, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Seán Kelly

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c a (new)

(EU) 2018/2001

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

**(ca) point 40 a is inserted :
"zero-emission, zero-deforestation biofuels" means biofuels that result in at least a 100% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and are not produced from feedstocks derived from deforestation**

Or. en

Amendment 354

Maria Spyraiki

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) "Osmotic energy" means energy naturally created from the difference in salt concentration between two fluids, commonly fresh and salt water, e.g. when a river flows into the sea.

Or. en

Justification

The proposed definition of osmotic energy is the one used by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

Amendment 355

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Patrizia Toia, Robert Hajšel, Niels Fuglsang, Romana Jerković, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c a (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 22 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) 'energy efficiency first' means 'energy efficiency first' as defined in point (18) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Or. en

Justification

Same definition as in Energy efficiency Directive recast [COM(2021) 558 final]

Amendment 356

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Robert Hajšel, Niels Fuglsang, Romana Jerković, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c b (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 22 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(cb) 'innovative renewable energy technologies: means renewable energy generation technologies based on demonstration projects as defined in Article 2, point (24) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943, or a renewable energy generation technology with expected environmental benefit significantly higher than the improvement resulting from the general evolution of the state of the art in comparable technologies and when the innovative nature of the technology involves a clear degree of risk, in technological, market or financial terms, which is higher than the risk generally associated with comparable non-innovative technologies or activities;

Or. en

Amendment 357
Markus Pieper

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(cb) new (14p) 'community battery' means a stand-alone rechargeable battery with a rated capacity greater than 50 kWh, which is suitable for installation and use in a residential, commercial or industrial environment and is owned by jointly acting renewable self-consumers or a renewable energy community;

Or. en

Amendment 358

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Patrizia Toia, Niels Fuglsang, Romana Jerković, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) Article 1 is replaced by the following:

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

Or. en

Justification

To reintroduce the binding national targets.

Amendment 359

Christophe Grudler, Nicola Danti, Claudia Gamon, Klemen Grošelj, Pascal Canfin, Pierre Karleskind, Martin Hojsík

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)

Present text

Amendment

(37) ‘low indirect land-use change-risk biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels’ means biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, the feedstock of which was produced within schemes which avoid displacement effects of food and feed-crop based biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels through improved agricultural practices as well as through the cultivation of crops on areas which were previously not used for cultivation of crops, and which were produced in accordance with the sustainability criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels laid down in Article 29;

(1a) point 37 is deleted

"

"

Or. en

(https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2018.328.01.0082.01.ENG)

Justification

The Delegated Regulation 2019/807 on High ILUC risk feedstock introduces an exemption for biofuels that can be certified as presenting a low ILUC risk. It opens a loophole that will enable some palm oil (and any other feedstocks considered high ILUC risk) to continue being used in EU biofuels.

Amendment 360
Marek Paweł Balt

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) Point (9) is amended as follows:
‘waste heat and cold’ means unavoidable heat or cold generated as by-product in

industrial or power generation installations, or in the tertiary sector, which would be dissipated unused in air or water without access to a district heating or cooling system, where a cogeneration process has been used or will be used or where cogeneration is not feasible, including energy from incineration plants of municipal waste;

Or. en

Justification

In line with the idea of circular economy, thermal processing with energy recovery should apply only to the high-calorific waste fraction. Waste of this fraction is the part of the municipal waste stream not suitable for recycling, characterised by a high calorific value above 6 MJ/kg. This means that, in line with the waste hierarchy, thermal conversion would have to be considered necessary, and therefore the resulting heat can be described as unavoidable and generated as a by-product of the tertiary sector.

Amendment 361

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) point (1) is amended as follows:

(1) 'energy from renewable sources' or 'renewable energy' means energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar (solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) and geothermal energy, waste heat, ambient energy, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, and biogas;

Or. en

Justification

In order to valorise all renewable non-fossil sources, waste heat should be counted as part of renewables. Waste heat recovery is an unavoidable by-product of the industrial process1, it

can be recovered and re-used, with neither combustion nor emissions, in compliance with the circular economy principle, such as other renewable sources. It represents a cost-effective, clean and reliable source of thermal and electric power generation such as other renewables. Waste heat recovery systems are proven technologies that produce electricity from existing sources (of waste heat) with zero incremental carbon emissions. There is an important potential in Europe of thermal energy harvesting that the association KCORC evaluated based on available data per industrial sector (iron and steel, non-metallic minerals, aluminium, cement, glass, nonferrous metals, chemical and petrochemical, oil and gas, stationary power, paper, food and beverages, etc.). Here below the map of industrial sites with significant waste heat recovery potential in Europe.

Amendment 362

Markus Pieper, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Eva Maydell, Massimiliano Salini, Maria Spyraki, Hildegard Bentele, Christian Ehler, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Ioan-Rareş Bogdan, Pernille Weiss, Henna Virkkunen, Sara Skytvedal, Angelika Niebler, Angelika Winzig, Vasile Blaga, François-Xavier Bellamy

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2

Present text

Amendment

(12) ‘guarantee of origin’ means an electronic document which has the sole function of providing evidence to a final customer that a given share or quantity of energy was produced from renewable sources;

(1a) Article 2, (12) is replaced by the following:

“(12) ‘guarantee of origin’ means an electronic document which has the sole function of providing evidence to a final customer that a given share or quantity of energy was produced from renewable sources. ***The same applies to low-carbon sources that are clearly labelled as such.***”

Or. en

(Directive (EU) 2018/2001)

Justification

One uniform European system for guarantees of origin needs to englobe renewable and low-carbon sources

Amendment 363

Mauri Pekkarinen, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 42

Present text

(42) ‘non-food cellulosic material’ means feedstock mainly composed *of cellulose* and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content *than ligno-cellulosic* material, including food and feed crop residues, such *as straw*, stover, husks and shells; grassy energy crops with a low starch content, such as *ryegrass*, *switchgrass*, miscanthus, giant cane; cover crops before *and after main crops*; ley crops; industrial residues, including from food and *feedcrops* after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted; *and material* from biowaste, *where ley and covercrops are understood to be temporary, short-term sown pastures comprising grass-legume mixture with a low starch content to obtain fodder for livestock and improve soil fertility for obtaining higher yields of arable main crops*;

Amendment

(1a) *Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 42*

"

‘non-food cellulosic material’ means feedstock mainly composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than ligno-cellulosic material, including food and feed crop residues, such as straw, stover, husks and shells; grassy energy crops with a low starch content such as rye grass, switch grass, miscanthus, silphium, giant cane; cover crops before and after main crops; ley crops; industrial residues, including from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted; wild flowering plants; and material from biowaste.

"

Or. en

(Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 42)

Justification

The current definition of non-food cellulosic material is too narrow, as it only fits specific climatic conditions of Continental and Mediterranean Europe. The use of cover crops increases soil health, fertility and carbon sequestration. The definition should be widened to increase flexibility and incentivise the planting of cover crops, including flowering covercrops that are beneficial to pollinators.

Amendment 364

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – point 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) ‘energy efficiency first’ means ‘energy efficiency first’ as defined in point (18) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;

Or. en

Justification

The energy efficiency first principle as an overall principle of EU energy policy is also of high relevance for the practical application of the Renewables Directive

Amendment 365

Evžen Tošenovský

on behalf of the ECR Group

Zdzisław Krasnodebski

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)

Directive 2018/2001
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 9

Present text

Article 2, the second paragraph, point (9)

(9) ‘waste heat and cold’ means unavoidable heat or cold generated as by-product in industrial or power generation installations, or in the tertiary sector, which would be dissipated unused in air or water without access to a district heating or cooling system, where a cogeneration process has been used or will be used or where cogeneration is not feasible;

Amendment

(1a) "Article 2, the second paragraph, point (9)

(9) ‘waste heat and cold’ means unavoidable heat or cold generated as by-product in industrial or power generation installations, or in the tertiary sector, which would be dissipated unused in air or water without access to a district heating or cooling system, where a cogeneration process has been used or will be used or where cogeneration is not feasible, **including energy from incineration plants of municipal waste;**

"

Or. en

(Directive 2018/2001)

Justification

In line with the idea of circular economy, thermal processing with energy recovery should apply only to the high-calorific waste fraction. Waste of this fraction is the part of the municipal waste stream not suitable for recycling, characterised by a high calorific value above 6 MJ/kg. This means that, in line with the waste hierarchy, thermal conversion would have to be considered necessary, and therefore the resulting heat can be described as unavoidable and generated as a by-product of the tertiary sector.

Amendment 366

Martin Hojsik, Klemen Grošelj, Claudia Gamon

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 24

Present text

(24) ‘biomass’ means ***the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture,***

Amendment

(1a) "point (24) is replaced by the following:

including vegetal and animal substances, from forestry and related industries, including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of waste, including industrial and municipal waste of biological origin;

(24) 'biomass' means biomass residue the use of which does not involve a decrease of carbon pools, in particular dead wood, litter or soil organic carbon, on the land areas where the biomass originates from;
"

Or. en

(Directive (EU) 2018/2001, CELEX:32018L2001)

Amendment 367

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1b) 36 b [new] "Renewable Hydrogen": is hydrogen produced through the electrolysis of water (in an electrolyser, powered by electricity), and with the electricity produced from renewables and waste heat. The full life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions of the production of renewable hydrogen are close to zero. Renewable hydrogen may also be produced through the reforming of biogas (instead of natural gas) or biochemical conversion of biomass, if in compliance with sustainability requirements.

Or. en

Amendment 368 **Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 b (new)

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point (23)

Present text

(23) ‘waste’ means **waste** as defined in point (1) of Article 3 of Directive **2008/98/EC**, **excluding** substances that have been intentionally modified or contaminated **in order** to meet **this** definition;

Amendment

(1b) Point (23) is replaced by the following:

"(23) ‘waste’ means **any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard**, as defined in point (1) of Article 3 of Directive **2008/98/EC** **and subject to independent verification and certification of compliance with Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC or comparable programme on waste prevention and management**. Substances that have been intentionally modified or contaminated to meet **that** definition **are not covered by this category**

"

Or. en

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02018L2001-20181221&from=EN#tocId4>)

Justification

In addition to defining waste in accordance with Article 3 of the Waste Framework Directive (WFD), waste should also be subject to the waste hierarchy in Article 4 of WFD, which requires prevention, preparation for re-use and recycling before a waste can be recovered for energy purposes (i.e. biofuels and bioliquids). In addition, independent verification and certification of compliance is needed within the EU and abroad, especially in light of concerns that used cooking oil, which requires no technological developments for exploitation and is subject to ever-increasing imports from abroad, is being diverted toward biofuel production before it reaches the end of its useful lifetime.

Amendment 369

Martin Hojsik, Klemen Grošelj, Claudia Gamon

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 b (new)
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 26

Present text

(26) forest biomass means biomass
produced from forestry;

Amendment

(1b) "point (26) is replaced by the following:

(26) 'secondary woody biomass' means the woody biomass resulting from a previous processing in at least one industry, use of which for energy purposes is conditional on compliance with waste hierarchy and cascading use principle;

"

Or. en

(Directive (EU) 2018/2001, CELEX:32018L2001)

Justification

Adaptation of definitions to primary and secondary woody biomass to reflect changes in support for energy biomass under this Directive and for the application of cascading use principle.

Amendment 370

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1c) A new definition is added:

"co-located energy storage project" means a project encompassing an energy storage facility and a facility producing renewable energy connected behind the same grid access point.

Or. en

Justification

In order to prevent administrative burdens on renewable energy projects coupled with energy storage facilities due to differing frameworks at Member State level, a definition needs to be enshrined at EU-level to achieve harmonisation.

Amendment 371

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 c (new)

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point (24)

Present text

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

Amendment

(1c) Point (24) is replaced by following:

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

"

Or. en

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02018L2001-20181221&from=EN#tocId4>)

Justification

This reference to 'biodegradable fraction of waste' is counterproductive since it is never combusted without fossil-derived materials. The definition of biomass should therefore be amended to ensure that only truly biodegradable waste is used for renewable energy generation.

Amendment 372

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1d) 2 new definitions are added:

a) 'low-carbon fuels' means low-carbon hydrogen and synthetic gaseous and liquid fuels the energy content of which is derived from low-carbon hydrogen, which meet the greenhouse gas emission reduction threshold of 70%.

b) 'low-carbon hydrogen' means hydrogen the energy content of which is derived from non-renewable sources, which meets a greenhouse gas emission reduction threshold of 70%;

Or. en

Amendment 373

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 d (new)

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point (34)

Present text

Amendment

(34) 'advanced biofuels' means biofuels that are produced from the **feedstock** listed in Part A of Annex IX

(1d) Point (34) is replaced by the following:

"(34) 'advanced biofuels' means biofuels that are produced from the **waste and residues feedstocks** listed in part A of Annex IX **that do not have significant displacement effects based on a regional displacement analysis.**

"

Or. en

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02018L2001-20181221&from=EN#tocId4>)

Justification

The definition for advanced biofuels based on the list does not take into the consideration the potentially significant competing uses for some of the raw materials listed in the feedstock list. Some raw materials may have significant competing uses in some EU countries, but in others they might be a true waste.

Amendment 374

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 e (new)

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point (35)

Present text

Amendment

(1e) Point (35) is deleted

‘recycled carbon fuels’ means liquid and gaseous fuels that are produced from liquid or solid waste streams of non-renewable origin which are not suitable for material recovery in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC, or from waste processing gas and exhaust gas of non-renewable origin which are produced as an unavoidable and unintentional consequence of the production process in industrial installations;

"

"

Or. en

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02018L2001-20181221&from=EN#tocId4>)

Justification

'Recycled carbon fuels' are fossil-based fuels and do therefore not contribute to the goal of the RED to promote renewable energy sources. Also, the definition of recycled carbon fuels refers to industrial emissions as 'unavoidable' and 'unintentional' – given that there are many decarbonisation options for industrial emissions this wording goes against all climate action strategies in industries such as steel, cement and chemicals. The production of recycled carbon fuels also removes an incentive for waste to be prevented or to be recirculated back into the economy, undermining the circular economy. Consistent with this deletion, references

to 'recycled carbon fuels' should be deleted throughout the text.

Amendment 375

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 f (new)

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point (37)

Present text

Amendment

(1f) Point (37) is deleted

'low indirect land-use change-risk biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels' means biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, the feedstock of which was produced within schemes which avoid displacement effects of food and feed-crop based biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels through improved agricultural practices as well as through the cultivation of crops on areas which were previously not used for cultivation of crops, and which were produced in accordance with the sustainability criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels laid down in Article 29.

"

"

Or. en

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02018L2001-20181221&from=EN#tocId4>)

Justification

This definition overly simplifies the problem of indirect land-use change. In the context of the approach advanced in the Delegated Regulation 2019/807 on High ILUC risk feedstock, it opens a loophole that will enable some palm oil (and any other feedstocks considered high ILUC risk) to continue being used in EU biofuels. It should therefore be deleted.

Amendment 376

Ville Niinistö

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on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 g (new)

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point (40)

Present text

‘food and feed crops’ means starch-rich crops, sugar crops or oil crops produced on agricultural land *as a main crop* excluding residues, waste *or ligno-cellulosic material and intermediate crops, such as catch crops and cover crops, provided that the use of such intermediate crops does not trigger demand for additional land;*

Amendment

(1g) Point (40) is replaced by the following:

“‘food and feed crops’ means starch-rich crops, sugar crops or oil crops produced on agricultural land *and other crops grown primarily for energy purposes* excluding residues *and* waste.;

”

Or. en

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02018L2001-20181221&from=EN#tocId4>)

Justification

This amendment is necessary for pressing reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 377

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 h (new)

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – Paragraph 2– point 26 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1h) ‘woody biomass’ comprises both primary and secondary woody biomass;

Or. en

Justification

The introduced definition is intrinsically linked to another changes made throughout the text

Amendment 378

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources ***and from recycled carbon fuels*** in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 40%.; ***In order to safeguard the Union's industrial competitiveness, each Member State may introduce measures to support the development of innovative renewable energy technologies.***

Or. en

Justification

While sharing the objective set by the amendment to protect the competitiveness of the Union's industries, the setting of an indicative target on the installation of innovative renewable energy technology appears at least premature. At present, it is not possible to clearly predict the development of these technologies, whose diffusion on the market could also take place over a very long period. For this reason, at least in a first phase, it is preferable to leave the Member States the option of introducing support measures for the development of innovative technologies. This is to limit the possible waste of resources in the installation of non-consolidated technologies, while still supporting industrial research and development.

Amendment 379

András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 40%. ***This target should be supported by an in-depth impact assessment in order to reflect the current energy market situation;***

Or. en

Amendment 380

Markus Pieper, Eva Maydell, Massimiliano Salini, Maria Spyraiki, Hildegard Bentele, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pernille Weiss, Henna Virkkunen, Angelika Niebler

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least **45%**, ***subject to confirmation by impact assessments by the European Parliament and the Commission.***

Or. en

Justification

The Russian invasion on Ukraine requires a recalibration of our European energy policy. Europe needs an accelerated expansion of its renewable sources of energy to bring about energy autonomy and security.

Amendment 381

Maria Spyraiki

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Article 3 para 1

Article 3 para 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least **45%**, *subject to confirmation by impact assessment by the European Parliament and the Commission.*;

Or. en

Amendment 382

Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Directive (EU) 2018/2021

1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least **50%**, *supported by a long-term 100% renewables target and nationally binding targets.*

Or. en

Amendment 383

Robert Roos, Jessica Stegrud, Pietro Fiocchi

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

All low-carbon power generation technologies (wind, solar, nuclear,...) should receive equal treatment by the EU and member state governments.

Amendment 384

Susana Solís Pérez, Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Mauri Pekkarinen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Directive 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 385

Sara Skyttdal, Christian Ehler, François-Xavier Bellamy

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall collectively

Amendment

1. Member States shall collectively

ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least **40%**;

ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least **35%**;

Or. en

Amendment 386

Emma Wiesner, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 387

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Patrizia Toia, Marek Paweł Balt, Niels Fuglsang, Romana Jerković, Erik Bergqvist, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 388

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Directive 2021/2018

Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least **56%**;

Or. en

Justification

Greens/EFA is calling for a fully renewable based energy system in 2040 at the latest, and 56% renewables in 2030 is on the trajectory towards that goal according the study from of the Lappeenranta-Lahti University of Technology (LUT, Finland) modelling a highly energy efficient and fully renewable European economy, commissioned by the Greens/EFA. The full study is to be published in Spring 2022

Amendment 389

Christophe Grudler, Morten Petersen, Nicola Danti, Claudia Gamon, Klemen Grošelj, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Iskra Mihaylova

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 390
Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a
Directive (UE) 2018/2021
Article 3 – paragraph 1a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1 a. Each Member State shall ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030, calculated in accordance with Articles 7 to 13 of this Directive, is equal to at least its national overall target for the share of energy from renewable sources in 2030, as defined on the basis of the formula set out in Annex II of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Such mandatory national overall targets shall be consistent with a target of at least a 50 % share of energy from renewable sources in the Community's gross final consumption of energy in 2030. In order to achieve the targets laid down in this Article more easily, each Member State shall promote and encourage energy efficiency and energy savings

Or. en

Amendment 391
Mauri Pekkarinen, Nils Torvalds, Klemen Grošelj, Christophe Grudler

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1 a. Member States shall collectively ensure that yearly biomethane production by 2030 is at least 35 billion cubic meters.

Justification

To increase the resilience of the EU-wide energy system, in accordance with the Commission communication COM (2022) 108 final, the proposed target for biomethane should be anchored to this Directive.

Amendment 392

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Patrizia Toia, Robert Hajšel, Niels Fuglsang, Romana Jerković, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a a (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

Member States shall set binding national contributions to meet, collectively, the binding overall Union target set in paragraph 1 of this Article as part of their integrated national energy and climate plan in accordance with Articles 3 to 5 and 9 to 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In preparing their draft integrated national energy and climate plans, Member States shall consider the formula referred to in Annex II to that Regulation as a minimum target. Member States shall introduce measures effectively designed to ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources equals or exceeds this minimum binding contribution.

Justification

To reintroduce the binding national targets.

Amendment 393

Christophe Grudler, Nicola Danti, Klemen Grošelj, Pierre Karleskind, Susana Solís Pérez, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Iskra Mihaylova

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) the following paragraph is inserted:

1.a Each Member State shall set a national indicative target of at least 6 % of the total capacity it will install between 2020 and 2030 to be of innovative renewable energy technology.

Those national indicative targets shall be specified in the national objectives set out by Member States in their integrated energy and climate plans, in accordance with Article 4, point (d), point (3), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Or. en

Justification

National governments should collectively ensure that innovative renewable technologies have an opportunity to reach the market and prove their potential at scale. The EU should provide more support for innovative energy technologies, which will enable to achieve the climate target and expand the EU's global innovation leadership in environmental technologies.

Amendment 394

François-Xavier Bellamy, Franc Bogovič, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Vasile Blaga

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a a (new)

Article 3– paragraph 1bis (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of gaseous renewable energy– including renewable fuels of non-biological origin, biofuels, bioliquids and biogas - in the Union's

gross final consumption of gas in 2030 is at least 13 %. Member States shall set national contributions to meet, collectively, this binding overall Union target no later than June 2024.

Or. en

Justification

Gas - progressively renewable and low-carbon - is a key element in the decarbonisation efforts of every sectors. To deliver this potential, Member States should asset a policy framework that promotes the production, market uptake and system integration of renewable and low-carbon gases, including a binding target to fulfil the line of the Commission.

Amendment 395

Christophe Grudler, Morten Petersen, Nicola Danti, Klemen Grošelj, Emma Wiesner, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Iskra Mihaylova

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ab) the following paragraphs are inserted:

2.a To support the cost-effective achievement of this target and the achievement of system efficiency, each Member States shall set a minimum binding national target for the reduction of 10% of peak demand by 2030. This target should be achieved through the activation of demand-side flexibility in all end-use sectors, including through buildings renovation and energy efficiency respectively in accordance with [revised directive (EU) 2018/844] and [revised directive (EU) 2018/2002].

2.b The national demand-side flexibility target, including intermediate milestones, shall be specified in the national objectives set out by Member States in their integrated energy and climate plans to increase system flexibility, in accordance with article 4(d)(3) of the

regulation (EU) 2018/1999. When needed, the European Commission could take complementary measures to support the Members States to fulfil their target.

Or. en

Justification

The EU law should enshrine a target for demand-side flexibility as it would enable the contribution of demand-side flexibility to the cost-effective penetration of more variable renewables in the system supporting the achievement of the EU RES target. As the power system is designed and sized to meet the peak demand, setting a reduction target on the peak demand will ensure a optimal sizing and avoid excessive investments.

Amendment 396

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Robert Hajšel, Niels Fuglsang, Eva Kaili, Romana Jerković, Erik Bergkvist, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a b (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 2a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ab) In order to promote the production and use of renewable energy from innovative renewable energy technologies, Member States shall set an indicative target for the share of innovative renewables in total added energy capacity in 2030.

Or. en

Amendment 397

Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU)2018/2021

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity. To that end , they shall **take into account** the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.

Amendment

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and **prevents** harmful impacts on biodiversity. To that end , they shall **implement** the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph, **the conservation status of species and habitats as set out in Directive 2009/147/EC and Directive 92/43/EEC good environmental status of oceans as set out in 2008/56/EC as well as the good ecological status of rivers as set out in Directive 2000/60/EC.**

Or. en

Amendment 398

Evžen Tošenovský, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Pietro Fiocchi, Ladislav Ilčić

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on **biodiversity. To that end , they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.**

Amendment

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on **forest soils and erosion.**

Or. en

Amendment 399

Angelika Winzig, Alexander Bernhuber

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001/EC

Article 3– paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity. To that end , they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC **and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.**

Amendment

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity. To that end , they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC.

Or. en

Justification

The Commission would like to introduce obligations regarding the cascading principle for climate-friendly renewable raw materials and not for climate-damaging fossil raw materials. The objective of the “Fit for 55” package is the rapid phasing-out of the climate-damaging fossil fuels coal, crude oil and natural gas, and not the phasing-out of biomass.

Amendment 400

Tomas Tobé, Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive

Article 3 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity. To that end , they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out

Amendment

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity. To that end , they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out

in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC **and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.**

in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC.

Or. en

Amendment 401
Henna Virkkunen, Tomas Tobé

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

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity. To that end , they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.

Amendment

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity **in their support schemes**. To that end , they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.

Or. en

Justification

The listed measures to demonstrate compliance with paragraph 1 should be exhaustive and solely related to support schemes.

Amendment 402
Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Erik Bergkvist

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b
EU 2018/2001
Art 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity. To that end, they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.

Amendment

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity ***in their support schemes***. To that end, they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.

Or. en

Justification

Cascade principle under article 3 is to be implemented when including support schemes so the delegated act could take into account national specificities better. When an open-ended list it is harder for MSs to evaluate its impacts.

Amendment 403

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Patrizia Toia, Robert Hajšel, Marek Paweł Balt, Niels Fuglsang, Romana Jerković, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that ***minimises*** undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity. To that end, they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.

Amendment

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that ***prevents*** undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity, ***climate and environment***. To that end, they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.

Amendment 404

Christophe Grudler, Nicola Danti, Klemen Grošelj, Andreas Glück, Nicola Beer

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that **minimises** undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity. To that end , they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.

Amendment

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that **restricts** undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity **and the environment**. To that end , they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.

Justification

It is essential that the EU prevents any market distortion, for the economical, industrial and environmental reasons.

Amendment 405

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3, paragraph 3, first subparagraph

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw

Amendment

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw

material market and harmful impacts on **biodiversity**. To that end , they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.

material market and harmful impacts on **forest soils and erosion**. To that end, they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.

Or. en

Justification

The negative impacts of biomass energy use are speculative. Economic forests are cultivated and harvested primarily for timber for material use, and therefore the use of logging residues is unlikely to negatively affect biodiversity. Conversely, the requirement to limit the impact of biomass energy use on forest soils and erosion, as expressed in the Commission's already proposed ban on stump and root harvesting for energy production, is acceptable.

Amendment 406

Maria Spyra

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Article 3 para 3

Article 3 para 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity. To that end , they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC **and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.**

Amendment

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity **in their support scheme**. To that end , they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC

Or. en

Amendment 407

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive 2001/2018

Article 3 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that **minimises** undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity. To that end, they shall **take into account** the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.

Amendment

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that **prevents** undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity **or the climate**. To that end, they shall **implement** the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.

Or. en

Amendment 408

Mauri Pekkarinen, Emma Wiesner, Nils Torvalds, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

EC 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity. To that end, they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC **and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph**.

Amendment

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity, **in their support schemes**. To that end, they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC.

Or. en

Justification

No legislation should be introduced on the cascading principle, as this could inhibit innovations for the optimal use of wood.

Amendment 409

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market ***and harmful impacts on biodiversity***. To that end , they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading ***principle*** referred to in the third subparagraph.

Amendment

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market. To that end , they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading ***guidance*** referred to in the third subparagraph.

Or. en

Amendment 410

Sara Skyttedal, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity. To that end , they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC ***and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph***.

Amendment

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity ***on a national or regional level, in their support schemes***. To that end , they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC.

Justification

Clarifies that biodiversity should be evaluated on a national or regional level.

Amendment 411
Francesca Donato

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- (a) Member States shall grant no support for:** *deleted*
- (i) the use of saw logs, veneer logs, stumps and roots to produce energy.**
- (ii) the production of renewable energy produced from the incineration of waste if the separate collection obligations laid down in Directive 2008/98/EC have not been complied with.**
- (iii) practices which are not in line with the delegated act referred to in the third subparagraph.**

Or. it

Amendment 412
Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- (a) Member States shall grant no support for:**
- (a) Member States shall grant no support for *the production of renewable***

energy produced from the incineration of waste if the separate collection obligations laid down in Directive 2008/98/EC have not been complied with.

Or. en

Amendment 413
Sara Skyttedal

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

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) Member States shall **grant no** support **for**:

Amendment

(a) Member States shall **in the case of using** support **systems for biomass for energy purposes, design them to minimise**:

Or. en

Justification

This allows for a more relevant perspective of addressing the whole raw material market and considering national specificities, instead of focusing on separate logs according to unclear definitions.

Amendment 414
Ville Niinistö
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b
Directive 2001/2018
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1 – point (a) – Point (-i) (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(-i) the use of woody biomass to produce electricity

Or. en

Amendment 415
Maria Spyraiki

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b
Article 1 para 1 point 2 point b
Article 1 para 1 point 2 point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) *the use of saw logs, veneer logs, stumps and roots to produce energy.* ***deleted***

Or. en

Amendment 416
Angelika Winzig, Alexander Bernhuber

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) *the use of saw logs, veneer logs, stumps and roots to produce energy.* ***deleted***

Or. en

Amendment 417
Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) *the use of saw logs, veneer logs, stumps and roots to produce energy.* ***deleted***

Amendment 418

Martin Hojsik, Klemen Grošelj, Claudia Gamon

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2 – point a – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) the use of **saw logs, veneer logs, stumps and roots** to produce energy.

(i) the use of **woody biomass** to produce energy.

Or. en

Amendment 419

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive 2001/2018

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1 – point (a) – Point (i)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) the use of **saw logs, veneer logs, stumps and roots** to produce **energy**.

(i) the use of **primary woody biomass** to produce **heat**.

Or. en

Amendment 420

Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2021

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2 – point (a) – point (i)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) the use of **saw logs, veneer logs, stumps and roots** to produce energy.

(i) the use of **primary woody biomass** to produce energy.

Or. en

Amendment 421

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ii) **the production of renewable energy produced from the incineration of waste if the separate collection obligations laid down in Directive 2008/98/EC have not been complied with.**

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 422

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point a)ii

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ii) the production of renewable energy produced from the incineration of waste if the separate collection obligations laid down in Directive 2008/98/EC have not been complied with.

(ii) the production of renewable energy produced from the incineration of waste if the separate collection **and re-use and recycling** obligations laid down in Directive 2008/98/EC have not been complied with.

Justification

The Directive 2008/98/EC as of 2020 lays down also obligation to prepare for re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute other materials, of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste. Construction and demolition waste includes also wood, this obligation also therefore needs to be complied with.

Amendment 423

Martin Hojsik, Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Claudia Gamon

Proposal for a directive**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2 – point a – point ii

Text proposed by the Commission

(ii) the production of renewable energy produced from the incineration of waste if the separate collection obligations laid down in Directive 2008/98/EC have not been complied with.

Amendment

(ii) the production of renewable energy produced from the incineration of waste if the separate collection **and re-use and recycling** obligations laid down in Directive 2008/98/EC have not been complied with.

Justification

The Directive 2008/98/EC as of 2020 lays down also obligation to prepare for re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute other materials, of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste. Construction and demolition waste includes also wood. This obligation also therefore needs to be complied with.

Amendment 424

Evžen Tošenovský, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Pietro Fiocchi, Ladislav Ilčić

Proposal for a directive**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – letter a – (iii)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(iii) practices which are not in line with the delegated act referred to in the third subparagraph. *deleted*

Or. en

Amendment 425

Maria Spyra

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Article 1 para 1 point 2 point b

Article 1 para 1 point 2 point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(iii) practices which are not in line with the delegated act referred to in the third subparagraph. *deleted*

Or. en

Amendment 426

Mauri Pekkarinen, Emma Wiesner, Nils Torvalds, Andreas Glück, Nicola Beer

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

EC 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2 – point a – point (iii)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(iii) practices which are not in line with the delegated act referred to in the third subparagraph. *deleted*

Or. en

Justification

No legislation should be introduced on cascading use since at worst it can inhibit innovations and optimal use of wood.

Amendment 427

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(iii) practices which are not in line with the delegated act referred to in the third subparagraph. **deleted**

Or. en

Amendment 428

Henna Virkkunen, Tomas Tobé

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2 – point a – point iii

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(iii) practices which are not in line with the delegated act referred to in the third subparagraph. **deleted**

Or. en

Justification

The cascade principle is not a technical detail that can be regulated by delegated act. The principle is already implemented through wood markets, considering forest value chains which differ between and within Member States. EU-level definitions on forest biomass can hamper resource-efficient use of biomass, bioeconomy innovation and investments. Every regulatory update increases uncertainty, which may slow down renewable energy investments. The Commission guidance on cascading published in 2019 should first be re-evaluated before setting new legislative requirements.

Amendment 429
Sara Skyttedal

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) Member States may not grant new feed-in tariff support schemes to bioenergy installations if they have not submitted a National Bioenergy Plan as referred to in point (ba)

Or. en

Justification

Clarifies that it is specifically the feed-in tariffs that potentially could have cause raw material market distortions.

Amendment 430
Sara Skyttedal

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ab) Member States may submit to the Commission a National Bioenergy Plan together with the update of its latest integrated national energy and climate plan, as referred to in Article 14(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and in accordance with the procedure and timeline laid down in that Article. The National Bioenergy Plan shall contain:

(i) an assessment of the potential needs and potential supply of forest biomass available for energy purposes in accordance with the criteria laid down in

Article 29 of this Regulation

(ii) an assessment of the risk of significant amounts of unsustainable biomass being used

(iii) an assessment if feed-in tariffs have caused any significant distortions in raw material markets.

Or. en

Justification

Clarifies that the bioenergy plan is optional but should be submitted before new feed-in tariffs for biomass are introduced. There is no need for every member state to submit a comprehensive plan, only for those planning to extend new support systems for forest biomass. The plan should focus on risks of any distortions of raw material markets or use of unsustainable biomass.

Amendment 431

Angelika Winzig, Alexander Bernhuber

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001/EC

Article 3– paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) From 31 December 2026, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, Member States shall grant no support to the production of electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations, unless such electricity meets at least one of the following conditions:

deleted

(i) it is produced in a region identified in a territorial just transition plan approved by the European Commission, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/... of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the Just Transition Fund due to its reliance on solid fossil fuels, and meets the relevant requirements set in Article 29(11);

(ii) it is produced applying Biomass CO₂ Capture and Storage and meets the requirements set in Article 29(11), second subparagraph.

Or. en

Amendment 432

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive 2001/2018

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2 – point (b)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) From 31 December 2026, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, Member States shall grant no support to the production of electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations, unless such electricity meets at least one of the following conditions:

deleted

(i) it is produced in a region identified in a territorial just transition plan approved by the European Commission, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/... of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the Just Transition Fund due to its reliance on solid fossil fuels, and meets the relevant requirements set in Article 29(11);

(ii) it is produced applying Biomass CO₂ Capture and Storage and meets the requirements set in Article 29(11), second subparagraph.

Or. en

Justification

With the exclusion of support for the production of electricity from any woody biomass, this subparagraph is no longer necessary/relevant.

Amendment 433

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) From 31 December 2026, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, Member States **shall** grant **no** support to the production of electricity from forest biomass **in electricity-only-installations, unless such electricity meets at least one of the following conditions:**

Amendment

(b) From 31 December 2026, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, Member States **may only** grant support to the production of electricity from forest biomass **on the condition that the following three requirements are met:**

(i) cogeneration is guaranteed and that this provides for the energy enhancement of at least 50% of the thermal energy generated by the process;

(ii) the woody biomass used in installations comes from forests managed sustainably at territorial level;

(iii) the plants have an electrical power not exceeding 10 MWe and are equipped with suitable filter systems for fine dust;

Or. it

Amendment 434

Maria da Graça Carvalho

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) From 31 December 2026, and without prejudice to the obligations in the

Amendment

(b) **Without prejudice to the provisions set out in Article 6,** from 31 December

first sub-paragraph, Member States shall grant no support to the production of electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations, unless such electricity meets at least one of the following conditions:

2026, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, Member States shall grant no *new* support to the production of electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations, unless such electricity meets at least one of the following conditions:

Or. en

Justification

It clarifies that the support to existing installations should not change and recalls the provisions of Article 6 on stability of financial support.

Amendment 435

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) From 31 December **2026**, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, Member States shall grant no support to the production of electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations, unless such electricity meets at least one of the following conditions:

(b) From 31 December **2030**, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph **and to the provision set out in Article 6**, Member States shall grant no *new* support **scheme** to the production of electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations, unless such electricity meets at least one of the following conditions:

Or. en

Justification

The new time frame and conditions are justified in light of the specificities of the biomass sector in Italy and in other Mediterranean countries. Indeed, in Italy, most of the capacity of existing installations has been conceived to produce electricity only. This is due to a reduced heat demand in many regions, a short supply chain approach pushing plants to be close to the sourcing feedstock and a lack of district heating networks that have little development in Mediterranean areas. Moreover, within Italian specific climate condition, electrification, and the combination of biomass plants with heating pumps at end consumer level is a good option

to provide heat and cooling in an efficient way. Any specific pressure to shift to CHP would thus require huge investments with no specific benefits or would force many facilities to halt production in Italy and other Mediterranean countries.

Amendment 436

Martin Hojsik, Klemen Grošelj, Claudia Gamon

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3– paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) *From 31 December 2026, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, **Member States shall grant no support to the production of electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations, unless such electricity meets at least one of the following conditions:***

Amendment

(b) Without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, the production of **energy from primary woody biomass shall not contribute towards the Union target set in Article 3(1) and the renewable energy shares of Member States and the targets referred to in Articles 3(1), 15a(1), 22a(1), 23(1), 24(4), and 25(1) of this Directive.**

Or. en

Amendment 437

Pietro Fiocchi

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) From 31 December 2026, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, Member States **shall grant no support to the production of electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations, unless such electricity meets at least one of the following conditions:**

Amendment

(b) From 31 December 2026, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, Member States **may only grant support to the production of electricity from forest biomass on the condition that the following three requirements are met:**

Amendment 438

Robert Roos, Evžen Tošenovský, Jessica Stegrud

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) From 31 December **2026**, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, Member States shall grant no support to the production of electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations, ***unless such electricity meets at least one of the following conditions:***

Amendment

(b) From 31 December **2025**, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, Member States shall grant no support to the production of electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations.

Or. en

Justification

Our forests aren't fuel.

Amendment 439

Evžen Tošenovský, Pietro Fiocchi, Ladislav Ilčić, Grzegorz Tobiszowski

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – letter b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) From 31 December **2026**, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, Member States shall grant no support to the production of electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations, unless ***such electricity meets at least one of the following conditions:***

Amendment

(b) From 31 December **2025**, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, Member States shall grant no support to the production of electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations, unless ***efficient use of at least 40% of the heat produced with electricity production is***

guaranteed.

Or. en

Amendment 440
Pina Picierno

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b
Directive 2018/2001
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) From 31 December 2026, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, Member States shall grant no support to the production of electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations, unless such electricity meets at least one of the following conditions:

Amendment

(b) From 31 December 2026, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, Member States shall grant no support to the production of electricity from forest biomass in **new** electricity-only-installations, unless such electricity meets at least one of the following conditions:

Or. it

Amendment 441
Evžen Tošenovský, Pietro Fiocchi, Ladislav Ilčić, Grzegorz Tobiszowski

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

Text proposed by the Commission

(i) it is produced in a region identified in a territorial just transition plan approved by the European Commission, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/... of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the Just Transition Fund due to its reliance on solid fossil fuels, and meets the relevant requirements set in Article 29(11);

Amendment

deleted

Amendment 442

Robert Roos, Evžen Tošenovský, Jessica Stegrud

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) it is produced in a region identified in a territorial just transition plan approved by the European Commission, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/... of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the Just Transition Fund due to its reliance on solid fossil fuels, and meets the relevant requirements set in Article 29(11); **deleted**

Amendment 443

Martin Hojsik, Claudia Gamon

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3– paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) it is produced in a region identified in a territorial just transition plan approved by the European Commission, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/... of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the Just Transition Fund due to its reliance on solid fossil fuels, and meets the relevant requirements set in Article 29(11); **deleted**

Justification

Technical adjustment to reflect the changes to Article 3– paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2 – point b.

Amendment 444

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) *it is produced in a region identified in a territorial just transition plan approved by the European Commission, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/... of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the Just Transition Fund due to its reliance on solid fossil fuels, and meets the relevant requirements set in Article 29(11);* ***deleted***

Or. en

Justification

The new time frame and conditions are justified in light of the specificities of the biomass sector in Italy and in other Mediterranean countries. Indeed, in Italy, most of the capacity of existing installations has been conceived to produce electricity only. This is due to a reduced heat demand in many regions, a short supply chain approach pushing plants to be close to the sourcing feedstock and a lack of district heating networks that have little development in Mediterranean areas. Moreover, within Italian specific climate condition, electrification, and the combination of biomass plants with heating pumps at end consumer level is a good option to provide heat and cooling in an efficient way. Any specific pressure to shift to CHP would thus require huge investments with no specific benefits or would force many facilities to halt production in Italy and other Mediterranean countries.

Amendment 445

Pietro Fiocchi

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(i) *it is produced in a region identified in a territorial just transition plan approved by the European Commission, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/... of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the Just Transition Fund due to its reliance on solid fossil fuels, and meets the relevant requirements set in Article 29(11);*

Amendment

(i) *(i) cogeneration is guaranteed and that this provides for the energy enhancement of at least 50% of the thermal energy generated by the process; (ii) the woody biomass used in installations comes from forests managed sustainably at territorial level; (iii) the plants have an electrical power not exceeding 10 MWe and are equipped with suitable filter systems for fine dust;*

Or. it

Amendment 446

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(i) *it is produced in a region identified in a territorial just transition plan approved by the European Commission, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/... of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the Just Transition Fund due to its reliance on solid fossil fuels, and meets the relevant requirements set in Article 29(11);*

Amendment

(i) *(ba) the conditions set out in (b) above may be waived if at least one of the following conditions is met:*

(i) the electricity is produced in a region identified in a territorial just transition plan approved by the European Commission, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/... of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the Just Transition

Fund due to its reliance on solid fossil fuels, and meets the relevant requirements set in Article 29(11);

Or. it

Justification

As already stated in the justification of the amendment proposed in Recital 4, the amendment proposed for Article 3 provides a ‘positive incentive’ with a view to the development of a forest biomass-based electricity production model that focuses on energy efficiency (at least 50% cogeneration), sustainable forest management carried out on a territorial scale through the development of a short and environmentally and economically sustainable supply chain, and small-scale installations with strong environmental performances.

Amendment 447

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Robert Hajšel, Niels Fuglsang, Romana Jerković, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2 – point b – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

(i) it is produced in a region identified in a territorial just transition plan approved by the European Commission, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/... of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the Just Transition Fund due to its reliance on solid fossil fuels, and meets the *relevant* requirements set in Article 29(11);

Amendment

(i) it is produced in a region identified in a territorial just transition plan approved by the European Commission, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/... of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the Just Transition Fund due to its reliance on solid fossil fuels, and meets the requirements set in Article 29;

Or. en

Amendment 448

Evžen Tošenovský, Pietro Fiocchi, Ladislav Ilčić, Grzegorz Tobiszowski

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – letter b – (ii)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ii) it is produced applying Biomass CO₂ Capture and Storage and meets the requirements set in Article 29(11), second subparagraph. *deleted*

Or. en

Amendment 449

Robert Roos, Evžen Tošenovský, Jessica Stegrud

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ii) it is produced applying Biomass CO₂ Capture and Storage and meets the requirements set in Article 29(11), second subparagraph. *deleted*

Or. en

Amendment 450

Martin Hojsík, Claudia Gamon

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3– paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ii) it is produced applying Biomass CO₂ Capture and Storage and meets the requirements set in Article 29(11), second subparagraph. *deleted*

Or. en

Justification

Technical adjustment to reflect the changes to Article 3– paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2 – point b.

Amendment 451

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ii) *it is produced applying Biomass CO₂ Capture and Storage and meets the requirements set in Article 29(11), second subparagraph.* ***deleted***

Or. en

Justification

The new time frame and conditions are justified in light of the specificities of the biomass sector in Italy and in other Mediterranean countries. Indeed, in Italy, most of the capacity of existing installations has been conceived to produce electricity only. This is due to a reduced heat demand in many regions, a short supply chain approach pushing plants to be close to the sourcing feedstock and a lack of district heating networks that have little development in Mediterranean areas. Moreover, within Italian specific climate condition, electrification, and the combination of biomass plants with heating pumps at end consumer level is a good option to provide heat and coaling in an efficient way. Any specific pressure to shift to CHP would thus require huge investments with no specific benefits or would force many facilities to halt production in Italy and other Mediterranean countries.

Amendment 452

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(ii) *it* is produced applying Biomass CO₂ Capture and Storage and meets the requirements set in Article 29(11), second subparagraph.

Amendment

(ii) ***(ii) the electricity*** is produced applying Biomass CO₂ Capture and Storage and meets the requirements set in Article 29(11), second subparagraph.

Or. it

Justification

As already stated in the justification of the amendment proposed in Recital 4, the amendment proposed for Article 3 provides a ‘positive incentive’ with a view to the development of a forest biomass-based electricity production model that focuses on energy efficiency (at least 50% cogeneration), sustainable forest management carried out on a territorial scale through the development of a short and environmentally and economically sustainable supply chain, and small-scale installations with strong environmental performances.

Amendment 453

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(iia) (i) it is produced by plants that are already in operation at the date of entry into force of this Directive, for which modifications in the direction of cogeneration are not possible due to the absence of the infrastructure or demand conditions that make them economically viable or because they are located in areas of complex industrial crisis or in accordance with Cohesion policies. In any case, the plants must comply with the net energy efficiency levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEELs) as defined in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1442 (1).

Justification

Installations already in operation in areas where cogeneration is not possible, due to lack of demand or other technological factors, nevertheless play an important environmental protection role, e.g. in addition to the sustainable forest management, the contribution to the hydrological and fire risks containment and prevention, and should therefore be considered compatible with specific incentives by the Member States. Given that the target share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final energy consumption in 2030 is set at 40 %, and given this very ambitious target, it is considered necessary that electricity-only installations, provided they comply with the net energy efficiency levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEELs) as defined in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1442 (1), should also contribute to the achievement of the targets set. Such installations, therefore, should not be excluded from specific incentives in the context of each country.

Amendment 454
Pina Picierno

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 –point b –point ii bis (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(iiia) It is produced by installations that are already in operation at the date of entry into force of this Directive, which cannot be modified to operate in cogeneration mode because of a lack, specifically, of the right infrastructure conditions and/or demand that would make them economically sustainable, and/or because they are located in areas of complex industrial crisis, or crisis as set out in the cohesion policies and meet the requirements set out in Article 29(11).

Or. it

Amendment 455
Patrizia Toia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – second subparagraph – letter b – point iii (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ii) it is produced by plants that are already in operation at the date of entry into force of this Directive, for which modifications in the direction of cogeneration are not possible due to the absence of the infrastructure or demand conditions. In any case, the plants must comply with the net energy efficiency levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEELs) as defined in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1442.

Or. en

Amendment 456

Maria Spyraiki

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Article 1 para 1 point 2 point b

Article 1 para 1 point 2 point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ii) (iii) discontinuation of support would determine their placement of the installation with a fossil-based one

(iv) it is produced in a facility which is part of a support scheme that is designed to remove the risk of security of supply or ensure grid stability and meets the relevant requirements set in Article 29(11)

(v) it is produced in an area where there is no commercial demand for heat.

Or. en

Amendment 457

Markus Pieper, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Eva Maydell, Maria Spyraiki, Hildegard Bentele, Christian Ehler, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Ioan-Rareş Bogdan, Pernille Weiss, Henna Virkkunen, Sara Skytvedal, Angelika Niebler, Vasile Blaga, François-Xavier Bellamy

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – Paragraph 3 – (b) (iii)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ii) (iii) it is produced in an installation that contributes to the EU objective to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels in line with the Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy set out in the Commission communication of 8 March 2022.

Or. en

Justification

Self explanatory

Amendment 458

Maria da Graça Carvalho

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ii) it is produced in electricity installations if there is no cost-effective potential for the application of high efficiency cogeneration technology according to the assessment done in accordance with Article 14 of Directive 2012/27/EU.

Or. en

Justification

In certain regions of Europe, notably in Southern Europe, distribution of heat is not possible for most situations and therefore the use of combined heat and power might not be economically feasible. In such circumstances installations producing only electricity may still be relevant.

Amendment 459

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3, paragraph 3 (b), new point iii)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ii) (iii) the electricity producer uses the heat generated in the production of electricity for its own use for the purpose of heating or producing products and services other than electricity.

Or. en

Justification

A ban on supporting biomass energy plants if it supplies only electricity to the market is inappropriate. The proposed wording would discriminate against installations that supply heat to the operator for heating or industrial production and to the grid for the sale of electricity.

Amendment 460

Pina Picierno

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 –point b –point ii b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(iib) It is produced by installations that can be integrated with other carbon-neutral renewable sources with a view to increasing efficiency and reducing overall

carbon dioxide emissions, in line with the relevant requirements laid down in Article 29(11)(c).

Or. it

Amendment 461
Pietro Fiocchi

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b
Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) the conditions set out in (b) above may be waived if at least one of the following conditions is met: (i) the electricity is produced in a region identified in a territorial just transition plan approved by the European Commission, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/... of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the Just Transition Fund due to its reliance on solid fossil fuels, and meets the relevant requirements set in Article 29(11); (ii) the electricity is produced applying Biomass CO2 Capture and Storage and meets the requirements set in Article 29(11), second subparagraph. No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, in particular on how to minimise the use of quality roundwood for energy production, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities. By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions, and will assess the possibility for further

limitations regarding support schemes to forest biomass.'

Or. it

Amendment 462

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) (ii) it is produced in a region identified in a territorial just transition plan approved by the European Commission, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/... of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the Just Transition Fund due to its reliance on solid fossil fuels, and meets the relevant requirements set in Article 29(11);

(iii) it is produced in a facility that has undertaken an assessment to prove its readiness for the application of Biomass CO2 Capture and Storage and meets the requirements set in Article 29(11), second subparagraph;

(iv) it is produced in a facility which is part of a supports scheme that is designed to remove the risk of security of supply or ensure grid stability and meets the relevant requirements set in Article 29(11)

(v) it is produced in an area where there is no commercial demand for heat.

Or. en

Justification

The new time frame and conditions are justified in light of the specificities of the biomass

sector in Italy and in other Mediterranean countries. Indeed, in Italy, most of the capacity of existing installations has been conceived to produce electricity only. This is due to a reduced heat demand in many regions, a short supply chain approach pushing plants to be close to the sourcing feedstock and a lack of district heating networks that have little development in Mediterranean areas. Moreover, within Italian specific climate condition, electrification, and the combination of biomass plants with heating pumps at end consumer level is a good option to provide heat and cooling in an efficient way. Any specific pressure to shift to CHP would thus require huge investments with no specific benefits or would force many facilities to halt production in Italy and other Mediterranean countries.

Amendment 463

Sara Skyttedal

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) The Commission shall assess the National Bioenergy Plan. When carrying out this assessment, the Commission shall act in close cooperation with the Member State concerned. The Commission may make observations or seek additional information and may ask a Member State to revise the Plan if needed, including after the submission of the Plan. The Commission shall assess the Plan as regards its completeness, its consistency and coherence with the sustainability criteria and well-functioning raw material markets:

Or. en

Justification

The assessment of Bioenergy Plans should focus on coherence with the sustainability criteria and well-functioning raw material markets. Simplified assumptions on the connection between carbon sinks and bioenergy use should be avoided.

Amendment 464

Martin Hojsik, Klemen Grošelj, Claudia Gamon

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3– paragraph 3– subparagraph 2 – point b a (NEW)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) In Article 3 - paragraph 3 - subparagraph 2 - point b, the following point is added:

From 31 December 2023, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, Member States shall grant no support to the production of electricity from both primary and secondary biomass in electricity-only installations.

Or. en

Justification

As per reply of the EC to the WQ (reference: P-001532/2020, available here: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/P-9-2020-001532-ASW_EN.html) "the energy efficiency of biomass combustion is generally in the range of 15-40% to produce electricity only". Therefore, it does not make sense to support electricity generation with such a low efficiency, from a feedstock which has other competitive uses.

Amendment 465

Pilar del Castillo Vera

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States may not fully apply the conditions set in the first and second subparagraphs in the following cases:

- forest biomass stemming from wildfire prevention activities;***
- salvage logging following natural disturbances,***

- secondary species or certain wood qualities for which no local processing facilities exist.

Or. en

Amendment 466

Mauri Pekkarinen, Emma Wiesner, Andreas Glück, Nicola Beer

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

EC 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, in particular on how to minimise the use of quality roundwood for energy production, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities.

deleted

Or. en

Justification

No legislation should be introduced on cascading use since at worst it can inhibit innovations and optimal use of wood.

Amendment 467

András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

No later than one year after [the entry

deleted

into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, in particular on how to minimise the use of quality roundwood for energy production, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities.

Or. en

Justification

Too rigid application of the biomass cascade principle may ignore other important social and environmental aspects, such as local demand. According to the first principle of guideline for the biomass cascade, beside the cascade solutions promote the highest economic added value must also take into account the impact on other two pillars of sustainability, social and environmental aspects. However, the current wording of the proposal would oblige Member States to implement the principle of biomass cascading in a different way from the definitions and targets already adopted.

Amendment 468

Evžen Tošenovský, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Pietro Fiocchi, Ladislav Ilčíč

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, in particular on how to minimise the use of quality roundwood for energy production, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 469
Henna Virkkunen, Tomas Tobé

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, in particular on how to minimise the use of quality roundwood for energy production, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities. ***deleted***

Or. en

Justification

The cascade principle is not a technical detail that can be regulated by delegated act. The principle is already implemented through wood markets, considering forest value chains which differ between and within Member States. EU-level definitions on forest biomass can hamper resource-efficient use of biomass, bioeconomy innovation and investments. Every regulatory update increases uncertainty, which may slow down renewable energy investments. The Commission guidance on cascading published in 2019 should first be re-evaluated before setting new legislative requirements.

Amendment 470
Sara Skyttedal, Christian Ehler

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to ***deleted***

apply the cascading principle for biomass, in particular on how to minimise the use of quality roundwood for energy production, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities.

Or. en

Amendment 471

Angelika Winzig, Alexander Bernhuber

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001/EC

Article 3– paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, in particular on how to minimise the use of quality roundwood for energy production, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities.

deleted

Or. en

Justification

The Commission would like to introduce obligations regarding the cascading principle for climate-friendly renewable raw materials and not for climate-damaging fossil raw materials. The objective of the “Fit for 55” package is the rapid phasing-out of the climate-damaging fossil fuels coal, crude oil and natural gas, and not the phasing-out of biomass.

Amendment 472

Maria Spyraiki

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Article 1 para 1 point 2 point b
Article 1 para 1 point 2 point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, in particular on how to minimise the use of quality roundwood for energy production, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 473

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Patrizia Toia, Robert Hajšel, Niels Fuglsang, Romana Jerković, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, in particular on how to ***minimise*** the use of quality roundwood for energy production, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities.

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, in particular on how to ***eliminate*** the use of quality roundwood for energy production ***and while taking into account available volumes of feedstock and share of pre-existing competing industrial uses other than energy purposes***, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities. ***This delegated act shall consider the necessary forest management activities, aimed notably at ensuring wildfire prevention.***

Amendment 474

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt ***a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, in particular on how to minimise the use of quality roundwood for energy production, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities.***

Amendment

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt ***guidelines laying out best practices for the biomass sector.***

Justification

The biomass sector in Europe already by and large follows the cascading principle in its use of woody biomass, thanks both to market dynamics and regulation at the national level. The adoption of a delegated act on the cascading principle by the European Commission would force a uniform approach onto very different national contexts, adding no value to a European picture that already features strict environmental regulations. As an alternative to a delegated act, guidelines and best practices may be developed by the European Commission for the biomass sector.

Amendment 475

Martin Hojsik, Klemen Grošelj, Claudia Gamon

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, ***in particular on how to minimise the use of quality roundwood for energy production, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities.***

Amendment

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass ***to ensure that wood is used in the following order of priorities: wood-based products, extending their service life, reuse, recycling,*** energy production, with a focus on support schemes and ***without prejudice to targets implemented in accordance with the Biodiversity Strategy.***

Or. en

Justification

The cascading use principle should be followed in addition to the policy coherence of the Directive with the biodiversity-related legislation. As there are areas of high value from which wood should not be sourced for any purpose, that is why also the definition of quality roundwood is not suitable for the purpose of this Directive, considering that 200 years old rotting oak would better serve the biodiversity purposes, while the definition of quality roundwood would classify it as suitable to be burnt.

Amendment 476

Alin Mituța, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – third subparagraph

Text proposed by the Commission

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, in particular on how to minimise the use of quality roundwood for energy production, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities.

Amendment

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, in particular on how to minimise the use of quality roundwood for energy production, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities, ***including measures aimed at supporting***

vulnerable households that face energy poverty.

Or. en

Amendment 477

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive 2001/2018

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, *in particular on how to minimise the use of quality roundwood for energy production*, with a focus on support schemes *and with due regard to national specificities*.

Amendment

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, *including on reporting and control measures* with a focus on support schemes.

Or. en

Amendment 478

Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Erik Bergkvist

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

EU 2018/2001

Art 3

Text proposed by the Commission

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, in particular on how to minimise the use of

Amendment

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass *in supporting schemes*, in particular on

quality roundwood for energy production, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities.

how to minimise the use of quality roundwood for energy production, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities.

Or. en

Amendment 479
Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b
Directive (EU) 2018/2021
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, in particular on how to *minimise* the use of *quality roundwood* for energy production, with a focus on support schemes *and with due regard to national specificities*.

Amendment

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, in particular on how to *exclude* the use of *primary woody biomass* for energy production, with a focus on support schemes

Or. en

Amendment 480
Christophe Grudler, Nicola Danti, Klemen Grošelj, Andreas Glück, Nicola Beer

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

Text proposed by the Commission

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, in particular on how to *minimise* the use of

Amendment

No later than one year after [the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply the cascading principle for biomass, in particular on how to *restrict* the use of

quality roundwood for energy production, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities.

quality roundwood for energy production, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities.

Or. en

Justification

It is essential that the EU prevents any market distortion, for the economical, industrial and environmental reasons.

Amendment 481

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions, and will assess the possibility for further limitations regarding support schemes to forest biomass.;

deleted

Or. en

Justification

No time limitations should be imposed to Member States' ability to grant support for the production of electricity from forest biomass installations. Support schemes should be identified instead to support Carbon Capture and Storage technologies to be associated to existing and new plants. Indeed, in Italy, most of the capacity of existing installations has been conceived to produce electricity only. This is due to a reduced heat demand in many regions, a short supply chain approach pushing plants to be close to the sourcing feedstock and a lack of district heating networks that have little development in Mediterranean areas. Moreover, within Italian specific climate condition, electrification and the combination of biomass plants with heating pumps at end consumer level is a good option to provide heat and cooling in an efficient way. Any specific pressure to shift to CHP would thus require huge investments with no specific benefits or would force many facilities to halt production in Italy and other Mediterranean countries.

Amendment 482

Angelika Winzig, Alexander Bernhuber

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001/EC

Article 3– paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States’ support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions, and will assess the possibility for further limitations regarding support schemes to forest biomass.; ***deleted***

Or. en

Justification

The Commission would like to introduce obligations regarding the cascading principle for climate-friendly renewable raw materials and not for climate-damaging fossil raw materials. The objective of the “Fit for 55” package is the rapid phasing-out of the climate-damaging fossil fuels coal, crude oil and natural gas, and not the phasing-out of biomass.

Amendment 483

Maria Spyraiki

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Article 1 para 1 point 2 point b

Article 1 para 1 point 2 point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States’ support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions, and will assess the possibility for further limitations regarding support schemes to forest ***deleted***

biomass.;

Or. en

Amendment 484
Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b
Directive (EU) 2018/2021
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

By **2026** the Commission shall present a ***report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions, and will assess the possibility for further limitations regarding*** support schemes to forest biomass.;

Amendment

By **2024** the Commission shall present a ***proposal to phase out*** support schemes to forest biomass.;

Or. en

Amendment 485
Henna Virkkunen, Tomas Tobé

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and ***possible*** market distortions, ***and will assess the possibility for further limitations regarding support schemes to forest biomass.;***

Amendment

By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on ***possible*** biodiversity and market distortions.

Or. en

Amendment 486
Miapetra Kumpula-Natri, Erik Bergkvist

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b
EU 2018/2001
Art 3

Text proposed by the Commission

By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions, ***and will assess the possibility for further limitations regarding support schemes to forest biomass.***;

Amendment

By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions.

Or. en

Amendment 487
Mauri Pekkarinen, Emma Wiesner, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b
EC 2018/2001
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions, ***and will assess the possibility for further limitations regarding support schemes to forest biomass.***;

Amendment

By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions;

Or. en

Justification

Given the current geopolitical situation, access to European renewable energy raw materials should not to be further restricted. Re-evaluations of the regulation increase uncertainty within the energy sector and increase investment risks while slowing down the promotion of

renewable energy.

Amendment 488

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive 2001/2018

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions, and will assess the possibility for further limitations regarding **support schemes to forest** biomass.;

Amendment

By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions, and will assess the possibility for further limitations regarding **incentives direct and indirect, to use woody** biomass **for energy**;

Or. en

Amendment 489

Sara Skyttedal

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 1 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions, and will assess the possibility for further **limitations** regarding support schemes to forest biomass.;

Amendment

By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions, and will assess the possibility for further **recommendations** regarding support schemes to forest biomass.;

Or. en

Amendment 490

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Patrizia Toia, Robert Hajšel, Marek Paweł Balt, Niels Fuglsang, Romana Jerković, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions, and will assess the *possibility for further limitations regarding* support schemes to *forest* biomass.;

Amendment

By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity, *climate, environment* and possible market distortions, and will assess the support schemes to biomass.;

Or. en

Amendment 491

Sandra Pereira

Proposal for a directive

Article 1.º – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

*(ba) Article 6 is amended as follows:
(a) the following paragraph 4a is inserted:
Investment by Member States in the context of this Directive shall be excluded from the calculation of their public debt and budget deficits;*

Or. pt

Amendment 492

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c

Directive 2001/2018

Article 3 – paragraph 4a(new)

Text proposed by the Commission

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, ***which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements***, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's ***national contribution*** referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the ***indicative*** trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. ***In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework***, Member States shall ***take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand*** in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

Amendment

4a. ***In application of the energy efficiency first principle***, Member States shall establish a framework enabling the deployment of renewable electricity ***to as many application and sectors as technically feasible and*** to a level that is consistent with the Member State's ***binding targets*** referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the ***mandatory*** trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Member States shall ***ensure that the increase in demand for*** electricity in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin ***is met with equivalent amounts of and time matched renewable generation capacities***;

The framework may also include support schemes and measures facilitating the uptake of temporally matched renewable power purchase agreements and shall tackle remaining barriers to a high level of flexible renewable energy supply, including those related to permitting procedures and deployment of smart grids.

Member States shall include a summary of the policies and measures under the

enabling framework and an assessment of their implementation respectively in their integrated national energy and climate plans and progress reports, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

In order to ensure that the expected increase in demand for electricity beyond the current baseline is met with additional renewable energy generation capacities, the Commission shall adopt within six months of the entering into force of this amending Directive [...] a delegated act in view of developing a methodology determining the baseline for each Member State and the measuring of additionality.

Or. en

Amendment 493

Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore De Meo, Andrea Caroppo, Aldo Patriciello

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 4a

Text proposed by the Commission

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable **power** purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable **electricity** to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, **to a high level of renewable electricity** supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable **electricity**

Amendment

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable **energy** purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable **energy** to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers **to a high level of renewable electricity supply**, including those related to permitting procedures, **energy supply and ensure long term price signals for investment decisions, including**

required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

investments in system adequacy, stability and flexibility through competitive, transparent and non-discriminatory bidding process, which provide for a remuneration of the awarded recipients based on market prices. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable ***energy*** required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and ***the additional renewable electricity required*** for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin. ***National measures to support the uptake of renewable fuels of non-biological origin should not result in net pollution increases due to an increased demand for electricity generation that is satisfied by the most polluting fossil fuels;***

Or. en

Justification

Market mechanisms should be introduced to enable long term price signals, as those are necessary not only for promoting investments in RES, but even more for investments in assets which are essential for managing the system safely and for reducing the risks associated to RES over generation. Long term price signals should be ensured through competitive, transparent and non-discriminatory market-based procedures that allow the widest participation of interested parties and remunerate an activity based on market prices.

Amendment 494

Paolo Borchia, Marco Dreosto, Isabella Tovaglieri, Angelo Ciocca, Elena Lizzi, Matteo Adinolfi, Gianna Gancia

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements,

Amendment

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable ***and co-located projects*** power

enabling the deployment of renewable **electricity** to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, **to a high level of renewable electricity supply**. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable **electricity** required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable **energy** to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers **to a high level of renewable energy supply, including those related to permitting procedures, and ensure long term price signals for investment decisions, including investments in system adequacy, stability and flexibility through competitive, transparent and non-discriminatory bidding process, which provide for a remuneration of the awarded recipients based on market prices**. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable **energy** required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin. **National measures to support the uptake of renewable fuels of non-biological origin should not result in net pollution increases due to an increased demand for energy generation that is satisfied by the most polluting fossil fuels.**

Or. en

Justification

The first added sentence explicitly provides for national framework to support the introduction of market mechanisms which enable long term price signals, as those are necessary not only for promoting investments in RES, but even more for investments in assets which are essential for managing the system safely and for reducing the risks associated to RES over generation. In particular, long term price signals should be ensured through competitive, transparent and non-discriminatory market-based procedures that allow the widest participation of interested parties and remunerate an activity based on market prices (see also comment on Recital 5). The second added sentence is already included in the recitals proposed by the Commission and we believe it should be moved in the body of the Directive as the principle stated here is essential for the robustness of the discipline.

Amendment 495
Angelika Winzig

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001/EC

Article 3 – paragraph 4a

Text proposed by the Commission

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account *the* additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

Amendment

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. ***If support mechanisms are included, exemptions for sectors exposed to international competition shall be maintained or put in place and that support should be granted for investment costs through a fully technology neutral competitive bidding.*** In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account additional ***and existing*** renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin ***at least costs by adequate planning of generation and infrastructure capacities including cross-border connections and imports from outside the EU.***;

Or. en

Amendment 496

Susana Solís Pérez, Klemen Grošelj, Mauri Pekkarinen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c

Directive 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those *related to* permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

Amendment

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those *measures to accelerate and simplify* permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply, *including those related to permitting procedures and the development of the necessary power transmission networks and Energy Transition Strategic Facilities. Renewable energy projects and the associated transmission networks which are of strategic interest shall receive priority treatment through a simplified permit-granting process.* When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

Or. en

Amendment 497

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Patrizia Toia, Niels Fuglsang, Romana Jerković, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c

PE729.881v01-00

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Text proposed by the Commission

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

Amendment

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national **binding** contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, **and the development of the necessary power transmission networks**, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin. **Member States shall endeavour to promote the most sustainable renewable energy generation technologies, for example by assessing the embodied carbon footprint of the projects, and applying sustainability best practices in the project development.**;

Or. en

Justification

Measures must be established so that the most sustainable equipment and technologies have a level playing field.

Amendment 498

Christophe Grudler, Morten Petersen, Nicola Danti, Claudia Gamon, Klemen Grošelj, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Iskra Mihaylova

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c
DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001
Article 3 – paragraph – 4a

Text proposed by the Commission

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

Amendment

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures **and establishment of community energy initiatives**, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.

In conformity with the energy efficiency first principle, Member States should ensure the flexible consumption, trade and storage of renewable electricity in these end-use sectors to help its penetration in a cost-effective way.

Or. en

Justification

The revision of the renewable energy directive should be aligned with the EU policy framework, including the implementation of the Energy Efficiency First principle where necessary.

Amendment 499
Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 (c), paragraph 4a

Text proposed by the Commission

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

Amendment

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. ***If support mechanisms are included, exemptions for sectors exposed to international competition shall be maintained or put in place and that support should be granted for investment costs through a fully technology neutral competitive bidding.*** In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

Or. en

Justification

Due to the highly distortive impact of renewable schemes and their impact on the ramp up of corporate sourcing tools (i.e., the much-preferred subsidised support for RES project developers versus private financed projects [corporate RES PPAs]) these should be quickly phased out. As long as they are in place, EU-wide compulsory exemptions for energy-intensive sectors exposed to international competition such as steel should be maintained or put in place where they have not been implemented already. Moreover, where support schemes are maintained, these should be targeted only on immature technologies for a limited time and be subject to competitive bidding on the basis of a technology-neutral approach with preference to pure investment support in order to minimise their distortive impact.

Amendment 500
Ivan David

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 3 (c), paragraph 4a

Text proposed by the Commission

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account *the* additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

Amendment

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account additional ***and existing*** renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin ***at least costs by adequate planning of generation and infrastructure capacities including cross-border connections and imports from outside the EU.***'

Or. en

Justification

Targets aimed at increasing the absorption of renewables in the EU shall be set based on a transparent and holistic assessment, focusing also on industrial energy consumption. Such an assessment should take into account EU industries' international competitiveness and carbon leakage risk, the global level of GHG emissions, the administrative hurdles, and procedures connected with the deployment of renewable generation units at the national level, investment predictability, the status of the EU electricity grid, including the level of development of smart grids and Member States differences in RES availability across the EU. Such assessment

needs to be done in line and coherently with the reform of the Gas and Hydrogen Decarbonisation Package (Q4, 2021), as this will be the essential legislative pillar establishing the EU approach on the nascent hydrogen market, setting rules on fundamental elements of the low carbon and renewable gasses value chain.

Amendment 501
Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c
Directive (EU) 2018/2021
Article 3 – paragraph 4a

Text proposed by the Commission

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State’s national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. ***In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework,*** Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

Amendment

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State’s national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. ***When*** Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

Or. en

Amendment 502
András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

Amendment

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and ***measures and*** facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, ***in line with the development of system management and network capabilities*** enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

Or. en

Justification

For security of supply the integration of weather-dependent power plants into the electricity system can only take place in line with the development of system management and network capabilities.

Amendment 503

Andreas Glück, Christophe Grudler, Klemen Grošelj, Nicola Beer, Bart Groothuis

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 4a

Text proposed by the Commission

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

Amendment

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable ***and co-located energy storage projects*** power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

Or. en

Justification

Explicitly mentioning the possibility of including co-located energy storage, thus storing the electricity that is being traded, in the power purchase agreement frameworks of Member States creates certainty and a favourable regulatory environment for co-located energy storage projects. Especially energy-intensive industries can benefit from the increased flexibility of power purchase agreements featuring co-located energy storage.

Amendment 504

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 (c), paragraph 4a

Text proposed by the Commission

4a. Member States shall establish a

Amendment

4a. Member States shall establish a

framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable **power** purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable **electricity** to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable **electricity** supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable **electricity** required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable **energy** purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable **energy** to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable **energy** supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable **energy** required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

Or. en

Justification

All options that can make a significant contribution to meeting EU decarbonisation objectives should qualify. System integration and level playing field should be necessary pillars, electrification is not the only way forward the energy transition.

Amendment 505

Evžen Tošenovský, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Pietro Fiocchi, Ladislav Ilčič

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 4a

Text proposed by the Commission

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable **power** purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable **electricity** to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution

Amendment

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable **energy** purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable **energy** to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution

referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable **electricity** supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable **electricity** required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable **energy** supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable **energy** required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

Or. en

Amendment 506

Andreas Glück, Klemen Grošelj, Nicola Beer, Bart Groothuis

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 4a

Text proposed by the Commission

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable **electricity** to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable **electricity** supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable **electricity** required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable

Amendment

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable **energy** to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable **energy** supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable **energy** required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable

fuels of non-biological origin.;

fuels of non-biological origin.;

Or. en

Justification

All energy options, not just electrification, can and should contribute to decarbonisation.

Amendment 507
Sira Rego

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) the following paragraph 4b is inserted:

4.b Member States shall ensure that the domestic potential for local optimization of renewable energy and energy savings is exploited by involving their local and regional authorities in the process of integrated energy mapping and planning.

Member States shall encourage their local and regional authorities that have at least 50 000 inhabitants to conduct extensive mapping of the local energy potential by:

(a) providing them with the technical, human and financial instruments relevant to develop energy-related GIS tools and other relevant instruments, such as solar atlases or heat maps;

(b) entrusting local authorities or independent public organisations, such as local and regional energy agencies, with the role of assessing all the local options to develop short-circuit energy supply chains as well as identifying the energy supply and optimization options which are more conducive to long-term socio-economic development;

(c) promoting the “energy zoning” planning methodology, which enables to find the most appropriate energy supply

source customized district by district, and in concertation with local stakeholders.

By way of exception from the second subparagraph, for Member states with five or fewer local and regional authorities with the population above 100,000, a threshold of 10,000 inhabitants shall apply.

Member States shall encourage and support local and regional authorities to develop and implement trajectories or objectives for renewable energy produced by cities, renewables self-consumers, renewable energy communities.

Or. en

Amendment 508

Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Carlos Zorrinho, Niels Fuglsang, Romana Jerković, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c a (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 5a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) the following paragraph 5a is inserted:

With a view to achieving the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) and the intermediate Union climate targets set out in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, a minimum target for energy from renewable sources for 2040 shall be set at Union and Member State level.

By December 2025 the Commission shall submit a legislative proposal, as appropriate, based on a detailed impact assessment, to amend this Directive to include a minimum target for energy from renewable sources in 2040, both at Union and Member States level, taking into

account the advice of the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change, conclusions of the assessments referred to in Articles 6 and 7 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 and the Long-term strategies set out in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Or. en

Justification

It is necessary to start assessing a renewable objective beyond 2030.

Amendment 509

Markus Pieper, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Eva Maydell, Massimiliano Salini, Maria Spyraiki, Hildegard Bentele, Christian Ehler, Cristian-Silviu Buşoi, Ioan-Rareş Bogdan, Pernille Weiss, Henna Virkkunen, Sara Skytvedal, Angelika Niebler, Angelika Winzig, Vasile Blaga

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c a (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 4 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) 4b. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable hydrogen and low-carbon hydrogen including through renewable hydrogen and low-carbon hydrogen purchase agreements, for tackling remaining barriers to the deployment of renewable electricity, including those related to permitting procedures.

(The change from "low-carbon hydrogen" to "renewable hydrogen and low-carbon hydrogen" applies to all amendments in the rapporteur's draft report.)

Or. en

Justification

All types of renewable hydrogen are necessary for the ramping-up of a European clean

hydrogen market and the competitiveness of the European industry.

Amendment 510

Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore De Meo, Andrea Caroppo, Aldo Patriciello, Maria da Graça Carvalho

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c a (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 4

Present text

Amendment

Member States *may also consider establishing* mechanisms to ensure the *regional diversification in the deployment of* renewable electricity, in particular *to ensure cost-efficient system integration.*

(ca) Article 4 is amended as follows: in paragraph 4, the third subparagraph is replaced by the following

"

Member States shall establish mechanisms to ensure the *efficient system integration of the* renewable electricity *plants.* In particular, *support schemes shall be designed so as to integrate locational price signals which incentivise the geographical development of RES plants, including offshore RES, compatibly with the electricity grid potentialities.*

"

Or. en

(COM(2021)0557 - C9-0329/2021 – 2021/0218(COD))

Justification

Member States should set appropriate rules to target the geographical development of RES where the energy produced can be connected and transmitted in the most efficient way, namely taking into account the overall electricity system needs. RES support schemes are an important instrument for this purpose.