European Parliament
2019-2024

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

2021/0203(COD)

21.3.2022

AMENDMENTS
142 - 314

Draft report
Niels Fuglsang
(PE703.281v01-00)

Energy efficiency (recast)

Proposal for a directive
(COM(2021)0558 – C9-0330/2021 – 2021/0203(COD))

AM_Com_LegReport

Amendment 142
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Angelika Niebler, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(4a) The 'Fit for 55' package should safeguard and create European jobs and enable growth by setting the right incentives, create entrepreneurial innovation, especially for start-ups and SMEs, and new business models. The 'Fit for 55' package should be an enabler for the EU to become a world-leader in the development and uptake of clean technologies in the global energy transition, with particular regard to energy efficiency solutions.

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 143
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Massimiliano Salini, Angelika Niebler, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(4b) All legislation that is part of the 'Fit for 55' package should be accompanied by macroeconomic impact assessments that assess the combined impact and interactions of the different files on European households and economic sectors, the implications on aspects including economic growth,

competitiveness, job creation, transport and mobility rates, household purchasing power and the magnitude of carbon leakage.

Or. en

Amendment 144
Andreas Glück, Nicola Beer, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(5a) The EU Emission Trading System is a cornerstone of the EU's policy to combat climate change and its key tool for reducing greenhouse gas emissions cost-effectively. It is the world's first major carbon market and remains the biggest one.

Or. en

Amendment 145
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Angelika Niebler, François-Xavier Bellamy

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(6a) To achieve the increased climate ambition, the impact assessment accompanying the Climate Target Plan has shown that energy efficiency improvements will need to be significantly raised from the current level of ambition of 32,5%. An increased ambition of the Union's 2030 energy efficiency target should be compatible with the needed increase and uptake of electrification, hydrogen, e-fuels and other clean

technologies necessary for the green transition, including in the transport sector.

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 146
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(7) To achieve the increased climate ambition, the impact assessment accompanying the Climate Target Plan has shown that energy efficiency improvements will need to be significantly raised from the current level of ambition of 32,5%.	(7) To achieve the increased climate ambition, the impact assessment accompanying the Climate Target Plan has shown that energy efficiency improvements will need to be significantly raised from the current level of ambition of 32,5%. ***Furthermore, given the ongoing security crisis in Europe and surging energy prices, it is imperative to consider boosting the Fit for 55 proposals with higher or earlier targets for energy efficiency.***

Or. en

Amendment 147
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(8) The sum of national contributions	(8) The sum of national contributions

communicated by Member States in their National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) falls short of the Union's level of ambition of 32,5%. The contributions collectively would lead to a reduction of 29,4% for final energy consumption and 29,7% for primary energy consumption compared to the projections from the 2007 reference scenario for 2030. That would translate in a collective gap of 2,8 percentage points for primary energy consumption and 3,1 percentage points for final energy consumption for the EU 27.	communicated by Member States in their National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) falls short of the Union's level of ambition of 32,5%. The contributions collectively would lead to a reduction of 29,4% for final energy consumption and 29,7% for primary energy consumption compared to the projections from the 2007 reference scenario for 2030. That would translate in a collective gap of 2,8 percentage points for primary energy consumption and 3,1 percentage points for final energy consumption for the EU 27. ***Moreover, it is notable that Member States collectively met the 2020 energy efficiency targets only due to the substantial drop in energy consumption in 2020, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Calculations show that, in 2019, Member States were not on track to meeting the 2020 energy efficiency targets.***

Or. en

Amendment 148
François-Xavier Bellamy

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(10) The higher level of ambition requires a stronger promotion of cost-effective energy efficiency measures in all areas of the energy system and in all relevant sectors where activity affects energy demand, such as the transport, water and agriculture sectors. Improving energy efficiency throughout the full energy chain, including energy generation, transmission, distribution and end-use, will benefit the environment, improve air quality and public health, reduce GHG emissions, improve energy security, cut energy costs for households and	(10) The higher level of ambition requires a stronger promotion of cost-effective energy efficiency measures in all areas of the energy system and in all relevant sectors where activity affects energy demand, such as the transport, water and agriculture sectors. Improving energy efficiency throughout the full energy chain, including energy generation, transmission, distribution and end-use, will benefit the environment, improve air quality and public health, reduce GHG emissions, improve energy security, cut energy costs for households and

companies, help alleviate energy poverty, and lead to increased competitiveness, more jobs and increased economic activity throughout the economy, thus improving citizens' quality of life. That complies with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the 2015 Paris Agreement.	companies, help alleviate energy poverty, and lead to increased competitiveness, more jobs and increased economic activity throughout the economy, thus improving citizens' quality of life. ***In tandem with a strategy to increase production of low-carbon energy,*** that complies with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the 2015 Paris Agreement.
	Or. fr

Amendment 149
Niels Fuglsang, Carlos Zorrinho

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(10) The higher level of ambition requires a stronger promotion of cost-effective energy efficiency measures in all areas of the energy system and in all relevant sectors where activity affects energy demand, such as the transport, water and agriculture sectors. Improving energy efficiency throughout the full energy chain, including energy generation, transmission, distribution and end-use, will benefit the environment, improve air quality and public health, reduce GHG emissions, improve energy security, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty, and lead to increased competitiveness, more jobs and increased economic activity throughout the economy, thus improving citizens' quality of life. That complies with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the 2015 Paris Agreement.	(10) The higher level of ambition requires a stronger promotion of cost-effective energy efficiency measures in all areas of the energy system and in all relevant sectors where activity affects energy demand, such as the transport, water and agriculture sectors. Improving energy efficiency throughout the full energy chain, including energy generation, transmission, distribution and end-use, will benefit the environment, improve air quality and public health, reduce GHG emissions, improve energy security ***by decreasing the need for energy imports on especially fossil fuels***, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty, and lead to increased competitiveness, more jobs and increased economic activity throughout the economy, thus improving citizens' quality of life. That complies with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the 2015 Paris

Agreement.

Or. en

Amendment 150
François-Xavier Bellamy

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(10) The higher level of ambition requires a stronger promotion of cost-effective energy efficiency measures in all areas of the energy system and in all relevant sectors where activity affects energy demand, such as the transport, water and agriculture sectors. Improving energy efficiency throughout the full energy chain, including energy generation, transmission, distribution and end-use, will benefit the environment, improve air quality and public health, reduce GHG emissions, improve energy security, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty, and lead to increased competitiveness, more jobs and increased economic activity throughout the economy, thus improving citizens' quality of life. That complies with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the 2015 Paris Agreement.	(10) The higher level of ambition requires a stronger promotion of cost-effective energy efficiency measures in all areas of the energy system and in all relevant sectors where activity affects energy demand, such as the transport, water and agriculture sectors. Improving energy efficiency throughout the full energy chain, including energy generation, transmission, distribution and end-use, will benefit the environment, improve air quality and public health, reduce GHG emissions, improve energy security ***by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union***, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty, and lead to increased competitiveness, more jobs and increased economic activity throughout the economy, thus improving citizens' quality of life. That complies with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the 2015 Paris Agreement.

Or. en

Justification

Recital 1 of the text of Directive (EU) 2018/2002 was explicit regarding the limitation of dependency importation. There is no need to remove it. The current situation with EU's dependency on foreign fossil fuels makes it even more relevant.

Amendment 151
Sandra Pereira

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(10a) Improving the energy performance of various sectors, including transport and housing, has the potential to foster urban regeneration, employment, improvement of buildings and changes in mobility and accessibility patterns, which is why it is essential to promote more efficient, sustainable and affordable options.

Or. pt

Amendment 152
Andreas Glück, Nicola Beer

Proposal for a directive
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(11) This Directive takes a step forward towards climate neutrality by 2050 ***, under which energy efficiency is to be treated as an energy source in its own right. The energy efficiency first principle is an overarching principle that should be taken into account across all sectors, going beyond the energy system, at all levels, including in the financial sector. Energy efficiency solutions should be considered as the first option in policy, planning and investment decisions, when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. While the energy efficiency first principle should be applied without prejudice to other legal obligations, objectives and principles, they should also not hamper its application or exempt from applying the principle***. The	(11) This Directive takes a step forward towards climate neutrality by 2050. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand-side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency improvements need to be made whenever they are more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. That should help exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for the Union, in particular for citizens and businesses. Implementing energy efficiency improvement measures should also be a priority in alleviating energy poverty.

Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand-side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency improvements need to be made whenever they are more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. That should help exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for the Union, in particular for citizens and businesses. Implementing energy efficiency improvement measures should also be a priority in alleviating energy poverty.

Or. en

Justification

The "energy efficiency first" principle should not be an end in itself. The reduction of energy consumption can be a possible instrument to achieve the EU climate targets. However, it is not necessarily the most cost-effective and can lead to considerable inefficiencies, especially with regards to volatile renewable energies. With the Emission Trading System, the EU already has a cost-effective instrument to decarbonise.

Amendment 153
Paolo Borchia, Isabella Tovaglieri, Matteo Adinolfi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(11) This Directive takes a step forward towards climate neutrality by 2050 , under which energy efficiency is to be treated as an energy source in its own right. The energy efficiency first principle is an overarching principle that should be taken into account across all sectors, going beyond the energy system, at all levels, including in the financial sector. Energy efficiency solutions should be considered as the first option in policy, planning and investment decisions, when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. While the energy efficiency first principle should be applied without	(11) This Directive takes a step forward towards climate neutrality by 2050, under which energy efficiency is to be treated as an energy source in its own right. The energy efficiency first principle is an overarching principle that should be taken into account across all sectors, going beyond the energy system, at all levels, including in the financial sector. Energy efficiency solutions should be considered as the first option in policy, planning and investment decisions, when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. While the energy efficiency first principle should be applied without

prejudice to other legal obligations, objectives and principles, they should also not hamper its application or exempt from applying the principle. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand-side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency improvements need to be made whenever they are more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. That should help exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for the Union, in particular for citizens and businesses. Implementing energy efficiency improvement measures should also be a priority in alleviating energy poverty.	prejudice to other legal obligations, objectives and principles, they should also not hamper its application or exempt from applying the principle. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand-side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency improvements need to be made whenever they are more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. ***Demand-side response including consumer load participation - based upon consumers' consent and compensation - shall be considered.*** That should help exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for the Union, in particular for citizens and businesses. Implementing energy efficiency improvement measures should also be a priority in alleviating energy poverty.
	Or. en

Amendment 154
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(11) This Directive takes a step forward towards climate neutrality by 2050 , under which energy efficiency is to be treated as an energy source in its own right. The energy efficiency first principle is an overarching principle that should be taken into account across all sectors, going beyond the energy system, at all levels, including in the financial sector. Energy efficiency solutions should be considered as the first option in policy, planning and investment decisions, when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. While the energy efficiency first principle should be applied without	(11) This Directive takes a step forward towards climate neutrality by 2050, under which energy efficiency is to be treated as an energy source in its own right. The energy efficiency first principle is an overarching principle that should be taken into account across all sectors, going beyond the energy system, at all levels, including in the financial sector. Energy efficiency solutions should be considered as the first option in policy, planning and investment decisions, when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. While the energy efficiency first principle should be applied without

prejudice to other legal obligations, objectives and principles, they should also not hamper its application or exempt from applying the principle. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand-side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency improvements need to be made whenever they are more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. That should help exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for the Union, in particular for citizens and businesses. Implementing energy efficiency improvement measures should also be a priority in alleviating energy poverty.	prejudice to other legal obligations, objectives and principles, they should also not hamper its application or exempt from applying the principle. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand-side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency improvements need to be made whenever they are more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. ***Demand-side flexibility including consumer load participation-based upon consumers' consent and reward-should be considered.*** That should help exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for the Union, in particular for citizens and businesses. Implementing energy efficiency improvement measures should also be a priority in alleviating energy poverty.

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 155
Pilar del Castillo Vera

Proposal for a directive
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(11) This Directive takes a step forward towards climate neutrality by 2050, under which energy efficiency is to be treated as an energy source in its own right. The energy efficiency first principle is an overarching principle that should be taken into account across all sectors, going beyond the energy system, at all levels, including in the financial sector. Energy efficiency solutions should be considered ***as the first option*** in policy, planning and	(11) This Directive takes a step forward towards climate neutrality by 2050, under which energy efficiency is to be treated as an energy source in its own right. The energy efficiency first principle is an overarching principle that should be taken into account across all sectors, going beyond the energy system, at all levels, including in the financial sector. ***Cost efficient*** energy efficiency ***alternatives*** solutions ***that are technically,***

investment decisions, when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. While the energy efficiency first principle should be applied without prejudice to other legal obligations, objectives and principles, they should also not hamper its application or exempt from applying the principle. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand-side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency improvements need to be made whenever they are more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. That should help exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for the Union, in particular for citizens and businesses. Implementing energy efficiency improvement measures should also be a priority in alleviating energy poverty.

economically and environmentally adequate should be considered ***before taking a decision*** in policy, planning and investment decisions, when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. While the energy efficiency first principle should be applied without prejudice to other legal obligations, objectives and principles, they should also not hamper its application or exempt from applying the principle. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand-side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency improvements need to be made whenever they are more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. That should help exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for the Union, in particular for citizens and businesses. Implementing energy efficiency improvement measures should also be a priority in alleviating energy poverty.

Or. en

Amendment 156
François-Xavier Bellamy

Proposal for a directive
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(11) This Directive takes a step forward towards climate neutrality by 2050, under which energy efficiency is to be treated as an energy source in its own right. The energy efficiency first principle is an overarching principle that should be taken into account across all sectors, going beyond the energy system, at all levels, including in the financial sector. Energy efficiency solutions should be considered as the first option in policy, planning and investment decisions, when setting new	(11) This Directive takes a step forward towards climate neutrality by 2050, under which energy efficiency is to be treated as an energy source in its own right. The energy efficiency first principle is an overarching principle that should be taken into account across all sectors, going beyond the energy system, at all levels, including in the financial sector. Energy efficiency solutions should be considered as the first option in policy, planning and investment decisions, when setting new

rules for the supply side and other policy areas. While the energy efficiency first principle should be applied without prejudice to other legal obligations, objectives and principles, they should also not hamper its application or exempt from applying the principle. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand-side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency improvements need to be made whenever they are more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. That should help exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for the Union, in particular for citizens and businesses. Implementing energy efficiency improvement measures should also be a priority in alleviating energy poverty.	rules for the supply side and other policy areas. While the energy efficiency first principle should be applied without prejudice to other legal obligations, objectives and principles, they should also not hamper its application or exempt from applying the principle. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand-side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency improvements need to be made ***only*** whenever they are more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. That should help exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for the Union, in particular for citizens and businesses. Implementing energy efficiency improvement measures should also be a priority in alleviating energy poverty.

Or. fr

Amendment 157
Marcos Ros Sempere, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive
Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(11a) An holistic renovation of buildings (public, private) among the whole structure: building envelopes (roof and facade), shading, ventilation control, etc. would lead to lower energy demand, especially in buildings constructed since World War II. It would be a way to achieve energy efficiency in buildings, the reduction of energy consumption demand and the consequently direct reduction of GHGs associated to this sector, which will take into account the population at risk of exclusion and their economical interest, especially the most vulnerable groups and those who suffer most from energy

poverty.

Or. en

Amendment 158
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Angelika Niebler, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(12) Energy efficiency should be recognised as a crucial element and a priority consideration in future investment decisions on the Union's energy infrastructure. The energy efficiency first principle should be applied taking primarily the system efficiency approach ***and*** societal perspective into consideration. Consequently, it should help increase the efficiency of individual end-use sectors and of the whole energy system. Application of the principle should also support investments in energy-efficient solutions contributing to environmental objectives listed in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council[50] .	(12) Energy efficiency should be recognised as a crucial element and a priority consideration in future investment decisions on the Union's energy infrastructure. The energy efficiency first principle should be applied taking primarily the system efficiency approach ***as well as the*** societal ***and health*** perspective into consideration. Consequently, it should help increase the efficiency of individual end-use sectors and of the whole energy system ***as well as delivering multiple benefits such as security of supply, economic and health benefits***. Application of the principle should also support investments in energy-efficient solutions contributing to environmental objectives listed in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council[50] .
[50] OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.	[50] OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

Or. en

Amendment 159
Nicola Danti, Morten Petersen, Nils Torvalds, Christophe Grudler, Iskra Mihaylova, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Susana Solís Pérez, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(12) Energy efficiency should be recognised as a crucial element and a priority consideration in future investment decisions on the Union's energy infrastructure. The energy efficiency first principle should be applied taking primarily the system efficiency approach ***and*** societal perspective into consideration. Consequently, it should help increase the efficiency of individual end-use sectors and of the whole energy system. Application of the principle should also support investments in energy-efficient solutions contributing to environmental objectives listed in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council[50] .	(12) Energy efficiency should be recognised as a crucial element and a priority consideration in future investment decisions on the Union's energy infrastructure. The energy efficiency first principle should be applied taking primarily the system efficiency approach***, paying attention to security of supply, energy system integration and the transition to climate neutrality, and the*** societal perspective into consideration. Consequently, it should help increase the efficiency of individual end-use sectors and of the whole energy system. Application of the principle should also support investments in energy-efficient solutions contributing to environmental objectives listed in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council[50] .
[50] OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.	[50] OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

Or. en

Amendment 160
Angelika Winzig

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(12) Energy efficiency should be recognised as a crucial element and a priority consideration in future investment decisions on the Union's energy infrastructure. The energy efficiency first principle should be applied taking primarily the system efficiency approach and societal perspective into consideration. Consequently, it should help increase the efficiency of individual end-use sectors and of the whole energy system. Application of	(12) Energy efficiency should be recognised as a crucial element and a priority consideration in future investment decisions on the Union's energy infrastructure. The energy efficiency first principle should be applied taking primarily the ***security of supply,*** system efficiency approach and societal perspective into consideration. Consequently, it should help increase the efficiency of individual end-use sectors and

the principle should also support investments in energy-efficient solutions contributing to environmental objectives listed in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council[50] .	of the whole energy system. Application of the principle should also support investments in energy-efficient solutions contributing to environmental objectives listed in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council[50] .
[50] OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.	[50] OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

Or. en

Justification

Security of supply must continue to be guaranteed despite the restructuring of the energy system. The secure and reliable supply of energy is a central pillar of our social and economic life. It is a location factor, a competitive advantage and one of the most essential economic resources of the digital age and must therefore also be taken into account in the principle of " energy efficiency in the first place ".

Amendment 161
Othmar Karas

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(12) Energy efficiency should be recognised as a crucial element and a priority consideration in future investment decisions on the Union's energy infrastructure. The energy efficiency first principle should be applied taking primarily the system efficiency approach and societal perspective into consideration. Consequently, it should help increase the efficiency of individual end-use sectors and of the whole energy system. Application of the principle should also support investments in energy-efficient solutions contributing to environmental objectives listed in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council[50] .	(12) Energy efficiency should be recognised as a crucial element and a priority consideration in future investment decisions on the Union's energy infrastructure. The energy efficiency first principle should be applied taking primarily the ***security of supply,*** system efficiency approach and societal perspective into consideration. Consequently, it should help increase the efficiency of individual end-use sectors and of the whole energy system. Application of the principle should also support investments in energy-efficient solutions contributing to environmental objectives listed in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council[50] .

[50] OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[50] OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

Or. en

Amendment 162
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(13) The energy efficiency first principle was defined in the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council[51] and is at the core of the Energy System Integration Strategy[52] . While the principle is based on cost-effectiveness, its application has wider implications, which can vary depending on the circumstances. The Commission prepared dedicated guidelines for the operation and application of the principle, by proposing specific tools and examples of application in various sectors. The Commission has also issued a recommendation to Member States that builds on the requirements of this Directive and calls for specific actions in relation to the application of the principle.	(13) The energy efficiency first principle was defined in the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council[51] and is at the core of the Energy System Integration Strategy[52] . While the principle is based on cost-effectiveness, its application has wider implications, which can vary depending on the circumstances. The Commission prepared dedicated guidelines for the operation and application of the principle, by proposing specific tools and examples of application in various sectors. The Commission has also issued a recommendation to Member States that builds on the requirements of this Directive and calls for specific actions in relation to the application of the principle. ***Member States should take utmost account of this recommendation and be guided by it in implementing the energy efficiency principle in practice. The Commission should also adopt a delegated act with the aim of strengthening the governance system to ensure the fulfilment of the energy first principle, identifying the supervising European entity and specifying the monitoring and reporting procedures.***

[51] Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of

[51] Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of

the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, PE/55/2018/REV/1, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1–77.

[52] An EU Strategy for Energy System Integration COM(2020) 299 final.

the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, PE/55/2018/REV/1, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1–77.

[52] An EU Strategy for Energy System Integration COM(2020) 299 final.

Or. en

Amendment 163
Margarita de la Pisa Carrión

Proposal for a directive
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(13) The energy efficiency first principle was defined in the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council[51] and is at the core of the Energy System Integration Strategy[52]. While the principle is based on cost-effectiveness, its application has wider implications, which can vary depending on the circumstances. The Commission prepared dedicated guidelines for the operation and application of the principle, by proposing specific tools and examples of application in various sectors. The Commission has also issued a recommendation to Member States that builds on the requirements of this Directive and calls for specific actions in relation to the application of the principle.	(13) The energy efficiency first principle was defined in the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council[51] and is at the core of the Energy System Integration Strategy[52]. While the principle is based on cost-effectiveness, its application has wider implications, which can vary depending on the circumstances. ***In some cases, the most effective way to achieve energy efficiency is not by saving energy but by producing it from low-carbon sources.*** The Commission prepared dedicated guidelines for the operation and application of the principle, by proposing specific tools and examples of application in various sectors. The Commission has also issued a recommendation to Member States that builds on the requirements of this Directive and calls for specific actions in relation to

the application of the principle.

[51] Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, PE/55/2018/REV/1, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1–77.

[52] An EU Strategy for Energy System Integration COM(2020) 299 final.

[51] Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, PE/55/2018/REV/1, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1–77.

[52] An EU Strategy for Energy System Integration COM(2020) 299 final.

Or. es

Amendment 164
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(14) In order to have an impact, the energy efficiency first principle needs to be consistently applied by decision makers in all relevant policy, planning and ***major*** investment decisions ***– that is to say large-scale investments with a value of more than 50 euro million each or 75 euro million for transport infrastructure projects –*** affecting energy consumption or supply. The proper application of the principle requires using the right cost-benefit analysis methodology, setting enabling conditions for energy efficient solutions and proper monitoring. Demand	(14) In order to have an impact, the energy efficiency first principle needs to be consistently applied by ***local, regional, national and sectoral*** decision makers in all relevant policy, planning and investment decisions affecting energy consumption***, transmission, distribution, storage*** or supply. The proper application of the principle requires using the right cost-benefit analysis methodology, setting enabling conditions for energy efficient solutions and proper monitoring***. The cost-benefit analysis should always be based on the most up-to-date information on***

side flexibility can bring significant benefits to consumers and to society at large, and can increase the efficiency of the energy system and decrease the energy costs, for example by reducing system operation costs resulting in lower tariffs for all consumers. Member States should take into account potential benefits from demand side flexibility in applying the energy efficiency first principle and where relevant consider demand response, energy storage and smart solutions as part of their efforts to increase efficiency of the integrated energy system.	***energy prices and include scenarios for rising prices, e.g. due to decreasing ETS allowances, in order to incentivise the application of energy efficiency measures***. Demand side flexibility can bring significant benefits to consumers and to society at large, and can increase the efficiency of the energy system and decrease the energy costs, for example by reducing system operation costs resulting in lower tariffs for all consumers. Member States should take into account potential benefits from demand side flexibility in applying the energy efficiency first principle and where relevant consider demand response, energy storage***, both at centralised and decentralised level,*** and smart solutions as part of their efforts to increase efficiency of the integrated energy system.

Or. en

Amendment 165
Martin Hojsík, Morten Petersen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(14) In order to have an impact, the energy efficiency first principle needs to be consistently applied by decision makers in all relevant policy, planning and ***major*** investment decisions ***– that is to say large-scale investments with a value of more than 50 euro million each or 75 euro million for transport infrastructure projects –*** affecting energy consumption or supply. The proper application of the principle requires using the right cost-benefit analysis methodology, setting enabling conditions for energy efficient solutions and proper monitoring. Demand side flexibility can bring significant benefits to consumers and to society at	(14) In order to have an impact, the energy efficiency first principle needs to be consistently applied by decision makers in all relevant policy, planning and investment decisions affecting energy consumption or supply. The proper application of the principle requires using the right cost-benefit analysis methodology, setting enabling conditions for energy efficient solutions and proper monitoring. Demand side flexibility can bring significant benefits to consumers and to society at large, and can increase the efficiency of the energy system and decrease the energy costs, for example by reducing system operation costs resulting

large, and can increase the efficiency of the energy system and decrease the energy costs, for example by reducing system operation costs resulting in lower tariffs for all consumers. Member States should take into account potential benefits from demand side flexibility in applying the energy efficiency first principle and where relevant consider demand response, energy storage and smart solutions as part of their efforts to increase efficiency of the integrated energy system.

in lower tariffs for all consumers. Member States should take into account potential benefits from demand side flexibility in applying the energy efficiency first principle and where relevant consider demand response, energy storage and smart solutions as part of their efforts to increase efficiency of the integrated energy system.

Or. en

Justification

The expression "major" investment decisions (which is what the proposal in Article 3(1)) would create legal uncertainty. Member States would choose to follow or not the expression "large-scale investments with a value of more than 50E million each or 75E million for transport infrastructure projects" as a recital is not binding. This would not help harmonisation, predictability and could significantly limit the scope to very large projects. Besides, the EE1st principle's definition in the Governance Regulation covers all types of planning, policy and investment decisions.

Amendment 166
András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(14) In order to have an impact, the energy efficiency first principle needs to be consistently applied by decision makers in all relevant policy, planning and major investment decisions – that is to say large-scale investments with a value of more than 50 euro million each or 75 euro million for transport infrastructure projects – affecting energy consumption or supply. The proper application of the principle requires using the right cost-benefit analysis methodology, setting enabling conditions for energy efficient solutions and proper monitoring. Demand side	(14) In order to have an impact, the energy efficiency first principle needs to be consistently applied by decision makers in all relevant policy, planning and major investment decisions – that is to say large-scale investments with a value of more than 50 euro million each or 75 euro million for transport infrastructure projects – affecting energy consumption or supply. The proper application of the principle requires using the right cost-benefit analysis methodology, setting enabling conditions for energy efficient solutions and proper monitoring. Demand side

flexibility can bring significant benefits to consumers and to society at large, and can increase the efficiency of the energy system ***and decrease the energy costs, for example by reducing system operation costs resulting in lower tariffs for all consumers***. Member States should take into account potential benefits from demand side flexibility in applying the energy efficiency first principle and where relevant consider demand response, energy storage and smart solutions as part of their efforts to increase efficiency of the integrated energy system.	flexibility can bring significant benefits to consumers and to society at large, and can increase the efficiency of the energy system. Member States should take into account potential benefits from demand side flexibility in applying the energy efficiency first principle and where relevant consider demand response, energy storage and smart solutions as part of their efforts to increase efficiency of the integrated energy system.

Or. en

Justification

Demand side flexibility and related innovations will be instrumental in the management of an increased power demand (due to the massive electrification of end-use sectors) as well as an essential way to efficiently manage the grid and integrate an increasingly decentralised energy generation. Flexibilities do not represent energy savings but rather a shift of energy consumption and generation.

Amendment 167
Markus Buchheit, Georg Mayer

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(14) In order to have an impact, the energy efficiency first principle needs to be consistently applied by decision makers in all relevant policy, planning and major investment decisions – that is to say large-scale investments with a value of more than 50 euro million each or 75 euro million for transport infrastructure projects – affecting energy consumption or supply. The proper application of the principle requires using the right cost-benefit analysis methodology, setting enabling conditions for energy efficient solutions and proper monitoring. Demand side	(14) In order to have an impact, the energy efficiency first principle needs to be consistently applied by decision makers in all relevant policy, planning and major investment decisions – that is to say large-scale investments with a value of more than 50 euro million each or 75 euro million for transport infrastructure projects – affecting energy consumption or supply***, with due regard for the principle of technology neutrality***. The proper application of the principle requires using the right cost-benefit analysis methodology, setting enabling conditions

flexibility can bring significant benefits to consumers and to society at large, and can increase the efficiency of the energy system and decrease the energy costs, for example by reducing system operation costs ***resulting*** in lower tariffs for all consumers. Member States should take into account potential benefits from demand side flexibility in applying the energy efficiency first principle and where relevant consider demand response, energy storage and smart solutions as part of their efforts to increase efficiency of the integrated energy system.	for energy efficient solutions and proper monitoring. Demand side flexibility can bring significant benefits to consumers and to society at large, and can increase the efficiency of the energy system and decrease the energy costs, for example by reducing system operation costs***, which must result*** in lower tariffs for all consumers. Member States should take into account potential benefits from demand side flexibility in applying the energy efficiency first principle and where relevant consider demand response, energy storage and smart solutions as part of their efforts to increase efficiency of the integrated energy system.

Or. de

Amendment 168
Paolo Borchia, Isabella Tovaglieri, Matteo Adinolfi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(14) In order to have an impact, the energy efficiency first principle needs to be consistently applied by decision makers in all relevant policy, planning and major investment decisions – that is to say large-scale investments with a value of more than 50 euro million each or 75 euro million for transport infrastructure projects – affecting energy consumption or supply. The proper application of the principle requires using the right cost-benefit analysis methodology, setting enabling conditions for energy efficient solutions and proper monitoring. Demand side flexibility can bring significant benefits to consumers and to society at large, and can increase the efficiency of the energy system and decrease the energy costs, for example by reducing system operation costs resulting in lower tariffs for all	(14) In order to have an impact, the energy efficiency first principle needs to be consistently applied by decision makers in all relevant policy, planning and major investment decisions – that is to say large-scale investments with a value of more than 50 euro million each or 75 euro million for transport infrastructure projects – affecting energy consumption or supply. The proper application of the principle requires using the right cost-benefit analysis methodology, setting enabling conditions for energy efficient solutions and proper monitoring. Demand side flexibility can bring significant benefits to consumers and to society at large, and can increase the efficiency of the energy system and decrease the energy costs, for example by reducing system operation costs resulting in lower tariffs for all

consumers. Member States should take into account potential benefits from demand side flexibility in applying the energy efficiency first principle and where relevant consider demand response, energy storage and smart solutions as part of their efforts to increase efficiency of the integrated energy system.	consumers. Member States should take into account potential benefits from demand side flexibility in applying the energy efficiency first principle and where relevant consider demand response, energy storage***, both at centralised and decentralised level*** and smart solutions as part of their efforts to increase efficiency of the integrated energy system.

Or. en

Amendment 169
François-Xavier Bellamy

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(14a) For the European Union to achieve its decarbonisation targets, guarantee security of supply, control energy costs for consumers, ensure competitive conditions for the industry and all sectors of the economy, rebuild its strategic autonomy, the energy efficiency first principle requires it to put in place an ambitious strategy to increase production of low-carbon energy.

Or. fr

Amendment 170
Miapetra Kumpula-Natri

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(14a) As energy efficiency first principle should be taken horizontally guiding principle for all actions, it may still not conflict with the set target of reaching

climate neutrality, e.g. with the set year in the national climate law. When developing the methods for measuring energy efficiency and cutting emissions, energy consumption caps should be ideally set only to the fossil energy.

Or. en

Amendment 171
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, François-Xavier Bellamy, Massimiliano Salini, Angelika Niebler, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(15) The energy efficiency first principle should always be applied in a proportional way ***and*** the requirements of this Directive should not entail overlapping or conflicting obligations on Member States, where the application of the principle is ensured directly by other legislation. This might be the case for the projects of common interest included in the Union list pursuant to [Article 3 of the revised TEN-E regulation], which introduces the requirements to consider the energy efficiency first principle in the development and assessment for those projects.	(15) The energy efficiency first principle should always be applied in a proportional way***, while taking full consideration of security of supply and market integration and at the operational and sub-national levels the implementation decisions should consider cost-effectiveness of energy-efficiency from the investor and end-user perspectives.*** The requirements of this Directive should not entail overlapping or conflicting obligations on Member States, where the application of the principle is ensured directly by other legislation. This might be the case for the projects of common interest included in the Union list pursuant to [Article 3 of the revised TEN-E regulation], which introduces the requirements to consider the energy efficiency first principle in the development and assessment for those projects.

Or. en

Amendment 172
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna

Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, François-Xavier Bellamy, Massimiliano Salini, Angelika Niebler, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(15a) A system approach should be taken when applying the energy efficiency first principle while paying attention to security of supply and the transition to climate neutrality. Cost-effectiveness and wider benefits of energy efficiency measures from a societal perspective should be assessed when making strategic decisions, designing regulatory frameworks and planning future investment schemes. Demand side resources and flexibility should be considered as part of energy efficiency solutions from a system efficiency perspective. At asset level the principle should lead to the selection of energy-efficient solutions, whenever they also represent a cost-effective decarbonisation pathway.

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 173
Nicola Danti, Morten Petersen, Nils Torvalds, Christophe Grudler, Iskra Mihaylova, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Martin Hojsík, Susana Solís Pérez, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(16) A fair transition towards a climate-neutral Union by 2050 is central to the	(16) A fair transition towards a climate-neutral Union by 2050 is central to the

European Green Deal. Energy poverty is a key concept consolidated in the legislative package entitled ‘Clean Energy for All Europeans’ and designed to facilitate a just energy transition. Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council[53] , the Commission provided indicative guidance on appropriate indicators for measuring energy poverty and defining what a ‘significant number of households in energy poverty’ is.[54] Directive (EU) 2019/944 and Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[55] requires Member States to take appropriate measures to address energy poverty wherever it is identified, including measures addressing the broader context of poverty.

[53] Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125).

[54] Commission Recommendation on energy poverty, C(2020) 9600 final.

[55] Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC (OJ L 211, 14.8.2009, p. 94).

European Green Deal. Energy poverty is a key concept consolidated in the legislative package entitled ‘Clean Energy for All Europeans’ and designed to facilitate a just energy transition. Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council[53] , the Commission provided indicative guidance on appropriate indicators for measuring energy poverty and defining what a ‘significant number of households in energy poverty’ is.[54] Directive (EU) 2019/944 and Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[55] requires Member States to take appropriate measures to address energy poverty wherever it is identified, including measures addressing the broader context of poverty. ***This is particularly relevant in a context of rising energy prices and inflationary pressure, where both short and long-term measures will need to be implemented to address systemic challenges to the Union's energy system.***

[53] Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125).

[54] Commission Recommendation on energy poverty, C(2020) 9600 final.

[55] Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC (OJ L 211, 14.8.2009, p. 94).

Or. en

Amendment 174
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Gheorghe Falcă, Massimiliano Salini, Christian

Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(16) A fair transition towards a climate-neutral Union by 2050 is central to the European Green Deal. Energy poverty is a key concept consolidated in the legislative package entitled 'Clean Energy for All Europeans' and designed to facilitate a just energy transition. Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council[53] , the Commission provided indicative guidance on appropriate indicators for measuring energy poverty and defining what a 'significant number of households in energy poverty' is.[54] Directive (EU) 2019/944 and Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[55] requires Member States to take appropriate measures to address energy poverty wherever it is identified, including measures addressing the broader context of poverty.	(16) A fair transition towards a climate-neutral Union by 2050 is central to the European Green Deal. Energy poverty is a key concept consolidated in the legislative package entitled 'Clean Energy for All Europeans' and designed to facilitate a just energy transition. Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council[53] , the Commission provided indicative guidance on appropriate indicators for measuring energy poverty and defining what a 'significant number of households in energy poverty' is.[54] Directive (EU) 2019/944 and Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[55] requires Member States to take appropriate measures to address energy poverty wherever it is identified, ***whether it affects vulnerable households, transport users, SMEs, micro-enterprises,*** including measures addressing the broader context of poverty.
[53] Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125).	[53] Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125).
[54] Commission Recommendation on energy poverty, C(2020) 9600 final.	[54] Commission Recommendation on energy poverty, C(2020) 9600 final.
[55] Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC (OJ L 211, 14.8.2009, p. 94).	[55] Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC (OJ L 211, 14.8.2009, p. 94).

Or. en

Amendment 175
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Tom Berendsen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Gheorghe Falcă, Massimiliano Salini, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(16a) Transport poverty has been underexposed and no clear EU-level or national definitions are available. However, the problem is becoming more pressing to address in light of the high prices for fuels, tickets and other mobility expenditures and given the high dependencies on transport availability and accessibility to go to work or for daily mobility needs, in particular for those living in rural, insular, mountainous, remote, outermost, or less accessible areas or for less developed regions or territories, including less developed peri-urban areas.

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 176
Marcos Ros Sempere, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(16a) In addition to these measures, it is necessary to create a definition of people/neighbourhoods at risk of social exclusion that allows for more accurate detection of less developed micro-areas(rural and urban) encompassed

within more developed areas. In this way, it would contribute to the identification and location of the most vulnerable social sectors and those suffering from energy poverty, thus helping to fight against social inequalities that may arise from the application of the different climate measures.

Or. en

Amendment 177
Margarita de la Pisa Carrión

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(16a) In order to improve energy savings and ensure a just transition, the innovative technologies at the heart of the decarbonisation efforts and strategies generally require more energy than the traditional alternatives that cause much more pollution.

Or. es

Amendment 178
Nicola Danti, Morten Petersen, Christophe Grudler, Iskra Mihaylova, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Martin Hojsík, Susana Solís Pérez, Klemen Grošelj, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a directive
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(17) Low and medium income households, vulnerable customers, including final users, people facing or risking energy poverty and people living in social housing should benefit from the application of the energy efficiency first principle. Energy efficiency measures	(17) Low and medium income households, vulnerable customers, including final users, people facing or risking energy poverty and people living in social housing should benefit from the application of the energy efficiency first principle. Energy efficiency measures

should be implemented as a priority to improve the situations of those individuals and households or to alleviate energy poverty. A holistic approach in policy making and in implementing policies and measures requires Member States to ensure that other policies and measures have no adverse effect on these individuals and households.

should be implemented as a priority to improve the situations of those individuals and households or to alleviate energy poverty***, particularly when in a context of rising energy prices and inflationary pressure***. A holistic approach in policy making and in implementing policies and measures requires Member States to ensure that other policies and measures have no adverse effect on these individuals and households.

Or. en

Amendment 179
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Gheorghe Falcă, Massimiliano Salini, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(17) Low and medium income households, vulnerable customers, including final users, people facing or risking energy poverty and people living in social housing should benefit from the application of the energy efficiency first principle. Energy efficiency measures should be implemented as a priority to improve the situations of those individuals and households or to alleviate energy poverty. A holistic approach in policy making and in implementing policies and measures requires Member States to ensure that other policies and measures have no adverse effect on these individuals and households.	(17) Low and medium income households, vulnerable ***transport users and*** customers, including final users, people facing or risking energy poverty and people living in social housing ***as well as SMEs and micro-enterprises*** should benefit from the application of the energy efficiency first principle. Energy efficiency measures should be implemented as a priority to improve the situations of those individuals and households or to alleviate energy poverty. A holistic approach in policy making and in implementing policies and measures requires Member States to ensure that other policies and measures have no adverse effect on these individuals and households.

Or. en

Amendment 180

Sandra Pereira

Proposal for a directive
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(17) Low and medium income households, vulnerable customers, including final users, people facing or risking energy poverty and people living in social housing should benefit from the application of the energy efficiency first principle. Energy efficiency measures should be implemented as a priority to improve the situations of those individuals and households or to alleviate energy poverty***. A holistic approach in*** policy making ***and in implementing policies and measures requires Member States to ensure that other policies and measures have no adverse effect on these individuals and households***.	(17) Low and medium income households, vulnerable customers, including final users, people facing or risking energy poverty and people living in social housing should benefit from the application of the energy efficiency first principle. Energy efficiency measures should be implemented as a priority to improve the situations of those individuals and households or to alleviate energy poverty***, and should not encourage speculative development or increase housing, mobility or energy costs***. ***Public*** policy making ***to promote energy efficiency must not contribute to greater social exclusion***.

Or. pt

Amendment 181
Christophe Grudler, Stéphane Bijoux, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(17) Low and medium income households, vulnerable customers, including final users, people facing or risking energy poverty ***and*** people living in social housing should benefit from the application of the energy efficiency first principle. Energy efficiency measures should be implemented as a priority to improve the situations of those individuals and households or to alleviate energy poverty. A holistic approach in policy making and in implementing policies and measures requires Member States to ensure	(17) Low and medium income households, vulnerable customers, including final users, people facing or risking energy poverty***,*** people living in social housing ***and in the outermost regions*** should benefit from the application of the energy efficiency first principle. Energy efficiency measures should be implemented as a priority to improve the situations of those individuals and households or to alleviate energy poverty. A holistic approach in policy making and in implementing policies and measures

that other policies and measures have no adverse effect on these individuals and households.

requires Member States to ensure that other policies and measures have no adverse effect on these individuals and households.

Or. en

Amendment 182
Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive
Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(18) This Directive is part of a broader policy framework of energy efficiency policies addressing energy efficiency potentials in specific policy areas, including buildings (Directive ***2010/31/EC[56])***, products (Directive 2009/125/EC, Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and Regulation (EU) ***2020/740[57])*** and governance mechanism (Regulation (EU) 2018/1999). Those policies play a very important role in delivering energy savings when products are replaced or buildings constructed or renovated***[58]*** .	(18) This Directive is part of a broader policy framework of energy efficiency policies ***and their financing,*** addressing energy efficiency potentials in specific policy areas, including buildings (Directive ***2010/31/EC)***, products (Directive 2009/125/EC, Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and Regulation (EU) ***2020/740)*** and governance mechanism (Regulation (EU) 2018/1999) ***and financing (Commission communication of 6 July 2021 on a Strategy to finance the transition to a sustainable economy (COM(2021) 390 final)***. Those policies play a very important role in delivering ***and funding*** energy savings when products are replaced or buildings constructed or renovated***. To ensure financing, a golden rule for investment shall be established***.

56 Directive 2010/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings.

57 Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products; Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and

Regulation (EU) 2020/740 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 2020 on the labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other parameters respectively.

58 Moreover, implementation of the product reviews under the Ecodesign Working Plan 2020-2024 and the "Renovation Wave" Action plan, together with the review of the EPBD, will make an important contribution to reaching the 2030 energy saving target.

Or. en

Justification

Financing tools are key to achieve energy efficiency objectives, hence financing/funding needs and the Commission's strategy on this issue should be quoted in the Directive.To ensure financing, a golden rule for investment must be established so that member states can make climate-relevant and social investments without breaking EU fiscal rules.

Amendment 183
Marcos Ros Sempere, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive
Recital 18 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(18a) In the framework of energy efficiency policies, in particular in the buildings sector, the proposals resulting from the future revision of Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings should be taken into account.

Or. en

Amendment 184
Nicola Danti, Christophe Grudler, Iskra Mihaylova, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(22) The Union's energy efficiency target ***was initially*** set and calculated using the 2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2030 as a baseline***. The change in the Eurostat energy balance calculation methodology and improvements in subsequent modelling projections call for a change of the baseline. Thus, using the same approach to define the target, that is to say comparing it to the future baseline projections, the ambition of the Union's 2030 energy efficiency target is set compared to the 2020 Reference Scenario projections for 2030 reflecting*** national contributions from the NECPs. ***With that updated baseline,*** the Union will need to further increase its energy efficiency ambition by at least ***9% in 2030 compared to the level of efforts under the 2020 Reference Scenario. The new way of expressing the level of ambition for the Union's targets does not affect the actual level of efforts needed and corresponds to a reduction of 36%*** for final and ***39%*** for primary energy consumption ***respectively when compared to the 2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2030***.	(22) The ***new*** Union's energy efficiency target ***is*** set and calculated using the 2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2030 as a baseline***, also taking into account*** national contributions from the NECPs. The Union will need to further increase its energy efficiency ambition by at least ***39%*** for final and ***41.5%*** for primary energy consumption.

Or. en

Justification

The figures are based on the EC 2020 study "Technical assistance services to assess the energy savings potentials at national and European level" https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/b259632c-f8ba-11eb-b520-01aa75ed71a1/language-en. The 2007 Reference scenario is reinstated, in place of the 2020 one, in order to take into account the efforts already made by more ambitious MSs.

Amendment 185
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(22) The Union's energy efficiency target was initially set and calculated using the 2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2030 as a baseline. The change in the Eurostat energy balance calculation methodology and improvements in subsequent modelling projections call for a change of the baseline. Thus, using the same approach to define the target, that is to say comparing it to the future baseline projections, the ambition of the Union's 2030 energy efficiency target is set compared to the 2020 Reference Scenario projections for 2030 reflecting national contributions from the NECPs. With that updated baseline, the Union will need to further increase its energy efficiency ambition ***by at least 9% in 2030 compared to the level of efforts under the 2020 Reference Scenario***. The new way of expressing the level of ambition for the Union's targets does not affect the actual level of efforts needed ***and corresponds to a reduction of 36% for final and 39% for primary energy consumption respectively when compared to the 2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2030***.	(22) The Union's energy efficiency target was initially set and calculated using the 2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2030 as a baseline. The change in the Eurostat energy balance calculation methodology and improvements in subsequent modelling projections call for a change of the baseline. Thus, using the same approach to define the target, that is to say comparing it to the future baseline projections, the ambition of the Union's 2030 energy efficiency target is set compared to the 2020 Reference Scenario projections for 2030 reflecting national contributions from the NECPs. With that updated baseline, the Union will need to further increase its energy efficiency ambition. The new way of expressing the level of ambition for the Union's targets does not affect the actual level of efforts needed.

Or. en

Amendment 186
Martin Hojsík, Morten Petersen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(22) The Union's energy efficiency target was initially set and calculated using the 2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2030 as a baseline. The change in the Eurostat energy balance calculation methodology and improvements in	(22) The Union's energy efficiency target was initially set and calculated using the 2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2030 as a baseline. The change in the Eurostat energy balance calculation methodology and improvements in

subsequent modelling projections call for a change of the baseline. Thus, using the same approach to define the target, that is to say comparing it to the future baseline projections, the ambition of the Union's 2030 energy efficiency target is set compared to the 2020 Reference Scenario projections for 2030 reflecting national contributions from the NECPs. With that updated baseline, the Union will need to further increase its energy efficiency ambition by at least ***9%*** in 2030 compared to the level of efforts under the 2020 Reference Scenario. The new way of expressing the level of ambition for the Union's targets does not affect the actual level of efforts needed and corresponds to a reduction of ***36%*** for final and ***39%*** for primary energy consumption respectively when compared to the 2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2030.	subsequent modelling projections call for a change of the baseline. Thus, using the same approach to define the target, that is to say comparing it to the future baseline projections, the ambition of the Union's 2030 energy efficiency target is set compared to the 2020 Reference Scenario projections for 2030 reflecting national contributions from the NECPs. With that updated baseline, the Union will need to further increase its energy efficiency ambition by at least ***20%*** in 2030 compared to the level of efforts under the 2020 Reference Scenario. The new way of expressing the level of ambition for the Union's targets does not affect the actual level of efforts needed and corresponds to a reduction of ***44%*** for final and ***46%*** for primary energy consumption respectively when compared to the 2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2030.

Or. en

Justification

An EU binding energy efficiency target for 2030 of at least 45% compared to the EU Reference Scenario 2007 can help the EU to fulfil its commitments under the Paris Agreement. Saving energy and reducing energy needs are among the best levers for achieving our greenhouse gas reduction targets. Investing in domestic energy efficiency improvements will create new and local jobs, reduce our 400€ billion energy trade deficit and boost competitiveness in the green economy.

Amendment 187
Nicola Danti, Christophe Grudler, Iskra Mihaylova, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(24) The need for the Union to improve its energy efficiency should be expressed in primary and final energy consumption, to be achieved in 2030, indicating additional level of efforts required when	(24) The need for the Union to improve its energy efficiency should be expressed in primary and final energy consumption, to be achieved in 2030, indicating additional level of efforts required when

compared to the measures in place or planned measures in the national energy and climate plans. ***The 2020 Reference Scenario projects 864 Mtoe of*** final ***energy consumption and 1124 Mtoe of*** primary energy consumption ***to be reached in 2030 (excluding ambient heat and including international aviation). An additional reduction of 9%*** results in ***787*** Mtoe and ***1023*** Mtoe in 2030 respectively. ***Compared to 2005 levels, it means that final energy consumption in the Union should be reduced by some 23% and primary energy consumption should be reduced by some 32%. There are no binding targets at Member State level in the 2020 and 2030 perspective, and*** Member States should establish their contributions to the achievement of the Union's energy efficiency target ***taking into account*** the formula provided in this Directive***. Member States should be free to set their national objectives based either on primary or final energy consumption or primary or final energy savings, or on energy intensity***. This Directive amends the way how Member States should express their national contributions to the Union´s target. Member States' contributions to the Union's target should be expressed in final and primary energy consumption to ensure consistency and monitoring of progress. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union's 2030 targets is necessary and is provided for in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

compared to the measures in place or planned measures in the national energy and climate plans. ***An additional reduction of 39% for*** final ***and 41.5% for*** primary energy consumption results in ***752*** Mtoe and ***978*** Mtoe in 2030 respectively. Member States should establish their ***binding national*** contributions to the achievement of the Union's energy efficiency target ***using*** the formula provided in this Directive. This Directive amends the way how Member States should express their national contributions to the Union´s target. Member States' contributions to the Union's target should be expressed in final and primary energy consumption to ensure consistency and monitoring of progress. ***Member States should be able to deviate from their binding national contributions, on condition that they ensure an equivalent contribution to the Union's 2030 GHG emissions reduction target.*** A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union's 2030 targets is necessary and is provided for in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Or. en

Justification

The path towards decarbonisation could lead, in some cases, to increase energy consumption, due to specific national developments. In this light, we need to leave flexibility for MSs to deviate from their national energy efficiency targets on condition that this deviation ensures an equivalent contribution to the Union's overall 2030 GHG emissions reduction target.

Amendment 188
Josianne Cutajar

Proposal for a directive
Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(24) The need for the Union to improve its energy efficiency should be expressed in primary and final energy consumption, to be achieved in 2030, indicating additional level of efforts required when compared to the measures in place or planned measures in the national energy and climate plans. The 2020 Reference Scenario projects 864 Mtoe of final energy consumption and 1124 Mtoe of primary energy consumption to be reached in 2030 (excluding ambient heat and including international aviation). An additional reduction of 9% results in 787 Mtoe and 1023 Mtoe in 2030 respectively. Compared to 2005 levels, it means that final energy consumption in the Union should be reduced by some 23% and primary energy consumption should be reduced by some 32%. There are no binding targets at Member State level in the 2020 and 2030 perspective, and Member States should establish their contributions to the achievement of the Union's energy efficiency target ***taking*** into account the formula provided in this Directive. Member States should be free to set their national objectives based either on primary or final energy consumption or primary or final energy savings, or on energy intensity. This Directive amends the way how Member States should express their national contributions to the Union´s target. Member States' contributions to the Union's target should be expressed in final and primary energy consumption to ensure consistency and monitoring of progress. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union's 2030 targets is necessary and is provided for in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.	(24) The need for the Union to improve its energy efficiency should be expressed in primary and final energy consumption, to be achieved in 2030, indicating additional level of efforts required when compared to the measures in place or planned measures in the national energy and climate plans. The 2020 Reference Scenario projects 864 Mtoe of final energy consumption and 1124 Mtoe of primary energy consumption to be reached in 2030 (excluding ambient heat and including international aviation). An additional reduction of 9% results in 787 Mtoe and 1023 Mtoe in 2030 respectively. Compared to 2005 levels, it means that final energy consumption in the Union should be reduced by some 23% and primary energy consumption should be reduced by some 32%. There are no binding targets at Member State level in the 2020 and 2030 perspective, and Member States should establish their contributions to the achievement of the Union's energy efficiency target***. In doing so, they may take*** into account the formula provided in this Directive***. If Member States do not take into account the formula provided in this Directive, they should explain how, and on the basis of which data, their contributions have been calculated***. Member States should be free to set their national objectives based either on primary or final energy consumption or primary or final energy savings, or on energy intensity. This Directive amends the way how Member States should express their national contributions to the Union´s target. Member States' contributions to the Union's target should be expressed in final and primary energy consumption to ensure

consistency and monitoring of progress. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union's 2030 targets is necessary and is provided for in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Or. en

Justification

Member States should be allowed to use the projections of their NECPs.

Amendment 189
Andreas Glück, Nicola Beer, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(24) The need for the Union to improve its energy efficiency should be expressed in primary and final energy consumption, to be achieved in 2030, indicating additional level of efforts required when compared to the measures in place or planned measures in the national energy and climate plans. The 2020 Reference Scenario projects 864 Mtoe of final energy consumption and 1124 Mtoe of primary energy consumption to be reached in 2030 (excluding ambient heat and including international aviation). An additional reduction of 9% results in 787 Mtoe and 1023 Mtoe in 2030 respectively. Compared to 2005 levels, it means that final energy consumption in the Union should be reduced by some 23% and primary energy consumption should be reduced by some 32%. There are no binding targets at Member State level in the 2020 and 2030 perspective, and Member States should establish their contributions to the achievement of the Union's energy efficiency target taking into account the formula provided in this Directive. Member States should be free to set their	(24) The need for the Union to improve its energy efficiency should be expressed in primary and final energy consumption, to be ***indicatively*** achieved in 2030, indicating additional level of efforts required when compared to the measures in place or planned measures in the national energy and climate plans. The 2020 Reference Scenario projects 864 Mtoe of final energy consumption and 1124 Mtoe of primary energy consumption to be reached in 2030 (excluding ambient heat and including international aviation). An additional reduction of 9% results in 787 Mtoe and 1023 Mtoe in 2030 respectively. Compared to 2005 levels, it means that final energy consumption in the Union should be ***indicatively*** reduced by some 23% and primary energy consumption should be reduced by some 32%. There are no binding targets at Member State level in the 2020 and 2030 perspective, and Member States should establish their contributions to the achievement of the Union's energy efficiency target taking into account the formula provided in this Directive. Member States should be free to

national objectives based either on primary or final energy consumption or primary or final energy savings, or on energy intensity. This Directive amends the way how Member States should express their national contributions to the Union´s target. Member States' contributions to the Union's target should be expressed in final and primary energy consumption to ensure consistency and monitoring of progress. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union's 2030 targets is necessary and is provided for in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

set their national objectives based either on primary or final energy consumption or primary or final energy savings, or on energy intensity. This Directive amends the way how Member States should express their national contributions to the Union´s target. Member States' contributions to the Union's target should be expressed in final and primary energy consumption to ensure consistency and monitoring of progress. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union's 2030 targets is necessary and is provided for in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Or. en

Justification

Setting a binding EU energy consumption reduction target can be counterproductive as the foreseen electrification in various sectors will lead to an increase in energy demand (e.g. through the production of renewable hydrogen). Thus, it could hamper economic development and sector coupling. The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions should be the primary target, not the reduction of energy consumption.

Amendment 190
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) The need for the Union to improve its energy efficiency should be expressed in primary and final energy consumption, to be achieved in 2030, indicating additional level of efforts required when compared to the measures in place or planned measures in the national energy and climate plans. The 2020 Reference Scenario projects 864 Mtoe of final energy consumption and 1124 Mtoe of primary energy consumption to be reached in 2030 (excluding ambient heat and including international aviation). An additional

Amendment

(24) The need for the Union to improve its energy efficiency should be expressed in primary and final energy consumption, to be achieved in 2030, indicating additional level of efforts required when compared to the measures in place or planned measures in the national energy and climate plans. The 2020 Reference Scenario projects 864 Mtoe of final energy consumption and 1124 Mtoe of primary energy consumption to be reached in 2030 (excluding ambient heat and including international aviation). An additional

reduction of ***9%*** results in ***787*** Mtoe and ***1023*** Mtoe in 2030 respectively. ***Compared to 2005 levels, it means that*** final ***energy consumption in the Union should be reduced by some 23%*** and primary energy consumption ***should be reduced by some 32%***. There are ***no*** binding targets at Member State level in the ***2020 and*** 2030 perspective, and Member States should establish their ***contributions*** to the achievement of the Union's energy efficiency ***target taking into account*** the formula provided in this Directive. Member States should be free to set their national ***objectives*** based either on primary or final energy consumption or primary or final energy savings***, or on energy intensity***. This Directive amends the way how Member States should express their national ***contributions to*** the Union´s target. Member States' contributions to the Union's target should be expressed in final and primary energy consumption to ensure consistency and monitoring of progress. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union's 2030 targets is necessary and is provided for in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

reduction of ***20%*** results in ***691*** Mtoe and ***899*** Mtoe in 2030 respectively. ***This corresponds to a reduction of 44% for*** final and ***46% for*** primary energy consumption ***respectively when compared to the 2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2030***. There are binding targets at Member State level in the 2030 perspective, and Member States should establish their ***targets*** to the achievement of the Union's energy efficiency ***by applying*** the formula provided in this Directive. Member States should be free to set their national ***targets*** based either on primary or final energy consumption or primary or final energy savings. This Directive amends the way how Member States should express their national ***binding targets to the achievement of*** the Union´s target. Member States' contributions to the Union's target should be expressed in final and primary energy consumption to ensure consistency and monitoring of progress. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union's 2030 targets is necessary and is provided for in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Or. en

Amendment 191
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(25) It would be preferable for the energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. Member States should be ***required*** to set national energy efficiency policies	(25) It would be preferable for the energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. Member States should be ***requested*** to set national energy efficiency policies

and measures . Those policies and measures and the individual efforts of each Member State should be ***evaluated*** by the Commission, alongside data on the progress made, to assess the likelihood of achieving the overall Union target and the extent to which the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal.	and measures . ***The results of*** those policies and measures and the individual efforts of each Member State should be ***used*** by the Commission, alongside data on the progress made, to assess the likelihood of achieving the overall Union target and the extent to which the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal. ***When setting the indicative national energy efficiency targets, Member States should be able to take into account national circumstances affecting primary energy consumption such as remaining cost-effective energy-saving potential, changes in energy imports and exports, development of all sources of renewable energies, nuclear energy, carbon capture and storage, and early action.***

Or. it

Justification

The European Commission should not lay down requirements for the Member States because their situations differ enormously. It would be more appropriate to identify specific targets to be met.

Amendment 192
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Gheorghe Falcă, Massimiliano Salini, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(25) It would be preferable for the energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. Member States should be required to set national energy efficiency policies and measures . Those policies and measures and the individual efforts of each Member	(25) It would be preferable for the energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific ***local, regional,*** national and European measures promoting energy efficiency in different fields. Member States should be required to set national energy efficiency policies and measures . Those policies and measures and the

State should be evaluated by the Commission, alongside data on the progress made, to assess the likelihood of achieving the overall Union target and the extent to which the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal.

individual efforts of each Member State should be evaluated by the Commission, alongside data on the progress made, to assess the likelihood of achieving the overall Union target and the extent to which the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal.

Or. en

Amendment 193
Sandra Pereira

Proposal for a directive
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(27) To lead by example, the public sector should set its own decarbonisation and energy efficiency goals. Energy efficiency improvements in the public sector should reflect the efforts required at Union level. To comply with the final energy consumption target, the Union should decrease its final energy consumption by 19% by 2030 as compared to the average energy consumption in years 2017, 2018 and 2019. ***An obligation to achieve an annual reduction of the energy consumption in the public sector by at least 1,7% should ensure that the public sector fulfils its exemplary role.*** Member States retain full flexibility regarding the choice of energy efficiency improvement measures to achieve a reduction of the final energy consumption. Requiring an annual reduction of final energy consumption has a lower administrative burden than establishing measurement methods for energy savings.	(27) To lead by example, the public sector should set its own decarbonisation and energy efficiency goals. Energy efficiency improvements in the public sector should reflect the efforts required at Union level. To comply with the final energy consumption target, the Union should decrease its final energy consumption by 19% by 2030 as compared to the average energy consumption in years 2017, 2018 and 2019. Member States retain full flexibility regarding the choice of energy efficiency improvement measures to achieve a reduction of the final energy consumption. Requiring an annual reduction of final energy consumption has a lower administrative burden than establishing measurement methods for energy savings. ***Changes in social ownership or public investments that increase overall energy efficiency should be considered when assessing public sector behaviour, in particular reversal of the energy sector privatisation processes that have occurred over the years in Member States.***

Or. pt

Amendment 194
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(27) To lead by example, the public sector should set its own decarbonisation and energy efficiency goals. Energy efficiency improvements in the public sector should reflect the efforts required at Union level. To comply with the final energy consumption target, the Union should decrease its final energy consumption by 19% by 2030 as compared to the average energy consumption in years 2017, 2018 and 2019. ***An obligation*** to ***achieve*** an annual reduction of the energy consumption in the public sector by at least ***1,7***% should ensure that the public sector fulfils its exemplary role. Member States retain full flexibility regarding the choice of energy efficiency improvement measures to achieve a reduction of the final energy consumption. ***Requiring*** an annual reduction of final energy consumption has a lower administrative burden than establishing measurement methods for energy savings.	(27) To lead by example, the public sector should set its own decarbonisation and energy efficiency goals. Energy efficiency improvements in the public sector should reflect the efforts required at Union level. To comply with the final energy consumption target, the Union should decrease its final energy consumption by 19% by 2030 as compared to the average energy consumption in years 2017, 2018 and 2019. ***A target*** to ***encourage*** an annual reduction of the energy consumption in the public sector by at least ***1,3***% should ensure that the public sector fulfils its exemplary role. Member States retain full flexibility regarding the choice of energy efficiency improvement measures to achieve a reduction of the final energy consumption. ***Striving for*** an annual reduction of final energy consumption has a lower administrative burden than establishing measurement methods for energy savings.

Or. it

Justification

The European Commission should not lay down requirements for the Member States because their situations differ enormously. It would be more appropriate to identify specific targets to be met.

Amendment 195
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Massimiliano Salini, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(28) To fulfil their obligation, Member States should target the final energy consumption of all public services and installations of public bodies. To determine the scope of addressees, Member States should apply the definition of contracting authorities provided in the Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[60] . The obligation can be fulfilled by the reduction of final energy consumption in any area of the public sector, including transport, public buildings, healthcare, spatial planning, water management and wastewater treatment, sewage and water purification, waste management, district heating and cooling, energy distribution, supply and storage, public lighting, infrastructure planning. To lower the administrative burden for public bodies, Member States should establish digital platforms or tools to collect the aggregated consumption data from public bodies, make them publicly available, and report the data to the Commission.	(28) To fulfil their obligation, Member States should target the final energy consumption of all public services and installations of public bodies. To determine the scope of addressees, Member States should apply the definition of contracting authorities provided in the Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[60] . The obligation can be fulfilled by the reduction of final energy consumption in any area of the public sector, including transport, public buildings, healthcare, spatial planning, water management and wastewater treatment, sewage and water purification, waste management, district heating and cooling, energy distribution, supply and storage, public lighting, infrastructure planning. To lower the administrative burden for public bodies, Member States should establish digital platforms or tools to collect the aggregated consumption data from ***all*** public bodies, make them publicly available, and report the data to the Commission. ***Member States should ensure public bodies are sufficiently equipped for such data gathering.***
[60] Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC, OJ L 94 28.3.2014, p. 65.	[60] Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC, OJ L 94 28.3.2014, p. 65.

Or. en

Amendment 196
Markus Buchheit, Georg Mayer

Proposal for a directive
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(28) To fulfil their obligation, Member States should target the final energy consumption of all public services and installations of public bodies. To determine the scope of addressees, Member States should apply the definition of contracting authorities provided in the Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[60]. The obligation can be fulfilled by the reduction of final energy consumption in any area of the public sector, including transport, public buildings, healthcare, spatial planning, water management and wastewater treatment, sewage and water purification, waste management, district heating and cooling, energy distribution, supply and storage, public lighting, infrastructure planning. To lower the administrative burden for public bodies, Member States should establish digital platforms or tools to collect the aggregated consumption data from public bodies, make them publicly available, and report the data to the Commission.	(28) To fulfil their obligation, Member States should target the final energy consumption of all public services and installations of public bodies. To determine the scope of addressees, Member States should apply the definition of contracting authorities provided in the Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[60]. The obligation can be fulfilled by the reduction of final energy consumption in any area of the public sector, including transport, public buildings, healthcare, spatial planning, water management and wastewater treatment, sewage and water purification, waste management, district heating and cooling, energy distribution, supply and storage, public lighting, infrastructure planning ***and IT or ICT services and infrastructure***. To lower the administrative burden for public bodies, Member States should establish digital platforms or tools to collect the aggregated consumption data from public bodies, make them publicly available, and report the data to the Commission.
[60] Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (OJ L 94 28.3.2014, p. 65).	[60] Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (OJ L 94 28.3.2014, p. 65).

Or. de

Amendment 197
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(28) To ***fulfil*** their ***obligation***, Member	(28) To ***achieve*** their ***target***, Member

States should target the final energy consumption of all public services and installations of public bodies. To determine the scope of addressees, Member States should apply the definition of contracting authorities provided in the Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[60]. The ***obligation*** can be ***fulfilled*** by the reduction of final energy consumption in any area of the public sector, including transport, public buildings, healthcare, spatial planning, water management and wastewater treatment, sewage and water purification, waste management, district heating and cooling, energy distribution, supply and storage, public lighting, infrastructure planning. To lower the administrative burden for public bodies, Member States should establish digital platforms or tools to collect the aggregated consumption data from public bodies, make them publicly available, and report the data to the Commission.	States should target the final energy consumption of all public services and installations of public bodies. To determine the scope of addressees, Member States should apply the definition of contracting authorities provided in the Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[60]. The ***target*** can be ***achieved*** by the reduction of final energy consumption in any area of the public sector, including transport, public buildings, healthcare, spatial planning, water management and wastewater treatment, sewage and water purification, waste management, district heating and cooling, energy distribution, supply and storage, public lighting, infrastructure planning. To lower the administrative burden for public bodies, Member States should establish digital platforms or tools to collect the aggregated consumption data from public bodies, make them publicly available, and report the data to the Commission.
[60] Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65).	[60] Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65).

Or. it

Justification

The European Commission should not lay down requirements for the Member States because their situations differ enormously. It would be more appropriate to identify specific targets to be met.

Amendment 198
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(29) Member States should exercise an exemplary role by ensuring that all energy performance contracts and energy management systems are carried out in the public sector in line with European or international standards***, or that energy audits are used to a large extent in the intense energy consuming parts of the public sector***.	(29) Member States should exercise an exemplary role by ensuring that all energy performance contracts***, energy audits*** and energy management systems are carried out in the public sector in line with European or international standards***. Member States should provide clear guidance and procedures for the use of these instruments***.

Or. en

Amendment 199
Sandra Pereira

Proposal for a directive
Recital 30

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(30) Public authorities are encouraged to obtain support from entities such as sustainable energy agencies, where applicable established at regional or local level. The organisation of those agencies usually reflect the individual needs of public authorities in a certain region or operating in a certain area of the public sector. Centralised agencies can serve the needs better and work more effectively in other respects, for example, in smaller or centralised Member States or regarding complex or cross-regional aspects such as district heating and cooling. Sustainable energy agencies can serve as one-stop-shops pursuant to Article 21. Those agencies are often responsible for developing local or regional decarbonisation plans, which may also include other decarbonisation measures, such as the exchange of fossil fuels boilers, and to support public authorities in the implementation of energy related policies. Sustainable energy agencies or other entities to assist regional and local	***deleted***

authorities may have clear competences, objectives and resources in the field of sustainable energy. Sustainable energy agencies could be encouraged to consider initiatives taken in the framework of the Covenant of Mayors, which brings together local governments voluntarily committed to implementing the Union's climate and energy objectives, and other existing initiatives for this purpose. The decarbonisation plans should be linked to territorial development plans and take into account the comprehensive assessment which the Member States should carry out.

Or. pt

Amendment 200
Markus Buchheit, Georg Mayer

Proposal for a directive
Recital 30

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(30) Public authorities are encouraged to obtain support from entities such as sustainable energy agencies, where applicable established at regional or local level. The organisation of those agencies usually reflect the individual needs of public authorities in a certain region or operating in a certain area of the public sector. Centralised agencies can serve the needs better and work more effectively in other respects, for example, in smaller or centralised Member States or regarding complex or cross-regional aspects such as district heating and cooling. Sustainable energy agencies can serve as one-stop-shops pursuant to Article 21. Those agencies are often responsible for developing local or regional decarbonisation plans, which may also include other decarbonisation measures***, such as the exchange of fossil fuels***	(30) Public authorities are encouraged to obtain support from entities such as sustainable energy agencies, where applicable established at regional or local level. The organisation of those agencies usually reflect the individual needs of public authorities in a certain region or operating in a certain area of the public sector. Centralised agencies can serve the needs better and work more effectively in other respects, for example, in smaller or centralised Member States or regarding complex or cross-regional aspects such as district heating and cooling. Sustainable energy agencies can serve as one-stop-shops pursuant to Article 21. Those agencies are often responsible for developing local or regional decarbonisation plans, which may also include other decarbonisation measures. Sustainable energy agencies or other

boilers, and to support public authorities in the implementation of energy related policies. Sustainable energy agencies or other entities to assist regional and local authorities may have clear competences, objectives and resources in the field of sustainable energy. Sustainable energy agencies could be encouraged to consider initiatives taken in the framework of the Covenant of Mayors, which brings together local governments voluntarily committed to implementing the Union´s climate and energy objectives, and other existing initiatives for this purpose. The decarbonisation plans should be linked to territorial development plans and take into account the comprehensive assessment which the Member States should carry out.

entities to assist regional and local authorities may have clear competences, objectives and resources in the field of sustainable energy. Sustainable energy agencies could be encouraged to consider initiatives taken in the framework of the Covenant of Mayors, which brings together local governments voluntarily committed to implementing the Union´s climate and energy objectives, and other existing initiatives for this purpose. The decarbonisation plans should be linked to territorial development plans and take into account the comprehensive assessment which the Member States should carry out.

Or. de

Amendment 201
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Angelika Niebler, Christian Ehler, Hildegard Bentele

Proposal for a directive
Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(31) Member States should support public bodies in planning and the uptake of energy efficiency improvement measures, including at regional and local levels, by providing guidelines promoting competence building and training opportunities and ***encouraging*** cooperation amongst public bodies including amongst agencies. For that purpose, Member States could set up national competence centres on complex issues, such as advising local or regional energy agencies on district heating or cooling.	(31) Member States should support public bodies in planning and the uptake of energy efficiency improvement measures, including at regional and local levels, by providing ***financial and technical support and submitting plans addressing the lack of workforce and qualified professionals needed for all stages of the green transition, including craftsmen as well as high-skilled green technology experts, applied scientists and innovators. Member States should support public bodies to take into account the wider benefits beyond energy savings, such as healthy indoor climate with improved indoor air and environmental quality as well as the***

improvement of quality of life, especially for schools, daycares, sheltered housing, nursing homes and hospitals. Member States should provide guidelines***,*** promoting competence building and training opportunities and ***encourage*** cooperation amongst public bodies including amongst agencies. For that purpose, Member States could set up national ***and regional*** competence centres on complex issues, such as advising local or regional energy agencies on district heating or cooling.

Or. en

Amendment 202
Nicola Danti, Morten Petersen, Christophe Grudler, Andreas Glück, Iskra Mihaylova, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Nicola Beer, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(31) Member States should support public bodies in planning and the uptake of energy efficiency improvement measures, including at regional and local levels, by providing guidelines promoting competence building and training opportunities and encouraging cooperation amongst public bodies including amongst agencies. For that purpose, Member States could set up national competence centres on complex issues, such as advising local or regional energy agencies on district heating or cooling.	(31) Member States should support public bodies in planning and the uptake of energy efficiency improvement measures, including at regional and local levels, by providing ***technical assistance and*** guidelines promoting competence building and training opportunities and encouraging cooperation amongst public bodies including amongst agencies. For that purpose, Member States could set up national competence centres on complex issues, such as advising local or regional energy agencies on district heating or cooling.

Or. en

Amendment 203
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 31 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(31a) Given the ongoing security crisis and the surge in energy prices, Member States should be incentivised to frontload investments in energy savings. For this purpose, a Member State that renovates more than 3% of the total floor area of their buildings in any given year during the 2024-2026 period should be given the possibility to count the surplus towards the annual renovation rate of any of the three following years. This possibility should not be used for purposes that are not in line with the general objectives and the level of ambition of this Directive.

Or. en

Amendment 204
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, François-Xavier Bellamy, Massimiliano Salini, Christian Ehler, Hildegard Bentele

Proposal for a directive
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(32) Buildings and transport, alongside industry, are the main energy users and main source of emissions.[61] Buildings are responsible for about 40% of the Union's total energy consumption and for 36% of its GHG from energy.[62] The Commission Communication entitled Renovation Wave[63] addresses the twin challenge of energy and resource efficiency and affordability in the building sector and aims at doubling the renovation rate. It focusses on the worst performing buildings, energy poverty and on public buildings. Moreover, buildings are crucial	(32) Buildings and transport, alongside industry, are the main energy users and main source of emissions.[61] Buildings are responsible for about 40% of the Union's total energy consumption and for 36% of its GHG from energy.[62] The Commission Communication entitled Renovation Wave[63] addresses the twin challenge of energy and resource efficiency and affordability in the building sector and aims at doubling the renovation rate. It focusses on the worst performing buildings, energy poverty and on public buildings. Moreover, buildings are crucial

to achieving the Union objective of reaching climate neutrality by 2050. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of buildings owned by public bodies on the territory of a Member State to upgrade their energy performance. Member States are invited to set a higher renovation rate, where that is cost-effective in the framework of the renovation of their buildings stock in conformity with their Long Term Renovation Strategies or national renovation programmes. That renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings (NZEBs) set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.[64] During the next review of Directive 2010/31/EU, the Commission should assess the progress Member States achieved regarding the renovation of public bodies' buildings. The Commission should consider submitting a legislative proposal to revise the renovation rate, while taking into account the progress achieved by the Member States, substantial economic or technical developments, or where needed, the Union´s commitments for decarbonisation and zero pollution. The obligation to renovate public bodies' buildings in this Directive complements that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet the requirements on NZEBs.

to achieving the Union objective of reaching climate neutrality by 2050. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of buildings owned by public bodies on the territory of a Member State to upgrade their energy performance. Member States are invited to set a higher renovation rate, where that is cost-effective in the framework of the renovation of their buildings stock in conformity with their Long Term Renovation Strategies or national renovation programmes. That renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings (NZEBs) set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.[64] ***Member States should have the possibility to decide to apply less stringent requirements to some buildings such as buildings with special architectural or historical merit if they can prove the incompatibility with the NZEB requirements.*** During the next review of Directive 2010/31/EU, the Commission should assess the progress Member States achieved regarding the renovation of public bodies' buildings. The Commission should consider submitting a legislative proposal to revise the renovation rate, while taking into account the progress achieved by the Member States, substantial economic or technical developments, or where needed, the Union´s commitments for decarbonisation and zero pollution. The obligation to renovate public bodies' buildings in this Directive complements that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet the requirements on NZEBs ***if cost-efficient and technically feasible***. ***Additional guidance should be provided by the European Commission and the Member States on the deep renovation of***

buildings with historic value.

[61] COM/2020/562 final.

[62] See IRP, Resource Efficiency and Climate Change, 2020, and UN Environment Emissions Gap Report, 2019. These figures refer to the use and operation of buildings, including indirect emissions in the power and heat sector, not their full life cycle. The embodied carbon in construction is estimated to account for about 10% of total yearly greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.

[63] COM/2020/662 final.

[64] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).

[61] COM/2020/562 final.

[62] See IRP, Resource Efficiency and Climate Change, 2020, and UN Environment Emissions Gap Report, 2019. These figures refer to the use and operation of buildings, including indirect emissions in the power and heat sector, not their full life cycle. The embodied carbon in construction is estimated to account for about 10% of total yearly greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.

[63] COM/2020/662 final.

[64] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).

Or. en

Amendment 205
Ivan David

Proposal for a directive
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(32) Buildings and transport, alongside industry, are the main energy users and main source of emissions.[61] Buildings are responsible for about 40% of the Union's total energy consumption and for 36% of its GHG from energy.[62] The Commission Communication entitled Renovation Wave[63] addresses the twin challenge of energy and resource efficiency and affordability in the building sector and aims at doubling the renovation rate. It focusses on the worst performing buildings, energy poverty and on public buildings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the Union objective of reaching climate neutrality by 2050.	(32) Buildings and transport, alongside industry, are the main energy users and main source of emissions.[61] Buildings are responsible for about 40% of the Union's total energy consumption and for 36% of its GHG from energy.[62] The Commission Communication entitled Renovation Wave[63] addresses the twin challenge of energy and resource efficiency and affordability in the building sector and aims at doubling the renovation rate. It focusses on the worst performing buildings, energy poverty and on public buildings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the Union objective of reaching climate neutrality by 2050.

Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of buildings owned by public bodies on the territory of a Member State to upgrade their energy performance. Member States are invited to set a higher renovation rate, where that is cost-effective in the framework of the renovation of their buildings stock in conformity with their Long Term Renovation Strategies or national renovation programmes. That renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings (NZEBs) set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council**.**[64] During the next review of Directive 2010/31/EU, the Commission should assess the progress Member States achieved regarding the renovation of public bodies' buildings. The Commission should consider submitting a legislative proposal to revise the renovation rate, while taking into account the progress achieved by the Member States, substantial economic or technical developments, or where needed, the Union´s commitments for decarbonisation and zero pollution. The obligation to renovate public bodies' buildings in this Directive complements that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet the requirements on NZEBs.

[61] COM/2020/562 final.

[62] See IRP, Resource Efficiency and Climate Change, 2020, and UN

Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of buildings owned by public bodies on the territory of a Member State to upgrade their energy performance. Member States are invited to set a higher renovation rate, where that is cost-effective in the framework of the renovation of their buildings stock in conformity with their Long Term Renovation Strategies or national renovation programmes. That renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings (NZEBs) set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[64] ***and it should be used as opportunity to integrate buildings in the optimization of energy grids and system efficiency, considering the seasonal peak demand.*** During the next review of Directive 2010/31/EU, the Commission should assess the progress Member States achieved regarding the renovation of public bodies' buildings. The Commission should consider submitting a legislative proposal to revise the renovation rate, while taking into account the progress achieved by the Member States, substantial economic or technical developments, or where needed, the Union´s commitments for decarbonisation and zero pollution. The obligation to renovate public bodies' buildings in this Directive complements that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet the requirements on NZEBs ***and consider the role of long duration flexibility solutions to optimize the use and investments in energy grids***.

[61] COM/2020/562 final.

[62] See IRP, Resource Efficiency and Climate Change, 2020, and UN

Environment Emissions Gap Report, 2019. These figures refer to the use and operation of buildings, including indirect emissions in the power and heat sector, not their full life cycle. The embodied carbon in construction is estimated to account for about 10% of total yearly greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.	Environment Emissions Gap Report, 2019. These figures refer to the use and operation of buildings, including indirect emissions in the power and heat sector, not their full life cycle. The embodied carbon in construction is estimated to account for about 10% of total yearly greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.
[63] COM/2020/662 final.	[63] COM/2020/662 final.
[64] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).	[64] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).

Or. en

Justification

Building heating is a major source of energy seasonal peak demand, which increases the necessity and the investment costs in energy grids. Gas and hybrid heating solutions reduce the cost of extensive renovation of the building sector and power grid expansion to accommodate for all-electric heating. Overall, the optimization of energy infrastructure leveraged on renewable and decarbonised gases in all end use sectors provides society with a cheaper pathway to reducing emissions. New and deeply renovated buildings should be enabled to incorporate gas based solutions, including new flexible options such as biomethane and hydrogen ready heating systems, hybrid systems and micro CHP. The renovation wave is a unique opportunity to increase the resiliency of to the energy system, in particular regarding seasonal peak demand, optimising the intermittent renewable energy integration and to postpone and reduce the needs to reinforce the electric infrastructure.

Amendment 206
Marcos Ros Sempere, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(32) Buildings and transport, alongside industry, are the main energy users and main source of emissions.[61] Buildings are responsible for about 40% of the Union's total energy consumption and for 36% of its GHG from energy.[62] The Commission Communication entitled Renovation Wave[63] addresses the twin challenge of	(32) Buildings and transport, alongside industry, are the main energy users and main source of emissions.[61] Buildings are responsible for about 40% of the Union's total energy consumption and for 36% of its GHG from energy.[62] The Commission Communication entitled Renovation Wave[63] addresses the twin challenge of

energy and resource efficiency and affordability in the building sector and aims at doubling the renovation rate. It focusses on the worst performing buildings, energy poverty and on public buildings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the Union objective of reaching climate neutrality by 2050. Buildings ***owned by*** public ***bodies account for a considerable share*** of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of buildings owned by public bodies on the territory of a Member State to upgrade their energy performance. Member States are invited to set a higher renovation rate, where that is cost-effective in the framework of the renovation of their buildings stock in conformity with their Long Term Renovation Strategies or national renovation programmes. That renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings (NZEBs) set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.[64] During the next review of Directive 2010/31/EU, the Commission should assess the progress Member States achieved regarding the renovation of public bodies' buildings. The Commission should consider submitting a legislative proposal to revise the renovation rate, while taking into account the progress achieved by the Member States, substantial economic or technical developments, or where needed, the Union´s commitments for decarbonisation and zero pollution. The obligation to renovate public bodies' buildings in this Directive complements that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet the requirements on NZEBs.

energy and resource efficiency and affordability in the building sector and aims at doubling the renovation rate. It focusses on the worst performing buildings, energy poverty and on public buildings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the Union objective of reaching climate neutrality by 2050. ***The renovation of*** buildings ***should combine*** public ***and private buildings. In private residential buildings, the Renovation Wave should prioritise those areas of vulnerability and energy poverty that have been identified following the completion*** of the ***proposed audit of the EU*** building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of buildings owned by public ***and private*** bodies on the territory of a Member State to upgrade their energy performance. Member States are invited to set a higher renovation rate, where that is cost-effective in the framework of the renovation of their buildings stock in conformity with their Long Term Renovation Strategies or national renovation programmes. That renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings (NZEBs) set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.[64] During the next review of Directive 2010/31/EU, the Commission should assess the progress Member States achieved regarding the renovation of public bodies' buildings. The Commission should consider submitting a legislative proposal to revise the renovation rate, while taking into account the progress achieved by the Member States, substantial economic or technical developments, or where needed, the Union´s commitments for decarbonisation and zero pollution. The obligation to renovate public bodies' buildings in this Directive complements that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that

they meet the requirements on NZEBs.

[61] COM/2020/562 final.

[62] See IRP, Resource Efficiency and Climate Change, 2020, and UN Environment Emissions Gap Report, 2019. These figures refer to the use and operation of buildings, including indirect emissions in the power and heat sector, not their full life cycle. The embodied carbon in construction is estimated to account for about 10% of total yearly greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.

[63] COM/2020/662 final.

[64] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).

[61] COM/2020/562 final.

[62] See IRP, Resource Efficiency and Climate Change, 2020, and UN Environment Emissions Gap Report, 2019. These figures refer to the use and operation of buildings, including indirect emissions in the power and heat sector, not their full life cycle. The embodied carbon in construction is estimated to account for about 10% of total yearly greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.

[63] COM/2020/662 final.

[64] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).

Or. en

Amendment 207
Nicola Danti, Christophe Grudler, Andreas Glück, Iskra Mihaylova, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Nicola Beer, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(32) Buildings and transport, alongside industry, are the main energy users and main source of emissions.[61] Buildings are responsible for about 40% of the Union's total energy consumption and for 36% of its GHG from energy.[62] The Commission Communication entitled Renovation Wave[63] addresses the twin challenge of energy and resource efficiency and affordability in the building sector and aims at doubling the renovation rate. It focusses on the worst performing buildings, energy poverty and on public buildings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the Union objective of	(32) Buildings and transport, alongside industry, are the main energy users and main source of emissions.[61] Buildings are responsible for about 40% of the Union's total energy consumption and for 36% of its GHG from energy.[62] The Commission Communication entitled Renovation Wave[63] addresses the twin challenge of energy and resource efficiency and affordability in the building sector and aims at doubling the renovation rate. It focusses on the worst performing buildings, energy poverty and on public buildings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the Union objective of

reaching climate neutrality by 2050. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of buildings owned by public bodies on the territory of a Member State to upgrade their energy performance. Member States are invited to set a higher renovation rate, where that is cost-effective in the framework of the renovation of their buildings stock in conformity with their Long Term Renovation Strategies or national renovation programmes. That renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings (NZEBs) set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.[64] During the next review of Directive 2010/31/EU, the Commission should assess the progress Member States achieved regarding the renovation of public bodies' buildings. The Commission should consider submitting a legislative proposal to revise the renovation rate, while taking into account the progress achieved by the Member States, substantial economic or technical developments, or where needed, the Union´s commitments for decarbonisation and zero pollution. The obligation to renovate public bodies' buildings in this Directive complements that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet the requirements on NZEBs.

reaching climate neutrality by 2050. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of buildings owned by public bodies on the territory of a Member State to upgrade their energy performance. Member States are invited to set a higher renovation rate, where that is cost-effective in the framework of the renovation of their buildings stock in conformity with their Long Term Renovation Strategies or national renovation programmes. That renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings (NZEBs) set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.[64] During the next review of Directive 2010/31/EU, the Commission should assess the progress Member States achieved regarding the renovation of public bodies' buildings. The Commission should consider submitting a legislative proposal to revise the renovation rate, while taking into account the progress achieved by the Member States, substantial economic or technical developments, or where needed, the Union´s commitments for decarbonisation and zero pollution. The obligation to renovate public bodies' buildings in this Directive complements that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet the requirements on NZEBs***, except for very specific categories of buildings where Members States retain flexibility regarding the level of renovation requirements***.

---

[61] COM/2020/562 final.

[62] See IRP, Resource Efficiency and Climate Change, 2020, and UN Environment Emissions Gap Report, 2019. These figures refer to the use and operation

[61] COM/2020/562 final.

[62] See IRP, Resource Efficiency and Climate Change, 2020, and UN Environment Emissions Gap Report, 2019. These figures refer to the use and operation

of buildings, including indirect emissions in the power and heat sector, not their full life cycle. The embodied carbon in construction is estimated to account for about 10% of total yearly greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.

[63] COM/2020/662 final.

[64] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).

of buildings, including indirect emissions in the power and heat sector, not their full life cycle. The embodied carbon in construction is estimated to account for about 10% of total yearly greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.

[63] COM/2020/662 final.

[64] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).

Or. en

Amendment 208
Jens Geier

Proposal for a directive
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(32) Buildings and transport, alongside industry, are the main energy users and main source of emissions.[61] Buildings are responsible for about 40% of the Union's total energy consumption and for 36% of its GHG from energy.[62] The Commission Communication entitled Renovation Wave[63] addresses the twin challenge of energy and resource efficiency and affordability in the building sector and aims at doubling the renovation rate. It focusses on the worst performing buildings, energy poverty and on public buildings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the Union objective of reaching climate neutrality by 2050. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of buildings owned by public bodies on the territory of a Member State to upgrade their energy performance. Member States are invited to set a higher	(32) Buildings and transport, alongside industry, are the main energy users and main source of emissions.[61] Buildings are responsible for about 40% of the Union's total energy consumption and for 36% of its GHG from energy.[62] The Commission Communication entitled Renovation Wave[63] addresses the twin challenge of energy and resource efficiency and affordability in the building sector and aims at doubling the renovation rate. It focusses on the worst performing buildings, energy poverty and on public buildings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the Union objective of reaching climate neutrality by 2050. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of buildings owned by public bodies on the territory of a Member State to upgrade their energy performance. Member States are invited to set a higher

renovation rate, where that is cost-effective in the framework of the renovation of their buildings stock in conformity with their Long Term Renovation Strategies or national renovation programmes. That renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings (NZEBs) set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.[64] During the next review of Directive 2010/31/EU, the Commission should assess the progress Member States achieved regarding the renovation of public bodies' buildings. The Commission should consider submitting a legislative proposal to revise the renovation rate, while taking into account the progress achieved by the Member States, substantial economic or technical developments, or where needed, the Union´s commitments for decarbonisation and zero pollution. The obligation to renovate public bodies' buildings in this Directive complements that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet the requirements on NZEBs.

renovation rate, where that is cost-effective in the framework of the renovation of their buildings stock in conformity with their Long Term Renovation Strategies or national renovation programmes. That renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings (NZEBs) set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.[64] During the next review of Directive 2010/31/EU, the Commission should assess the progress Member States achieved regarding the renovation of public bodies' buildings. The Commission should consider submitting a legislative proposal to revise the renovation rate, while taking into account the progress achieved by the Member States, substantial economic or technical developments, or where needed, the Union´s commitments for decarbonisation and zero pollution. The obligation to renovate public bodies' buildings in this Directive complements that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance***, or the renovated part thereof,*** is upgraded so that they meet the requirements on NZEBs ***in so far this is technically, functionally and economically feasible***.

---

[61] COM/2020/562 final.

[62] See IRP, Resource Efficiency and Climate Change, 2020, and UN Environment Emissions Gap Report, 2019. These figures refer to the use and operation of buildings, including indirect emissions in the power and heat sector, not their full life cycle. The embodied carbon in construction is estimated to account for about 10% of total yearly greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.

[63] COM/2020/662 final.

[64] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of

[61] COM/2020/562 final.

[62] See IRP, Resource Efficiency and Climate Change, 2020, and UN Environment Emissions Gap Report, 2019. These figures refer to the use and operation of buildings, including indirect emissions in the power and heat sector, not their full life cycle. The embodied carbon in construction is estimated to account for about 10% of total yearly greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.

[63] COM/2020/662 final.

[64] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of

buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).

buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).

Or. en

Amendment 209
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(32) Buildings and transport, alongside industry, are the main energy users and main source of emissions.[61] Buildings are responsible for about 40% of the Union's total energy consumption and for 36% of its GHG from energy.[62] The Commission Communication entitled Renovation Wave[63] addresses the twin challenge of energy and resource efficiency and affordability in the building sector and aims at doubling the renovation rate. It focusses on the worst performing buildings, energy poverty and on public buildings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the Union objective of reaching climate neutrality by 2050. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of buildings owned by public bodies on the territory of a Member State to upgrade their energy performance. Member States are invited to set a higher renovation rate, where that is cost-effective in the framework of the renovation of their buildings stock in conformity with their Long Term Renovation Strategies or national renovation programmes. That renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings (NZEBs) set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.[64] During the next review of Directive 2010/31/EU, the	(32) Buildings and transport, alongside industry, are the main energy users and main source of emissions.[61] Buildings are responsible for about 40% of the Union's total energy consumption and for 36% of its GHG from energy.[62] The Commission Communication entitled Renovation Wave[63] addresses the twin challenge of energy and resource efficiency and affordability in the building sector and aims at doubling the renovation rate. It focusses on the worst performing buildings, energy poverty and on public buildings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the Union objective of reaching climate neutrality by 2050. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of buildings owned by public bodies on the territory of a Member State to upgrade their energy performance. Member States are invited to set a higher renovation rate, where that is cost-effective in the framework of the renovation of their buildings stock in conformity with their Long Term Renovation Strategies or national renovation programmes. That renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings (NZEBs) set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.[64] During the next review of Directive 2010/31/EU, the

Commission should assess the progress Member States achieved regarding the renovation of public bodies' buildings. The Commission should consider submitting a legislative proposal to revise the renovation rate, while taking into account the progress achieved by the Member States, substantial economic or technical developments, or where needed, the Union´s commitments for decarbonisation and zero pollution. The ***obligation*** to renovate public bodies' buildings in this Directive complements that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet the requirements on NZEBs.	Commission should assess the progress Member States achieved regarding the renovation of public bodies' buildings. The Commission should consider submitting a legislative proposal to revise the renovation rate, while taking into account the progress achieved by the Member States, substantial economic or technical developments, or where needed, the Union´s commitments for decarbonisation and zero pollution. The ***opportunity*** to renovate public bodies' buildings in this Directive complements that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo major renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet the requirements on NZEBs.
_____	_____
[61] COM/2020/562 final.	[61] COM/2020/562 final.
[62] See IRP, Resource Efficiency and Climate Change, 2020, and UN Environment Emissions Gap Report, 2019. These figures refer to the use and operation of buildings, including indirect emissions in the power and heat sector, not their full life cycle. The embodied carbon in construction is estimated to account for about 10% of total yearly greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.	[62] See IRP, Resource Efficiency and Climate Change, 2020, and UN Environment Emissions Gap Report, 2019. These figures refer to the use and operation of buildings, including indirect emissions in the power and heat sector, not their full life cycle. The embodied carbon in construction is estimated to account for about 10% of total yearly greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.
[63] COM/2020/662 final.	[63] COM/2020/662 final.
[64] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).	[64] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).

Or. en

Justification

European Commission should define targets for Member States since they have different contexts and situations. Any obligation could create difficulties for some of them.

Amendment 210
Marcos Ros Sempere, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive
Recital 32 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(32a) This renovation in the building sector, must be a holistic reform of the whole building structure, which include: building envelopes (roof and façade), shading, ventilation control, etc... It would lead to lower energy demand, especially in buildings constructed since World War II, thus taking into account in a more efficient way the population at risk of exclusion, which suffers most from energy poverty in the EU and avoiding the trend of mobility of households between rural, peri-urban and urban areas, thus avoiding a possible imposition of more expensive housing prices and the consequent emission of GHGs by increasing the use of private transport.

Or. en

Amendment 211
Marcos Ros Sempere, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(33) To set the rate of renovations, Member States need to have an overview of the buildings that do not reach the NZEB level. Therefore, Member States should publish and keep updated an inventory of public buildings as part of an overall database of energy performance certificates. That inventory should enable also private actors including energy service companies to propose renovation solutions and they can be aggregated by the Union Building Stock Observatory.	(33) To set the rate of renovations, Member States need to have an overview of the buildings that do not reach the NZEB level***. To this aim, EU should promote an audit of the energy efficiency of the EU building stock in order to be able to identify the focal points where the first efforts to renovate buildings should be focused***. Therefore, Member States should publish and keep updated an inventory of public buildings as part of an overall database of energy performance certificates. That inventory should enable also private actors including energy service

companies to propose renovation solutions and they can be aggregated by the Union Building Stock Observatory.

Or. en

Amendment 212
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(33) To set the rate of renovations, Member States need to have an overview of the buildings that do not reach the NZEB level. Therefore, Member States should publish and keep updated an inventory of public buildings as part of an overall database of energy performance certificates. That inventory should enable also private actors including energy service companies to propose renovation solutions and they can be aggregated by the Union Building Stock Observatory.	(33) To set the rate of renovations, Member States need to have an overview of the buildings that do not reach the NZEB level. Therefore, Member States should publish and keep updated an inventory of public buildings ***including social housing*** as part of an overall database of energy performance certificates. That inventory should enable also private actors including energy service companies to propose renovation solutions and they can be aggregated by the Union Building Stock Observatory.

Or. en

Amendment 213
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Gheorghe Falcă, Massimiliano Salini, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 34

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(34) In 2020, more than half of the world's population lives in urban areas. That figure is expected to reach 68% by 2050[65] . In addition, half of the urban	(34) In 2020, more than half of the world's population lives in urban areas. That figure is expected to reach 68% by 2050[65] . In addition, half of the urban

infrastructures by 2050 are still to be built[66] . Cities and metropolitan areas are centres of economic activity, knowledge generation, innovation and new technologies. Cities influence the quality of life of the citizens who live or work in them. Member States should support municipalities technically and financially. A number of municipalities and other public bodies in the Member States have already put into place integrated approaches to energy saving and energy supply, for example via sustainable energy action plans, such as those developed under the Covenant of Mayors initiative, and integrated urban approaches which go beyond individual interventions in buildings or transport modes.

infrastructures by 2050 are still to be built[66] . Cities and metropolitan areas are centres of economic activity, knowledge generation, innovation and new technologies. Cities influence the quality of life of the citizens who live or work in them. Member States should support municipalities technically and financially. A number of municipalities***, regional authorities*** and other public bodies in the Member States have already put into place integrated approaches to energy saving and energy supply, for example via sustainable energy action plans, such as those developed under the Covenant of Mayors initiative, and integrated urban approaches which go beyond individual interventions in buildings or transport modes. ***These local and regional authorities, being at the forefront of the energy transition, should receive financial support from existing EU funds such as the Recovery and Resilience Facility, Structural Funds and the Cohesion Policy Funds, the Rural Development Fund and the Just Transition Fund, as well as the financial instruments and technical assistance available under InvestEU.***

---

[65] https://www.unfpa.org/world-population-trends

[66] https://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/integration/pdf/fact_sheet.pdf

[65] https://www.unfpa.org/world-population-trends

[66] https://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/integration/pdf/fact_sheet.pdf

Or. en

Amendment 214
Markus Buchheit, Georg Mayer

Proposal for a directive
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(36) All public entities investing public	(36) All public entities investing public

resources through procurement should lead by example when awarding contracts and concessions by choosing products, services works and buildings with the highest energy efficiency performance, also in relation to those procurements that are not subject to specific requirements under Directive 2009/30/EC. In that context, all award procedures for public contracts and concessions with the value above the thresholds set out in Articles 6 and 7 of Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[67], Article 2(1) of Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[68], and Articles 3 and 4 of Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, need to take into account the energy efficiency performance of the products, buildings and services set by Union or national law, by considering as priority the energy efficiency first principle in their procurement procedures.

resources through procurement should lead by example when awarding contracts and concessions by choosing products, services works and buildings with the highest energy efficiency performance***, taking cost-effectiveness into account***, also in relation to those procurements that are not subject to specific requirements under Directive 2009/30/EC. In that context, all award procedures for public contracts and concessions with the value above the thresholds set out in Articles 6 and 7 of Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[67], Article 2(1) of Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[68], and Articles 3 and 4 of Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, need to take into account the energy efficiency performance of the products, buildings and services set by Union or national law, by considering as priority the energy efficiency first principle in their procurement procedures.

---

[67] Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the award of concession contracts (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 1).

[68] Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65).

[67] Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the award of concession contracts (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 1).

[68] Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65).

Or. de

Amendment 215
Pilar del Castillo Vera

Proposal for a directive
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(36) All public entities investing public	(36) All public entities investing public

resources through procurement should lead by example when awarding contracts and concessions by choosing products, services works and buildings with the highest energy efficiency performance, also in relation to those procurements that are not subject to specific requirements under Directive 2009/30/EC. In that context, all award procedures for public contracts and concessions with the value above the thresholds set out in Articles 6 and 7 of Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[67] , Article 2(1) of Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[68] , and Articles 3 and 4 of Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, need to take into account the energy efficiency performance of the products, buildings and services set by Union or national law, by ***considering as priority*** the energy efficiency first principle in their procurement procedures,	resources through procurement should lead by example when awarding contracts and concessions by choosing products, services works and buildings with the highest energy efficiency performance, also in relation to those procurements that are not subject to specific requirements under Directive 2009/30/EC. In that context, all award procedures for public contracts and concessions with the value above the thresholds set out in Articles 6 and 7 of Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[67] , Article 2(1) of Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[68] , and Articles 3 and 4 of Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, need to take into account the energy efficiency performance of the products, buildings and services set by Union or national law, by ***applying*** the energy efficiency first principle in their procurement procedures,
[67] Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the award of concession contracts, OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 1.	[67] Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the award of concession contracts, OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 1.
[68] Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65).	[68] Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65).

Or. en

Amendment 216
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(38) The European Green Deal	(38) The European Green Deal

recognises the role of circular economy in contributing to overall Union decarbonisation objectives. The public sector ***can*** contribute to those objectives by using their purchasing power to***, where appropriate,*** choose environmentally friendly products, buildings, services and works via available tools for green public procurement, and thus making an important contribution to reduce energy consumption and environmental impacts.	recognises the role of circular economy in contributing to overall Union decarbonisation objectives. The public sector ***should*** contribute to those objectives by using their purchasing power to choose environmentally friendly products, buildings, services and works via available tools for green public procurement, and thus making an important contribution to reduce energy consumption and environmental impacts.

Or. en

Amendment 217
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 39

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(39) It is important that Member States provide the necessary support to public bodies in the uptake of energy efficiency requirements in public procurement and***, where appropriate,*** use of green public procurement, by providing necessary guidelines and methodologies on carrying out the assessment of life-cycle costs, and environment impacts and costs. Well-designed tools, in particular digital tools, are expected to facilitate the procurement procedures and reduce the administrative costs especially in smaller Member States that may not have sufficient capacity to prepare tenders. In this regard, Member States should actively promote the use of digital tools and cooperation amongst contracting authorities including across borders for the purpose of exchanging best practice.	(39) It is important that Member States provide the necessary support to public bodies in the uptake of energy efficiency requirements in public procurement and use of green public procurement, by providing necessary guidelines and methodologies on carrying out the assessment of life-cycle costs, and environment impacts and costs. Well-designed tools, in particular digital tools, are expected to facilitate the procurement procedures and reduce the administrative costs especially in smaller Member States that may not have sufficient capacity to prepare tenders. In this regard, Member States should actively promote the use of digital tools and cooperation amongst contracting authorities including across borders for the purpose of exchanging best practice.

Or. en

Amendment 218
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, François-Xavier Bellamy, Massimiliano Salini, Angelika Niebler, Christian Ehler, Hildegard Bentele

Proposal for a directive
Recital 39 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(39a) Given that transport systems, including their operation, are responsible for greenhouse gas emissions during production as well as during and after their operational lifetime, Member states should base transport and mobility policy measures and investments aiming at increased energy efficiency on a life-cycle analysis of greenhouse gas emissions.

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 219
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 40

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(40) Given that buildings are responsible for greenhouse gas emissions before and after their operational lifetime, Member States should also consider the whole life-cycle of carbon emissions of buildings. That takes place in the context of efforts to increase attention to whole life cycle performance, circular economy aspects and environmental impacts, as part of the exemplary role of the public sector. Public procurement can thus serve as an	(40) Given that buildings are responsible for greenhouse gas emissions before and after their operational lifetime, Member States should also consider the whole life-cycle of carbon emissions of buildings. That takes place in the context of efforts to increase attention to whole life cycle performance, circular economy aspects and environmental impacts, as part of the exemplary role of the public sector. Public procurement can thus serve as an

opportunity to address the embodied carbon in buildings over their life-cycle. In this regard, contracting authorities are important actors that ***can*** take action as part of procurement procedures by purchasing new buildings that address global warming potential over the full life-cycle.

opportunity to address the embodied carbon in buildings over their life-cycle. In this regard, contracting authorities are important actors that ***should*** take action as part of procurement procedures by purchasing new buildings that address global warming potential over the full life-cycle.

Or. en

Amendment 220
Maria Spyraki, Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a directive
Recital 41

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(41) The global warming potential over the full life-cycle measures the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the building at different stages along its life cycle. It therefore measures the building's overall contribution to emissions that lead to climate change. That is sometimes referred to as a carbon footprint assessment or the whole life carbon measurement. It brings together carbon emissions embodied in building materials with direct and indirect carbon emissions from use stage. Buildings are a significant material bank, being repositories for carbon intensive resources over many decades, and so it is important to explore designs that facilitate future reuse and recycling at the end of the operational life.	(41) The global warming potential over the full life-cycle measures the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the building at different stages along its life cycle. It therefore measures the building's overall contribution to emissions that lead to climate change. That is sometimes referred to as a carbon footprint assessment or the whole life carbon measurement. It brings together carbon emissions embodied in building materials with direct and indirect carbon emissions from use stage. Buildings are a significant material bank, being repositories for carbon intensive resources over many decades, and so it is important to explore designs that facilitate future reuse and recycling at the end of the operational life. ***Member States should promote circularity, durability, and adaptability of building materials, in line with the circular economy action plan II, address the sustainability performance of construction products while setting a competitive and attractive cost, by using all the available financial instruments to incentivise the use of circular materials, including lower VAT rate and taxes.***

Or. en

Amendment 221
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, François-Xavier Bellamy, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 41

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(41) The global warming potential over the full life-cycle measures the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the building at different stages along its life cycle. It therefore measures the building's overall contribution to emissions that lead to climate change. That is sometimes referred to as a carbon footprint assessment or the whole life carbon measurement. It brings together carbon emissions embodied in building materials with direct and indirect carbon emissions from use stage. Buildings are a significant material bank, being repositories for carbon intensive resources over many decades, and so it is important to explore designs that facilitate future reuse and recycling at the end of the operational life.	(41) The global warming potential over the full life-cycle measures the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the building at different stages along its life cycle. It therefore measures the building's overall contribution to emissions that lead to climate change. That is sometimes referred to as a carbon footprint assessment or the whole life carbon measurement. It brings together carbon emissions embodied in building materials with direct and indirect carbon emissions from use stage. Buildings are a significant material bank, being repositories for carbon intensive resources over many decades, and so it is important to explore designs that facilitate future reuse and recycling at the end of the operational life ***in line with the New circular economy action plan, to address the sustainability performance of construction products, the Member States need to promote circularity, durability, and adaptability of building materials***.

Or. en

Amendment 222
Andreas Glück, Susana Solís Pérez, Nicola Beer

Proposal for a directive
Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*

(45) The energy savings obligation established by this Directive should be ***increased and should also apply after 2030 . That ensures stability for investors and thus encourage long-term investments and long-term*** energy ***efficiency measures, such as the deep renovation of buildings with the long-term objective of facilitating the cost effective transformation of existing buildings into NZEBs. The energy savings obligation has an important role in the creation of local growth, jobs, competitiveness and alleviating energy poverty***. It should ensure that the Union can achieve its energy and climate objectives by creating further opportunities and to break the link between energy consumption and growth. Cooperation with the private sector is important to assess the conditions on which private investment for energy efficiency projects can be unlocked and to develop new revenue models for innovation in the field of energy efficiency.	(45) The energy savings obligation established by this Directive should be ***assessed in light of the foreseen electrification of various sectors that will lead to an increase in*** energy ***demand***. It should ensure that the Union can achieve its energy and climate objectives by creating further opportunities and to break the link between energy consumption and growth. Cooperation with the private sector is important to assess the conditions on which private investment for energy efficiency projects can be unlocked and to develop new revenue models for innovation in the field of energy efficiency.

Or. en

Justification

Setting too strict energy saving obligations for Member States can be counterproductive as the foreseen electrification in various sectors will lead to an increase in energy demand (e.g. through the production of renewable hydrogen). Thus, it could hamper economic development and sector coupling. The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions should be the primary target, not the reduction of energy consumption.

Amendment 223
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Gheorghe Falcă, François-Xavier Bellamy, Massimiliano Salini, Christian Ehler, Hildegard Bentele

Proposal for a directive
Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(45) The energy savings obligation established by this Directive should be	(45) The energy savings obligation established by this Directive should be

increased and should also apply after 2030 . That ensures stability for investors and thus encourage long-term investments and long-term energy efficiency measures, such as the deep renovation of buildings with the long-term objective of facilitating the cost effective transformation of existing buildings into NZEBs. The energy savings obligation has an important role in the creation of local growth, jobs, competitiveness and alleviating energy poverty. It should ensure that the Union can achieve its energy and climate objectives by creating further opportunities and to break the link between energy consumption and growth. Cooperation with the private sector is important to assess the conditions on which private investment for energy efficiency projects can be unlocked and to develop new revenue models for innovation in the field of energy efficiency.

increased and should also apply after 2030 . That ensures stability for investors and thus encourage long-term investments and long-term energy efficiency measures, such as the deep ***or staged-deep*** renovation of buildings with the long-term objective of facilitating the cost effective transformation of existing buildings into NZEBs ***with the exception of historic buildings or buildings with special architecture for which less stringent requirements may apply***. The energy savings obligation has an important role in the creation of local growth, jobs, competitiveness and alleviating energy poverty. It should ensure that the Union can achieve its energy and climate objectives by creating further opportunities and to break the link between energy consumption and growth. Cooperation with the private sector is important to assess the conditions on which private investment for energy efficiency projects can be unlocked and to develop new revenue models for innovation in the field of energy efficiency.

Or. en

Amendment 224
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(45) The energy savings ***obligation*** established by this Directive should be ***increased*** and should also apply after 2030. That ensures stability for investors and thus encourage long-term investments and long-term energy efficiency measures, such as the deep renovation of buildings with the long-term objective of facilitating the cost effective transformation of existing buildings into NZEBs. The energy savings ***obligation*** has an important role in the	(45) The energy savings ***target*** established by this Directive should be ***maintained*** and should also apply after 2030 . That ensures stability for investors and thus encourage long-term investments and long-term energy efficiency measures, such as the deep renovation of buildings with the long-term objective of facilitating the cost effective transformation of existing buildings into NZEBs. The energy savings ***target*** has an

creation of local growth, jobs, competitiveness and alleviating energy poverty. It should ensure that the Union can achieve its energy and climate objectives by creating further opportunities and to break the link between energy consumption and growth. Cooperation with the private sector is important to assess the conditions on which private investment for energy efficiency projects can be unlocked and to develop new revenue models for innovation in the field of energy efficiency.

important role in the creation of local growth, jobs, competitiveness and alleviating energy poverty. It should ensure that the Union can achieve its energy and climate objectives by creating further opportunities and to break the link between energy consumption and growth. Cooperation with the private sector is important to assess the conditions on which private investment for energy efficiency projects can be unlocked and to develop new revenue models for innovation in the field of energy efficiency.

Or. it

Justification

The European Commission should not lay down requirements for the Member States because their situations differ enormously. It would be more appropriate to identify specific targets to be met.

Amendment 225
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(47) Member States are ***required*** to achieve cumulative end-use energy savings for the entire obligation period up to 2030, equivalent to new annual savings of at least ***0,8***% of final energy consumption up to 31 December 2023 and of at least [xx]% as of 1 January 2024 . That requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the ***obligation*** period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, provided that the individual actions that trigger energy savings are introduced during the following period. To that end, Member States should be able to make use of an energy efficiency	(47) Member States are ***requested*** to achieve cumulative end-use energy savings for the entire obligation period up to 2030, equivalent to new annual savings of at least ***0,6***% of final energy consumption up to 31 December 2023 and of at least [xx]% as of 1 January 2024 . That requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, provided that the individual actions that trigger energy savings are introduced during the following period. To that end, Member States should be able to make use of an energy efficiency

obligation scheme, alternative policy measures, or both.	obligation scheme, alternative policy measures, or both. ***In addition, various options, including whether energy used in transport is included, in whole or in part, in the calculation baseline, should be provided in order to give Member States flexibility in how they calculate the amount of their energy savings, whilst ensuring that the required cumulative end-use energy savings equivalent to new annual savings of at least 0.6% are reached.***

Or. it

Justification

The European Commission should not lay down requirements for the Member States because their situations differ enormously. It would be more appropriate to identify specific targets to be met.

Amendment 226
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(47) Member States are required to achieve cumulative end-use energy savings for the entire obligation period up to 2030, equivalent to new annual savings of at least 0,8% of final energy consumption up to 31 December 2023 and of at least ***1****,****5%*** as of 1 January 2024 . That requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, provided that the individual actions that trigger energy savings are introduced during the following period. To that end, Member States should be able to make use of an energy efficiency	(47) Member States are required to achieve cumulative end-use energy savings for the entire obligation period up to 2030, equivalent to new annual savings of at least 0,8% of final energy consumption up to 31 December 2023 and of at least ***2****,****2%*** as of 1 January 2024 . That requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, provided that the individual actions that trigger energy savings are introduced during the following period. To that end, Member States should be able to make use of an energy efficiency

obligation scheme, alternative policy measures, or both.	obligation scheme, alternative policy measures, or both.

Or. en

Amendment 227
Josianne Cutajar

Proposal for a directive
Recital 48

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(48) ***For the period 2021 to 31 December 2023***, Cyprus and Malta should be required to achieve cumulative end-use energy savings equivalent to new savings of 0,24 % of final energy consumption ***only*** for the period 2021 to 2030. ***That individual savings rate should cease to apply from 1 January 2024.***	(48) ***It would, however, be disproportionate to impose such a requirement on Cyprus and on Malta. The energy market of these small island Member States exhibits specific characteristics which substantially limit the range of measures available to meet the energy savings obligation. Those specific characteristics are compounded by the small size of the energy markets of these Member States. Therefore***, Cyprus and Malta should be required to achieve cumulative end-use energy savings equivalent to new savings of 0,24 % of final energy consumption for the period 2021 to 2030.

Or. en

Justification

The energy markets of Island Member States own specific conditions that limit the range of options to achieve the obligations linked to energy savings.

Amendment 228
Paolo Borchia, Isabella Tovaglieri, Matteo Adinolfi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*

(49) Where using an obligation scheme, Member States should designate obligated parties among ***transmission system operators,*** energy distributors, retail energy sales companies and transport fuel distributors or retailers on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria. The designation or exemption from designation of certain categories of such distributors or retailers should not be understood to be incompatible with the principle of non-discrimination. Member States are therefore able to choose whether such ***transmission system operators,*** distributors or retailers or only certain categories thereof are designated as obligated parties. To empower and protect vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing, ***and to*** implement policy measures as a priority ***among*** those people***, Member States can require obligated parties to achieve energy savings among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing***. ***For that purpose, Member States can also establish energy cost reduction targets. Obligated parties could achieve these targets by promoting the installation of measures that lead to energy savings and financial savings on energy bills, such as the installation of insulation and heating measures.***	(49) Where using an obligation scheme, Member States should designate obligated parties among energy distributors, retail energy sales companies and transport fuel distributors or retailers on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria. The designation or exemption from designation of certain categories of such distributors or retailers should not be understood to be incompatible with the principle of non-discrimination. Member States are therefore able to choose whether such distributors or retailers or only certain categories thereof are designated as obligated parties. To empower and protect vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing, ***Member States should*** implement ***specific*** policy measures as a priority ***for*** those people.

Or. en

Amendment 229
Nicola Danti, Morten Petersen, Nils Torvalds, Christophe Grudler, Iskra Mihaylova, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Martin Hojsík, Susana Solís Pérez, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(49) Where using an obligation scheme,	(49) Where using an obligation scheme,

Member States should designate obligated parties among transmission system operators, energy distributors, retail energy sales companies and transport fuel distributors or retailers on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria. The designation or exemption from designation of certain categories of such distributors or retailers should not be understood to be incompatible with the principle of non-discrimination. Member States are therefore able to choose whether such transmission system operators, distributors or retailers or only certain categories thereof are designated as obligated parties. To empower and protect vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing, and to implement policy measures as a priority among those people, Member States can require obligated parties to achieve energy savings among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing. For that purpose, Member States can also establish energy cost reduction targets. Obligated parties could achieve these targets by promoting the installation of measures that lead to energy savings and financial savings on energy bills, such as the installation of insulation and heating measures.	Member States should designate obligated parties among transmission system operators, energy distributors, retail energy sales companies and transport fuel distributors or retailers on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria. The designation or exemption from designation of certain categories of such distributors or retailers should not be understood to be incompatible with the principle of non-discrimination. Member States are therefore able to choose whether such transmission system operators, distributors or retailers or only certain categories thereof are designated as obligated parties. To empower and protect vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing, and to implement policy measures as a priority among those people, Member States can require obligated parties to achieve energy savings among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing. For that purpose, Member States can also establish energy cost reduction targets. Obligated parties could achieve these targets by promoting the installation of measures that lead to energy savings and financial savings on energy bills, such as the installation of insulation and heating measures. ***These measures can be particularly beneficial to vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing, as these people tend to live in worse-performing buildings and thus stand to benefit the most from energy efficiency improvements.***

Or. en

Amendment 230
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(49) Where using an obligation scheme, Member States should designate obligated parties among transmission system operators, energy distributors, retail energy sales companies and transport fuel distributors or retailers on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria. The designation or exemption from designation of certain categories of such distributors or retailers should not be understood to be incompatible with the principle of non-discrimination. Member States are therefore able to choose whether such transmission system operators, distributors or retailers or only certain categories thereof are designated as obligated parties. To empower and protect vulnerable ***customers, people affected by energy poverty*** and people living in social housing, and to implement policy measures as a priority among those people, Member States can require obligated parties to achieve energy savings among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing. For that purpose, Member States can also establish energy cost reduction targets. Obligated parties could achieve these targets by promoting the installation of measures that lead to energy savings and financial savings on energy bills, such as the installation of insulation and heating measures.	(49) Where using an obligation scheme, Member States should designate obligated parties among transmission system operators, energy distributors, retail energy sales companies and transport fuel distributors or retailers on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria. The designation or exemption from designation of certain categories of such distributors or retailers should not be understood to be incompatible with the principle of non-discrimination. Member States are therefore able to choose whether such transmission system operators, distributors or retailers or only certain categories thereof are designated as obligated parties. To empower and protect ***energy poor,*** vulnerable ***and low-income households*** and people living in social housing, and to implement policy measures as a priority among those people, Member States can require obligated parties to achieve energy savings among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing. For that purpose, Member States can also establish energy cost reduction targets. Obligated parties could achieve these targets by promoting the installation of measures that lead to energy savings and financial savings on energy bills, such as the installation of insulation and heating measures ***and by supporting energy savings initiatives by renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities*** .

Or. en

Amendment 231
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Massimiliano Salini, Angelika Niebler, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(49) Where using an obligation scheme, Member States should designate obligated parties among transmission system operators, energy distributors, retail energy sales companies and transport fuel distributors or retailers on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria. The designation or exemption from designation of certain categories of such distributors or retailers should not be understood to be incompatible with the principle of non-discrimination. Member States are therefore able to choose whether such transmission system operators, distributors or retailers or only certain categories thereof are designated as obligated parties. To empower and protect vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing, and to implement policy measures as a priority among those people, Member States can require obligated parties to achieve energy savings among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing. For that purpose, Member States can also establish energy cost reduction targets. Obligated parties could achieve these targets by promoting the installation of measures that lead to energy savings and financial savings on energy bills, such as the installation of insulation and heating measures.	(49) Where using an obligation scheme, Member States should designate obligated parties among transmission ***system operators, distribution*** system operators, energy distributors, retail energy sales companies and transport fuel distributors or retailers on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria. The designation or exemption from designation of certain categories of such distributors or retailers should not be understood to be incompatible with the principle of non-discrimination. Member States are therefore able to choose whether such transmission ***system operators, distribution*** system operators, distributors or retailers or only certain categories thereof are designated as obligated parties. To empower and protect vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing, and to implement policy measures as a priority among those people, Member States can require obligated parties to achieve energy savings among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing. For that purpose, Member States can also establish energy cost reduction targets. Obligated parties could achieve these targets by promoting the installation of measures that lead to energy savings and financial savings on energy bills, such as the installation of insulation and heating measures.

Or. en

Amendment 232
Othmar Karas

Proposal for a directive
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(49) Where using an obligation scheme, Member States should designate obligated parties among ***transmission system operators,*** energy distributors, retail energy sales companies and transport fuel distributors or retailers on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria. The designation or exemption from designation of certain categories of such distributors or retailers should not be understood to be incompatible with the principle of non-discrimination. Member States are therefore able to choose whether ***such transmission system operators,*** distributors or retailers or only certain categories thereof are designated as obligated parties. To empower and protect vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing, and to implement policy measures as a priority among those people, Member States can require obligated parties to achieve energy savings among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing. For that purpose, Member States can also establish energy cost reduction targets. Obligated parties could achieve these targets by promoting the installation of measures that lead to energy savings and financial savings on energy bills, such as the installation of insulation and heating measures.	(49) Where using an obligation scheme, Member States should designate obligated parties among energy distributors, retail energy sales companies and transport fuel distributors or retailers on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria. The designation or exemption from designation of certain categories of such distributors or retailers should not be understood to be incompatible with the principle of non-discrimination. Member States are therefore able to choose whether distributors or retailers or only certain categories thereof are designated as obligated parties. To empower and protect vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing, and to implement policy measures as a priority among those people, Member States can require obligated parties to achieve energy savings among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing. For that purpose, Member States can also establish energy cost reduction targets. Obligated parties could achieve these targets by promoting the installation of measures that lead to energy savings and financial savings on energy bills, such as the installation of insulation and heating measures.

Or. en

Justification

End-users are often not directly connected to the high-voltage transmission grid, but more likely to be directly connected to the distribution system or directly supplied with energy by their energy supplier.

Amendment 233
Christophe Grudler, Stéphane Bijoux, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(49) Where using an obligation scheme, Member States should designate obligated parties among transmission system operators, energy distributors, retail energy sales companies and transport fuel distributors or retailers on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria. The designation or exemption from designation of certain categories of such distributors or retailers should not be understood to be incompatible with the principle of non-discrimination. Member States are therefore able to choose whether such transmission system operators, distributors or retailers or only certain categories thereof are designated as obligated parties. To empower and protect vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing, and to implement policy measures as a priority among those people, Member States can require obligated parties to achieve energy savings among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing. For that purpose, Member States can also establish energy cost reduction targets. Obligated parties could achieve these targets by promoting the installation of measures that lead to energy savings and financial savings on energy bills, such as the installation of insulation and heating measures.	(49) Where using an obligation scheme, Member States should designate obligated parties among transmission system operators, energy distributors, retail energy sales companies and transport fuel distributors or retailers on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria. The designation or exemption from designation of certain categories of such distributors or retailers should not be understood to be incompatible with the principle of non-discrimination. Member States are therefore able to choose whether such transmission system operators, distributors or retailers or only certain categories thereof are designated as obligated parties. To empower and protect vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing, and to implement policy measures as a priority among those people, Member States can require obligated parties to achieve energy savings among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing ***and in the outermost regions***. For that purpose, Member States can also establish energy cost reduction targets. Obligated parties could achieve these targets by promoting the installation of measures that lead to energy savings and financial savings on energy bills, such as the installation of insulation and heating measures.

Or. en

Amendment 234
Angelika Winzig

Proposal for a directive
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(49) Where using an obligation scheme, Member States should designate obligated parties among transmission ***system operators,*** energy distributors, retail energy sales companies and transport fuel distributors or retailers on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria. The designation or exemption from designation of certain categories of such distributors or retailers should not be understood to be incompatible with the principle of non-discrimination. Member States are therefore able to choose whether such ***transmission system operators,*** distributors or retailers or only certain categories thereof are designated as obligated parties. To empower and protect vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing, and to implement policy measures as a priority among those people, Member States can require obligated parties to achieve energy savings among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing. For that purpose, Member States can also establish energy cost reduction targets. Obligated parties could achieve these targets by promoting the installation of measures that lead to energy savings and financial savings on energy bills, such as the installation of insulation and heating measures.	(49) Where using an obligation scheme, Member States should designate obligated parties among transmission energy distributors, retail energy sales companies and transport fuel distributors or retailers on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria. The designation or exemption from designation of certain categories of such distributors or retailers should not be understood to be incompatible with the principle of non-discrimination. Member States are therefore able to choose whether such distributors or retailers or only certain categories thereof are designated as obligated parties. To empower and protect vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing, and to implement policy measures as a priority among those people, Member States can require obligated parties to achieve energy savings among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing. For that purpose, Member States can also establish energy cost reduction targets. Obligated parties could achieve these targets by promoting the installation of measures that lead to energy savings and financial savings on energy bills, such as the installation of insulation and heating measures.

Or. en

Justification

Compliance with such an obligation is difficult and not cost-effectively to implement, as the energy efficiency measures are intended to apply primarily to end-users who are not directly connected to the high-voltage transmission grid. The proposal additionally states that "Member States may require obligated parties to fulfill part of their energy savings obligations among people experiencing energy poverty, vulnerable customers and, where

applicable, people living in social housing" (Art. 9.4). These customers, as noted above, are more likely to be directly connected to the distribution system or directly supplied with energy through their energy supplier. TSOs therefore do not seem to be the right addressees for such an obligation.

Amendment 235
Angelika Winzig

Proposal for a directive
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71] . Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. ***Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion will not be eligible energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72] . The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation***	(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71] . Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes should remain eligible ***and should be expanded by Member States***. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation. While energy savings resulting, for example, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration would not be eligible, the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes ***to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving,*** should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements***, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State***. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

---

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for

---

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

Or. en

Justification

Achieving the ambitious EU energy efficiency and climate targets requires a reduction in consumption of all energy sources, especially fossil fuels. The non-eligibility of energy efficiency measures for fossil fuels would lead to the fact that related measures in the industrial and household sector would be omitted and thus neither the consumption of fossil fuels nor their CO2 emissions would be reduced. Excluding energy savings as a result of policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion from counting therefore contradicts both the objective of this Directive and the energy efficiency first principle as well as the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions must be deleted.In order to spread awareness of the importance of energy efficiency, Member States should put more focus on policy measures targeting behavioural change.Moreover, improvements of energy efficiency of the building stocks should be fully eligible, as efforts in the building sector are needed and should not be dis-incentivized in any way.

Amendment 236
Markus Buchheit, Georg Mayer

Proposal for a directive
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71]. ***Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels.*** The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. ***Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel***	(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71]. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero

combustion will not be eligible energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72]. The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. ***Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation.*** While energy savings resulting, for example, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration would not be eligible, the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation. ***Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible.*** The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-

report[72]. The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only***, taking cost-effectiveness into account***. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. While energy savings resulting, for example, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration would not be eligible, the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13).

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13).

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

Or. de

Amendment 237
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71]. Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion will not be eligible energy	(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71]. Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion will not be eligible energy

savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72]. The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. ***Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation. While energy savings resulting, for example, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration would not be eligible, the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation.*** Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon

savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72]. The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

Or. it

Justification

Use of gas should not be excluded, especially if that resource can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure greater efficiency in relation to other previously used fossil fuels.

Amendment 238
Margarita de la Pisa Carrión

Proposal for a directive
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission

(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71]. Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and

Amendment

(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71]. Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and

mitigates climate change. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion will ***not*** be eligible for energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72]. The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. ***Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation. While energy savings resulting, for example, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration would not be eligible, the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation.*** Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a

mitigates climate change. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion ***in new products, equipment, vehicles or buildings*** will be eligible for energy savings under energy savings obligation ***only up to a certain threshold,*** as of transposition of this Directive . It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72]. The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

---

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

---

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

Or. es

Amendment 239
Pernille Weiss, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Henna Virkkunen, Tom Berendsen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Massimiliano Salini, Angelika Niebler, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71]. Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and	(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71]. Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and

mitigates climate change. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion will ***not*** be eligible energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72] . The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may ***not*** be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation***. While energy savings resulting, for example, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration would not be eligible,*** the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a

mitigates climate change. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion will ***only*** be eligible energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive ***as long as they comply with the most up to date corresponding European emission performance legislation and if they prevent technology lock-ins by ensuring future compatibility with climate-neutral alternative fuels and technologies***. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72] . The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only***, while protecting the principle of technology neutrality by not favouring specific climate-neutral solutions***. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may ***only*** be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation ***as long as they comply with the most up to date corresponding European emission performance legislation and if they prevent technology lock-ins by ensuring future compatibility with climate-neutral alternative fuels and technologies.*** The restriction would ***also*** not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for

Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep ***and staged-deep*** renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

Or. en

Amendment 240
Nicola Danti, Iskra Mihaylova, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Susana Solís Pérez, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities	(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities

of the Union and comply with the principle of ‘do no significant harm’ within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71] . Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion will not be eligible energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72] . The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation. While energy savings resulting, for example, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration would not be eligible, the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example

of the Union and comply with the principle of ‘do no significant harm’ within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71] . Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion will not be eligible energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive***, except for energy savings delivered by products, equipment and building elements that are designed to be able to use renewable energy sources or, in case of policy measures promoting a combination of fuels, the savings delivered by the non-fossil fuel combustion***. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72] . The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation. While energy savings resulting, for example, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration would

through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

not be eligible, the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

Or. en

Amendment 241
András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross

Proposal for a directive
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71] . Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change***. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion will not be eligible energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive***. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72] . The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation. ***While*** energy savings resulting***, for example***, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration ***would not be***	(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71] . Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72] . The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation. ***Both*** energy savings resulting, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration ***and*** indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation***, would be eligible***. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns,

eligible, the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

---

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

---

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

Or. en

Justification

It is not appropriate to discriminate against CHP in this respect, also considering that there are Member States that rely significantly on industrial CHP in their energy savings obligations.

Amendment 242
Marcos Ros Sempere, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a directive
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71] . Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion will not be eligible energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72] . The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be	(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71] . Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion will not be eligible energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72] . The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be

eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation. While energy savings resulting, for example, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration would not be eligible, the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation. While energy savings resulting, for example, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration would not be eligible, the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations ***should focus as a priority on all necessary reforms to increase the energy efficiency of buildings as a whole and*** may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements ***that will allow to achieve the lowest energy consumption and GHG emissions***, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

Or. en

Amendment 243
Andreas Glück, Nicola Beer, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71] . Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change***. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion will not be eligible energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive***. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72] . The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel	(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71] . Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72] . The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation. While energy savings

technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation. While energy savings resulting, for example, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration would not be eligible, the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

resulting, for example, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration would not be eligible, the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

---

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

Or. en

Justification

All available technologies for a rapid reduction of greenhouse gas emissions should be employed. Technological neutrality is for example particularly important in the field of hydrogen and synthetic fuels.

Amendment 244
Ivan David

Proposal for a directive
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71] . Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel ***combustion*** will not be eligible energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72] . The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The	(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71] . Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct ***combustion of*** fossil fuel ***with no prospect of decarbonising by further technology upgrade and/or use of renewable fuels*** will not be eligible energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72] . The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that

implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation***. While energy savings resulting, for example, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration would not be eligible, the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation***. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of ***fossil fuel*** heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of ***new*** efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of ***inefficient*** heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

---

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for

the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.	the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

Or. en

Justification

Reconstructions increasing energy efficiency when using natural gas for heating should not be excluded from the record of energy efficiency improvements. Replacing an old coal-fired boiler with a gas-fired boiler increases energy efficiency from 80% to 92% and, in addition, reduces emissions. Reconstructions in which a gas boiler is used, which can be further upgraded by replacing the burner with biogas or hydrogenated gas, should be calculated up to the required efficiency gains.

Amendment 245
Pilar del Castillo Vera

Proposal for a directive
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and ***comply with*** the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71] . Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion will not be eligible energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target	(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and ***progressively adapt to*** the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71] . Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of solid fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct ***solid*** fossil fuel combustion ***in new products, equipment, transport systems, vehicles or buildings*** will not be eligible energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive. It will allow aligning the energy savings

Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72] . The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of ***efficient*** fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation. ***While*** energy savings ***resulting, for example, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration would not be eligible, the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation***. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with ***a*** carbon-free energy ***source***.

obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72] . The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of ***new inefficient*** fossil fuel technologies***, other than the ones based on natural gas,*** or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation. ***High efficiency cogeneration with natural gas may be eligible under the*** energy savings ***obligations, as it complies with the energy efficiency first principle***. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of ***inefficient*** fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with ***increasingly*** carbon-free energy ***sources***.

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

Or. en

Amendment 246
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71] . Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of ***solid*** fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion will not be eligible energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive. It will allow aligning the energy savings	(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852[71] . Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion will not be eligible energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive. It will allow aligning the energy savings

obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72] . The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation. While energy savings resulting, for example, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration would not be eligible, the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report[72] . The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation. While energy savings resulting, for example, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration would not be eligible, the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

[71] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

[72] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050.

Or. en

Amendment 247
Sandra Pereira

Proposal for a directive
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(51) Member States' energy efficiency improvement measures in transport are eligible to be taken into account for achieving their end-use energy ***savings*** obligation. Such measures include policies that are, inter alia, dedicated to promoting ***more efficient vehicles, a modal shift to cycling, walking*** and collective transport, ***or*** mobility and urban planning that reduces demand for transport. In addition, schemes which accelerate the uptake of ***new,*** more efficient vehicles ***or policies fostering*** a shift to fuels with reduced levels of emissions***, except policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion, that reduce energy use per kilometre*** are also capable of being eligible***, subject to compliance with the rules on materiality and additionality set out in Annex V to this Directive***. ***Policy measures promoting the uptake of new fossil fuel vehicles should not qualify as eligible measures under the energy***	(51) Member States' energy efficiency improvement measures in transport are eligible to be taken into account for achieving their end-use energy ***saving*** obligation. Such measures include policies that are, inter alia, dedicated to promoting and ***increasing the availability of*** collective ***public*** transport, ***supporting*** mobility and urban planning that reduces demand for transport ***and the modal shift to soft modes***. In addition, schemes which accelerate the uptake ***in collective public transport*** of more efficient vehicles ***and foster*** a shift to fuels with reduced levels of emissions are also capable of being eligible.

savings obligation.

Or. pt

Amendment 248
Markus Buchheit, Georg Mayer

Proposal for a directive
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(51) Member States' energy efficiency improvement measures in transport are eligible to be taken into account for achieving their end-use energy savings obligation. Such measures include policies that are, inter alia, dedicated to promoting more efficient vehicles***, a modal shift to cycling, walking and collective transport, or mobility and urban planning that reduces demand for transport***. In addition, schemes which accelerate the uptake of new, more efficient vehicles or policies fostering a shift to fuels with reduced levels of emissions, except policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion, that reduce energy use per kilometre are also capable of being eligible, subject to compliance with the rules on materiality and additionality set out in Annex V to this Directive. ***Policy measures promoting the uptake of new fossil fuel vehicles should not qualify as eligible measures under the energy savings obligation.***	(51) Member States' energy efficiency improvement measures in transport are eligible to be taken into account for achieving their end-use energy savings obligation. Such measures include policies that are, inter alia, dedicated to promoting more efficient vehicles. In addition, schemes which accelerate the uptake of new, more efficient vehicles or policies fostering a shift to fuels with reduced levels of emissions, except policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion, that reduce energy use per kilometre are also capable of being eligible, subject to compliance with the rules on materiality and additionality set out in Annex V to this Directive.

Or. de

Amendment 249
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Henna Virkkunen, Tom Berendsen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Gheorghe Falcă, Massimiliano Salini, Angelika Niebler, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive

Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(51) Member States' energy efficiency improvement measures in transport are eligible to be taken into account for achieving their end-use energy savings obligation. Such measures include policies that are, inter alia, dedicated to promoting more efficient vehicles, a modal shift to cycling, walking and collective transport, or mobility and urban planning that reduces demand for transport. In addition, schemes which accelerate the uptake of new, more efficient vehicles or policies fostering a shift to fuels with reduced levels of emissions***, except policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion,*** that reduce energy use per kilometre are also capable of being eligible, subject to compliance with the rules on materiality and additionality set out in Annex V to this Directive. Policy measures promoting the uptake of new fossil fuel vehicles should ***not*** qualify as eligible measures under the energy savings obligation.	(51) Member States' energy efficiency improvement measures in transport are eligible to be taken into account for achieving their end-use energy savings obligation. Such measures include policies that are, inter alia, dedicated to promoting more efficient vehicles, a modal shift to ***rail, inland waterways,*** cycling, walking and collective transport, or mobility and urban planning that reduces demand for transport ***while meeting the same level of customer needs***. In addition, schemes which accelerate the uptake of new, more efficient vehicles or policies fostering a shift to ***better performing*** fuels with reduced levels of emissions that reduce energy use per kilometre are also capable of being eligible, subject to compliance with the rules on materiality and additionality set out in Annex V to this Directive. Policy measures promoting the uptake of new fossil fuel vehicles should ***only*** qualify as eligible measures under the energy savings obligation ***when they comply with the most up to date corresponding European emission performance legislation and if they prevent technology lock-ins by ensuring future compatibility with climate-neutral alternative fuels and technologies***.

Or. en

Amendment 250
Angelika Winzig

Proposal for a directive
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(51) Member States' energy efficiency improvement measures in transport are	(51) Member States' energy efficiency improvement measures in transport are

eligible to be taken into account for achieving their end-use energy savings obligation. Such measures include policies that are, inter alia, dedicated to promoting more efficient vehicles, a modal shift to cycling, walking and collective transport, or mobility and urban planning that reduces demand for transport. In addition, schemes which accelerate the uptake of new, more efficient vehicles or policies fostering a shift to fuels with reduced levels of emissions, ***except policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion,*** that reduce energy use per kilometre are also capable of being eligible, subject to compliance with the rules on materiality and additionality set out in Annex V to this Directive. ***Policy measures promoting the uptake of new fossil fuel vehicles should not qualify as eligible measures under the energy savings obligation.***	eligible to be taken into account for achieving their end-use energy savings obligation. Such measures include policies that are, inter alia, dedicated to promoting more efficient vehicles, a modal shift to cycling, walking and collective transport, or mobility and urban planning that reduces demand for transport. In addition, schemes which accelerate the uptake of new, more efficient vehicles or policies fostering a shift to fuels with reduced levels of emissions, that reduce energy use per kilometre are also capable of being eligible, subject to compliance with the rules on materiality and additionality set out in Annex V to this Directive.

Or. en

Justification

Achieving the ambitious EU energy efficiency and climate targets requires a reduction in consumption of all energy sources, especially fossil fuels. The non-eligibility of energy efficiency measures for fossil fuels would lead to the fact that related measures in the transport sector would be omitted and thus neither the consumption of fossil fuels nor their CO2 emissions would be reduced. Excluding energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion from counting therefore contradicts both the objective of this Directive and the energy efficiency first principle as well as the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions,and must be deleted.Improvements of energy efficiency in transport should be fully eligible, as efforts in all sectors and technologies are needed.

Amendment 251
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(51) Member States' energy efficiency	(51) Member States' energy efficiency

improvement measures in transport are eligible to be taken into account for achieving their end-use energy savings obligation. Such measures include policies that are, inter alia, dedicated to promoting more efficient vehicles, a modal shift to cycling, walking and collective transport, or mobility and urban planning that reduces demand for transport. In addition, schemes which accelerate the uptake of new, more efficient vehicles or policies fostering a shift to fuels with reduced levels of emissions, except policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion, that reduce energy use per kilometre are also capable of being eligible, subject to compliance with the rules on materiality and additionality set out in Annex V to this Directive. Policy measures promoting the uptake of new fossil fuel vehicles should not qualify as eligible measures under the energy savings obligation.	improvement measures in transport are eligible to be taken into account for achieving their end-use energy savings obligation. Such measures include policies that are, inter alia, dedicated to promoting more efficient vehicles***, including battery powered modes of transport***, a modal shift to cycling, walking and collective transport, or mobility and urban planning that reduces demand for transport. In addition, schemes which accelerate the uptake of new, more efficient vehicles or policies fostering a shift to fuels with reduced levels of ***greenhouse gas*** emissions, except policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion, that reduce energy use per kilometre are also capable of being eligible, subject to compliance with the rules on materiality and additionality set out in Annex V to this Directive. Policy measures promoting the uptake of new fossil fuel vehicles***, or hybrid technologies involving fossil fuels*** should not qualify as eligible measures under the energy savings obligation.

Or. en

Amendment 252
András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross

Proposal for a directive
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(51) Member States' energy efficiency improvement measures in transport are eligible to be taken into account for achieving their end-use energy savings obligation. Such measures include policies that are, inter alia, dedicated to promoting more efficient vehicles, a modal shift to cycling, walking and collective transport, or mobility and urban planning that reduces demand for transport. In addition,	(51) Member States' energy efficiency improvement measures in transport are eligible to be taken into account for achieving their end-use energy savings obligation. Such measures include policies that are, inter alia, dedicated to promoting more efficient vehicles, a modal shift to cycling, walking and collective transport, or mobility and urban planning that reduces demand for transport. In addition,

schemes which accelerate the uptake of new, more efficient vehicles or policies fostering a shift to fuels with reduced levels of emissions, except policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion, that reduce energy use per kilometre are also capable of being eligible, subject to compliance with the rules on materiality and additionality set out in Annex V to this Directive. ***Policy measures promoting the uptake of new fossil fuel vehicles should not qualify as eligible measures under the energy savings obligation.***

schemes which accelerate the uptake of new, more efficient vehicles or policies fostering a shift to fuels with reduced levels of emissions, except policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion, that reduce energy use per kilometre are also capable of being eligible, subject to compliance with the rules on materiality and additionality set out in Annex V to this Directive.

Or. en

Amendment 253
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(51) Member States' energy efficiency improvement measures in transport are eligible to be taken into account for achieving their end-use energy savings obligation. Such measures include policies that are***, inter alia,*** dedicated to promoting more efficient vehicles, ***a modal shift to cycling, walking and collective transport, or*** mobility and urban planning that reduces demand for transport. In addition, schemes which accelerate the uptake of new, more efficient vehicles or policies fostering a shift to fuels with reduced levels of emissions, except policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion, that reduce energy use per kilometre are also capable of being eligible, subject to compliance with the rules on materiality and additionality set out in Annex V to this Directive. Policy measures promoting the uptake of new fossil fuel vehicles should not qualify as	(51) Member States' energy efficiency improvement measures in transport are eligible to be taken into account for achieving their end-use energy savings obligation. Such measures include policies that are dedicated to promoting more efficient vehicles, ***and*** mobility and urban planning that reduces demand for transport. In addition, schemes which accelerate the uptake of new, more efficient vehicles or policies fostering a shift to fuels with reduced levels of emissions, except policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion, that reduce energy use per kilometre are also capable of being eligible, subject to compliance with the rules on materiality and additionality set out in Annex V to this Directive. Policy measures promoting the uptake of new fossil fuel vehicles should not qualify as eligible measures under the energy savings

eligible measures under the energy savings obligation.	obligation.

Or. it

Justification

The text should be less specific in terms of listing the various types of alternative transport.

Amendment 254
Pilar del Castillo Vera

Proposal for a directive
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(51) Member States' energy efficiency improvement measures in transport are eligible to be taken into account for achieving their end-use energy savings obligation. Such measures include policies that are, inter alia, dedicated to promoting more efficient vehicles, a modal shift to cycling, walking and collective transport, or mobility and urban planning that reduces demand for transport. In addition, schemes which accelerate the uptake of new, more efficient vehicles or policies fostering a shift to fuels with reduced levels of emissions***, except policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion,*** that reduce energy use per kilometre are also capable of being eligible, subject to compliance with the rules on materiality and additionality set out in Annex V to this Directive. Policy measures promoting the uptake of new fossil fuel vehicles should not qualify as eligible measures under the energy savings obligation.	(51) Member States' energy efficiency improvement measures in transport are eligible to be taken into account for achieving their end-use energy savings obligation. Such measures include policies that are, inter alia, dedicated to promoting more efficient vehicles, a modal shift to cycling, walking and collective transport, or mobility and urban planning that reduces demand for transport. In addition, schemes which accelerate the uptake of new, more efficient vehicles or policies fostering a shift to fuels with reduced levels of emissions that reduce energy use per kilometre are also capable of being eligible, subject to compliance with the rules on materiality and additionality set out in Annex V to this Directive. Policy measures promoting the uptake of new fossil fuel vehicles should not qualify as eligible measures under the energy savings obligation.

Or. en

Amendment 255

Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Gheorghe Falcă, Massimiliano Salini, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(53) As an alternative to requiring obligated parties to achieve the amount of cumulative end-use energy savings required under Article 8(1) of this Directive, it should be possible for Member States, in their obligation schemes, to permit or require obligated parties to contribute to an Energy Efficiency National Fund , which could be used to implement policy measures as a priority among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing .	(53) As an alternative to requiring obligated parties to achieve the amount of cumulative end-use energy savings required under Article 8(1) of this Directive, it should be possible for Member States, in their obligation schemes, to permit or require obligated parties to contribute to an Energy Efficiency National Fund , which could be used to implement policy measures as a priority among vulnerable customers, ***transport users, SMEs, micro-enterprises,*** people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing .

Or. en

Amendment 256
Christophe Grudler, Stéphane Bijoux, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(53) As an alternative to requiring obligated parties to achieve the amount of cumulative end-use energy savings required under Article 8(1) of this Directive, it should be possible for Member States, in their obligation schemes, to permit or require obligated parties to contribute to an Energy Efficiency National Fund , which could be used to implement policy measures as a priority among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing .	(53) As an alternative to requiring obligated parties to achieve the amount of cumulative end-use energy savings required under Article 8(1) of this Directive, it should be possible for Member States, in their obligation schemes, to permit or require obligated parties to contribute to an Energy Efficiency National Fund , which could be used to implement policy measures as a priority among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing ***and in the***

outermost regions.

Or. en

Amendment 257
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(53) As an alternative to requiring obligated parties to achieve the amount of cumulative end-use energy savings required under Article 8(1) of this Directive, it should be possible for Member States, in their obligation schemes, to permit ***or require*** obligated parties to contribute to an Energy Efficiency National Fund, which could be used to implement policy measures as a priority among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing.	(53) As an alternative to requiring obligated parties to achieve the amount of cumulative end-use energy savings required under Article 8(1) of this Directive, it should be possible for Member States, in their obligation schemes, to permit obligated parties to contribute to an Energy Efficiency National Fund, which could be used to implement policy measures as a priority among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing.

Or. it

Justification

The European Commission should not lay down requirements for the Member States because their situations differ enormously. It would be more appropriate to identify specific targets to be met and good practices to be adopted.

Amendment 258
Ivan David

Proposal for a directive
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(54) Member States and obligated parties should make use of all available means and technologies , except regarding	(54) Member States and obligated parties should make use of all available means and technologies, except regarding

the use of direct fossil fuel combustion technologies, to achieve the cumulative end-use energy savings required, including by promoting sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure and energy audits or equivalent management systems, provided that the energy savings claimed comply with the requirements laid down in Article 8 and Annex V to this Directive. Member States should aim for a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative policy measures. Member States should encourage actions resulting in energy savings over the long lifetimes.	the use of ***technologies of*** direct ***combustion of*** fossil fuel ***with no prospect of decarbonising by further technology upgrade and/or use of renewable fuels*** combustion technologies, to achieve the cumulative end-use energy savings required, including by promoting sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure and energy audits or equivalent management systems, provided that the energy savings claimed comply with the requirements laid down in Article 8 and Annex V to this Directive. Member States should aim for a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative policy measures. Member States should encourage actions resulting in energy savings over the long lifetimes.

Or. en

Justification

The obligation to save energy should allow the use of all efficient solutions. Therefore, efficient installations that are ready for renewables and are part of a renewables deployment strategy should be eligible under the energy saving obligation. It is necessary to allow the use of natural gas and innovative gas technologies. Replacing coal, oil boilers and conventional gas boilers with modern gas condensing boilers has already reduced greenhouse gas emissions. According to the European Council's decision on the delegated act on taxonomy, gas is considered a legal transitional source. This Directive must therefore be adapted to the decisions of the European Council.

Amendment 259
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(54) Member States and obligated parties should make use of all available means and technologies , except regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion technologies, to achieve the cumulative	(54) Member States and obligated parties should make use of all available means and technologies, except regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion technologies, ***unless they help to reduce***

end-use energy savings required, including by promoting sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure and energy audits or equivalent management systems, provided that the energy savings claimed comply with the requirements laid down in Article 8 and Annex V to this Directive. Member States should aim for a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative policy measures. Member States should encourage actions resulting in energy savings over the long lifetimes.	***net greenhouse gas emissions,*** to achieve the cumulative end-use energy savings required, including by promoting sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure and energy audits or equivalent management systems, provided that the energy savings claimed comply with the requirements laid down in Article 8 and Annex V to this Directive. Member States should aim for a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative policy measures. Member States should encourage actions resulting in energy savings over the long lifetimes.

Or. it

Justification

Gas is a fossil fuel that can lead not just to greater efficiency but also to lower greenhouse gas emissions in comparison to other fossil fuels.

Amendment 260
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Tom Berendsen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Massimiliano Salini

Proposal for a directive
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(54) Member States and obligated parties should make use of all available means and technologies , except regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion technologies, to achieve the cumulative end-use energy savings required, including by promoting sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure and energy audits or equivalent management systems, provided that the energy savings claimed comply with the requirements laid down in Article 8 and Annex V to this Directive. Member	(54) Member States and obligated parties should make use of all available means and technologies , except regarding the use of ***non future proof*** direct fossil fuel combustion technologies ***which are not ready for renewables and decarbonised energy sources***, to achieve the cumulative end-use energy savings required, including by promoting sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure and energy audits or equivalent management systems, provided that the energy savings

States should aim for a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative policy measures. Member States should encourage actions resulting in energy savings over the long lifetimes.	claimed comply with the requirements laid down in Article 8 and Annex V to this Directive. Member States should aim for a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative policy measures. Member States should encourage actions resulting in energy savings over the long lifetimes.

Or. en

Amendment 261
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(54) Member States and obligated parties should make use of all available means and technologies , except regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion technologies, to achieve the cumulative end-use energy savings required, including by promoting sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure and energy audits or equivalent management systems, provided that the energy savings claimed comply with the requirements laid down in Article 8 and Annex V to this Directive. Member States should aim for a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative policy measures. Member States should encourage actions resulting in energy savings over the ***long lifetimes***.	(54) Member States and obligated parties should make use of all available means and technologies , except regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion technologies, to achieve the cumulative end-use energy savings required, including by promoting ***smart and*** sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure***, efficient and smart buildings, electrical vehicles and industries*** and energy audits or equivalent management systems, provided that the energy savings claimed comply with the requirements laid down in Article 8 and Annex V to this Directive. Member States should aim for a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative policy measures. Member States should encourage actions resulting in energy savings over the ***whole lifecycle***.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is

inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 262
Markus Buchheit, Georg Mayer

Proposal for a directive
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(54) Member States and obligated parties should make use of all available means and technologies***, except regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion technologies,*** to achieve the cumulative end-use energy savings required, including by promoting sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure and energy audits or equivalent management systems, provided that the energy savings claimed comply with the requirements laid down in Article 8 and Annex V to this Directive. Member States should aim for a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative policy measures. Member States should encourage actions resulting in energy savings over the long lifetimes.	(54) Member States and obligated parties should make use of all available means and technologies to achieve the cumulative end-use energy savings required, including by promoting sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure and energy audits or equivalent management systems, provided that the energy savings claimed comply with the requirements laid down in Article 8 and Annex V to this Directive. Member States should aim for a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative policy measures. Member States should encourage actions resulting in energy savings over the long lifetimes.

Or. de

Amendment 263
Andreas Glück, Nicola Beer

Proposal for a directive
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(54) Member States and obligated parties should make use of all available means and technologies ***, except regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion***	(54) Member States and obligated parties should make use of all available means and technologies to achieve the cumulative end-use energy savings

technologies, to achieve the cumulative end-use energy savings required, including by promoting sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure and energy audits or equivalent management systems, provided that the energy savings claimed comply with the requirements laid down in Article 8 and Annex V to this Directive. Member States should aim for a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative policy measures. Member States should encourage actions resulting in energy savings over the long lifetimes.

required, including by promoting sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure and energy audits or equivalent management systems, provided that the energy savings claimed comply with the requirements laid down in Article 8 and Annex V to this Directive. Member States should aim for a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative policy measures. Member States should encourage actions resulting in energy savings over the long lifetimes.

Or. en

Justification

All available technologies for a rapid reduction of greenhouse gas emissions should be employed. Technological neutrality is for example particularly important in the field of hydrogen and synthetic fuels.

Amendment 264
András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross

Proposal for a directive
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(54) Member States and obligated parties should make use of all available means and ***technologies , except regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion*** technologies, to achieve the cumulative end-use energy savings required, including by promoting sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure and energy audits or equivalent management systems, provided that the energy savings claimed comply with the requirements laid down in Article 8 and Annex V to this Directive. Member	(54) Member States and obligated parties should make use of all available means and technologies, to achieve the cumulative end-use energy savings required, including by promoting sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure and energy audits or equivalent management systems, provided that the energy savings claimed comply with the requirements laid down in Article 8 and Annex V to this Directive. Member States should aim for a high degree of flexibility in the design and

States should aim for a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative policy measures. Member States should encourage actions resulting in energy savings over the long lifetimes.

implementation of alternative policy measures. Member States should encourage actions resulting in energy savings over the long lifetimes.

Or. en

Amendment 265
Angelika Winzig

Proposal for a directive
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(54) Member States and obligated parties should make use of all available means and ***technologies , except regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion*** technologies, to achieve the cumulative end-use energy savings required, including by promoting sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure and energy audits or equivalent management systems, provided that the energy savings claimed comply with the requirements laid down in Article 8 and Annex V to this Directive. Member States should aim for a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative policy measures. Member States should encourage actions resulting in energy savings over the long lifetimes.	(54) Member States and obligated parties should make use of all available means and technologies, to achieve the cumulative end-use energy savings required, including by promoting sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure and energy audits or equivalent management systems, provided that the energy savings claimed comply with the requirements laid down in Article 8 and Annex V to this Directive. Member States should aim for a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative policy measures. Member States should encourage actions resulting in energy savings over the long lifetimes.

Or. en

Justification

Achieving the ambitious EU energy efficiency and climate targets requires a reduction in consumption of all energy sources, especially fossil fuels. Not to allow the use of direct fossil fuel combustion technologies to achieve the end-use energy savings required would lead to the fact that related measures would be omitted and thus neither the consumption of fossil fuels nor their CO2 emissions would be reduced. Excluding such energy savings or

technologies therefore contradicts both the objective of this Directive and the energy efficiency first principle as well as the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and must be deleted. The energy savings measures should not undermine the investment in new energy efficient installations that are fuelled by natural gas. With a greater availability of renewable and decarbonised gases, such as biogas, biomethane and hydrogen, today's investments made by the industry can deliver energy efficiency in the future also.

Amendment 266
Pilar del Castillo Vera

Proposal for a directive
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(54) Member States and obligated parties should make use of all available means and technologies , except regarding the use of direct fossil fuel ***combustion*** technologies, to achieve the cumulative end-use energy savings required, including by promoting sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure and energy audits or equivalent management systems, provided that the energy savings claimed comply with the requirements laid down in Article 8 and Annex V to this Directive. Member States should aim for a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative policy measures. Member States should encourage actions resulting in energy savings over the long lifetimes.	(54) Member States and obligated parties should make use of all available means and technologies , except regarding the ***limited*** use of direct ***solid*** fossil fuel ***in new*** technologies, to achieve the cumulative end-use energy savings required, including by promoting sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure and energy audits or equivalent management systems, provided that the energy savings claimed comply with the requirements laid down in Article 8 and Annex V to this Directive. Member States should aim for a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative policy measures. Member States should encourage actions resulting in energy savings over the long lifetimes.

Or. en

Amendment 267
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Gheorghe Falcă, Massimiliano Salini, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 59

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(59) The effective management of water can make a significant contribution to energy savings. The water and wastewater sectors account for 3,5% of electricity use in the Union and that share is expected to rise. At the same time, water leaks account for 24% of total water consumed in the Union and the energy sector is the largest consumer of water, accounting for 44% of consumption. The potential for energy savings through the use of smart technologies and processes should be fully explored and applied whenever cost-effective and the energy efficiency first principle should be considered. In addition, advanced irrigation technologies could substantially reduce water consumption in agriculture and the energy used for treating and transporting it .	(59) ***Consideration of the water-energy nexus is particularly important to address the interdependent energy and water use and the increasing pressure on both resources.*** The effective management of water can make a significant contribution to energy savings ***yielding not only climate benefits, but also economic and social benefits***. The water and wastewater sectors account for 3,5% of electricity use in the Union and that share is expected to rise. At the same time, water leaks account for 24% of total water consumed in the Union and the energy sector is the largest consumer of water, accounting for 44% of consumption. The potential for energy savings through the use of smart technologies and processes ***across all industrial, residential and commercial water cycles and applications*** should be fully explored and applied whenever cost-effective and the energy efficiency first principle should be considered. In addition, advanced irrigation technologies***, rainwater harvesting and water reuse technologies*** could substantially reduce water consumption in agriculture***, buildings and industry*** and the energy used for treating and transporting it .

Or. en

Amendment 268
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 60

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(60) In accordance with Article 9 of the Treaty , the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and should therefore ensure equal access to energy	(60) In accordance with Article 9 of the Treaty , the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and should therefore ensure equal access to energy

efficiency measures for all consumers affected by energy poverty. Improvements in energy efficiency should, be implemented as a priority among vulnerable customers and final users, people affected by energy poverty, and, where appropriate, among medium-income households and people living in social housing, elderly people and those living in rural and remote areas. In this context, specific attention should be paid to particular groups which are more at risk of being affected by energy poverty or more susceptible to the adverse impacts of energy poverty, such as women, persons with disabilities, elderly people, children, and persons with a minority racial or ethnic background. Member States can require obligated parties to include social aims in energy-saving measures in relation to energy poverty and this possibility had already been extended to alternative policy measures and European Energy Efficiency National Funds. That should be ***transformed into an obligation*** to protect and empower vulnerable customers and final users and to alleviate energy poverty, ***while*** allowing Member States to retain full flexibility with regard to the type of policy measure, their size, scope and content. ***If an energy efficiency obligation scheme does not permit measures relating to individual energy consumers, the Member State may take measures to alleviate energy poverty by means of alternative policy measures alone.*** Within its policy mix, Member States should ensure that other policy measures do not have an adverse effect on vulnerable customers, final users, people affected by energy poverty and, where applicable, people living in social housing. Member States should make best possible use of public funding investments into energy efficiency improvement measures, including funding and financial facilities established at Union level.

efficiency measures for all consumers affected by energy poverty. Improvements in energy efficiency should, be implemented as a priority among vulnerable customers and final users, people affected by energy poverty, and, where appropriate, among medium-income households and people living in social housing, elderly people and those living in rural and remote areas. In this context, specific attention should be paid to particular groups which are more at risk of being affected by energy poverty or more susceptible to the adverse impacts of energy poverty, such as women, persons with disabilities, elderly people, children, and persons with a minority racial or ethnic background. Member States can require obligated parties to include social aims in energy-saving measures in relation to energy poverty and this possibility had already been extended to alternative policy measures and European Energy Efficiency National Funds. That should be ***maintained*** to protect and empower vulnerable customers and final users and to alleviate energy poverty, ***always*** allowing Member States to retain full flexibility with regard to the type of policy measure, their size, scope and content. Within its policy mix, Member States should ensure that other policy measures do not have an adverse effect on vulnerable customers, final users, people affected by energy poverty and, where applicable, people living in social housing. Member States should make best possible use of public funding investments into energy efficiency improvement measures, including funding and financial facilities established at Union level.

Or. it

Justification

The European Commission should not lay down requirements for the Member States because their situations differ enormously. It would be more appropriate to identify feasible, and thus effective, targets to be met.

Amendment 269
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Gheorghe Falcă, Massimiliano Salini, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 60

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(60) In accordance with Article 9 of the Treaty , the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and should therefore ensure equal access to energy efficiency measures for all consumers affected by energy poverty. Improvements in energy efficiency should, be implemented as a priority among vulnerable customers and final users , people affected by energy poverty, and, where appropriate, among medium-income households and people living in social housing , elderly people and those living in rural and remote areas . In this context, specific attention should be paid to particular groups which are more at risk of being affected by energy poverty or more susceptible to the adverse impacts of energy poverty, such as women, persons with disabilities, elderly people, children, and persons with a minority racial or ethnic background. Member States can require obligated parties to include social aims in energy-saving measures in relation to energy poverty and this possibility had already been extended to alternative policy measures and Energy Efficiency National Funds. That should be transformed into an obligation to protect and empower	(60) In accordance with Article 9 of the Treaty , the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and should therefore ensure equal access to energy efficiency measures for all consumers affected by energy poverty. Improvements in energy efficiency should, be implemented as a priority among vulnerable customers and final users , people affected by energy poverty, and, where appropriate, among medium-income households and people living in social housing , elderly people and those living in rural and remote areas . In this context, specific attention should be paid to particular groups which are more at risk of being affected by energy poverty or more susceptible to the adverse impacts of energy poverty, such as women, persons with disabilities, elderly people, children, and persons with a minority racial or ethnic background. Member States can require obligated parties to include social aims in energy-saving measures in relation to energy poverty and this possibility had already been extended to alternative policy measures and Energy Efficiency National Funds. That should be transformed into an obligation to protect and empower

vulnerable customers and final users and to alleviate energy poverty , while allowing Member States to retain full flexibility with regard to the type of policy measure, their size, scope and content. If an energy efficiency obligation scheme does not permit measures relating to individual energy consumers, the Member State may take measures to alleviate energy poverty by means of alternative policy measures alone. Within its policy mix, Member States should ensure that other policy measures do not have an adverse effect on vulnerable customers, final users, people affected by energy poverty and, where applicable, people living in social housing. Member States should make best possible use of public funding investments into energy efficiency improvement measures, including funding and financial facilities established at Union level.

vulnerable customers and final users and to alleviate energy poverty , while allowing Member States to retain full flexibility with regard to the type of policy measure, their size, scope and content. If an energy efficiency obligation scheme does not permit measures relating to individual energy consumers, the Member State may take measures to alleviate energy poverty by means of alternative policy measures alone. Within its policy mix, Member States should ensure that other policy measures do not have an adverse effect on vulnerable customers, ***transport users, SMEs, micro-enterprises,*** final users, people affected by energy poverty and, where applicable, people living in social housing. Member States should make best possible use of public funding investments into energy efficiency improvement measures, including funding and financial facilities established at Union level.

Or. en

Amendment 270
Christophe Grudler, Stéphane Bijoux, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 60

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(60) In accordance with Article 9 of the Treaty , the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and should therefore ensure equal access to energy efficiency measures for all consumers affected by energy poverty. Improvements in energy efficiency should, be implemented as a priority among vulnerable customers and final users , people affected by energy poverty, and, where appropriate, among medium-income households and people living in social housing , elderly people and those living in rural and remote areas . In this context,	(60) In accordance with Article 9 of the Treaty , the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and should therefore ensure equal access to energy efficiency measures for all consumers affected by energy poverty. Improvements in energy efficiency should, be implemented as a priority among vulnerable customers and final users , people affected by energy poverty, and, where appropriate, among medium-income households and people living in social housing, elderly people and those living in rural and remote areas ***and in the***

specific attention should be paid to particular groups which are more at risk of being affected by energy poverty or more susceptible to the adverse impacts of energy poverty, such as women, persons with disabilities, elderly people, children, and persons with a minority racial or ethnic background. Member States can require obligated parties to include social aims in energy-saving measures in relation to energy poverty and this possibility had already been extended to alternative policy measures and Energy Efficiency National Funds. That should be transformed into an obligation to protect and empower vulnerable customers and final users and to alleviate energy poverty , while allowing Member States to retain full flexibility with regard to the type of policy measure, their size, scope and content. If an energy efficiency obligation scheme does not permit measures relating to individual energy consumers, the Member State may take measures to alleviate energy poverty by means of alternative policy measures alone. Within its policy mix, Member States should ensure that other policy measures do not have an adverse effect on vulnerable customers, final users, people affected by energy poverty and, where applicable, people living in social housing. Member States should make best possible use of public funding investments into energy efficiency improvement measures, including funding and financial facilities established at Union level.	***outermost regions***. In this context, specific attention should be paid to particular groups which are more at risk of being affected by energy poverty or more susceptible to the adverse impacts of energy poverty, such as women, persons with disabilities, elderly people, children, and persons with a minority racial or ethnic background. Member States can require obligated parties to include social aims in energy-saving measures in relation to energy poverty and this possibility had already been extended to alternative policy measures and Energy Efficiency National Funds. That should be transformed into an obligation to protect and empower vulnerable customers and final users and to alleviate energy poverty , while allowing Member States to retain full flexibility with regard to the type of policy measure, their size, scope and content. If an energy efficiency obligation scheme does not permit measures relating to individual energy consumers, the Member State may take measures to alleviate energy poverty by means of alternative policy measures alone. Within its policy mix, Member States should ensure that other policy measures do not have an adverse effect on vulnerable customers, final users, people affected by energy poverty and, where applicable, people living in social housing. Member States should make best possible use of public funding investments into energy efficiency improvement measures, including funding and financial facilities established at Union level.

Or. en

Amendment 271
Markus Buchheit, Georg Mayer

Proposal for a directive
Recital 60

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(60) In accordance with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and should therefore ensure equal access to energy efficiency measures for all consumers affected by energy poverty. Improvements in energy efficiency should, be implemented as a priority among vulnerable customers and final users, people affected by energy poverty, and, where appropriate, among medium-income households and people living in social housing, elderly people and those living in rural and remote areas . In this context, specific attention should be paid to particular groups which are more at risk of being affected by energy poverty or more susceptible to the adverse impacts of energy poverty, such as women, persons with disabilities, elderly people, children, and persons with a minority racial or ethnic background. Member States can require obligated parties to include social aims in energy-saving measures in relation to energy poverty and this possibility had already been extended to alternative policy measures and Energy Efficiency National Funds. That should be transformed into an obligation to protect and empower vulnerable customers and final users and to alleviate energy poverty , while allowing Member States to retain full flexibility with regard to the type of policy measure, their size, scope and content. If an energy efficiency obligation scheme does not permit measures relating to individual energy consumers, the Member State may take measures to alleviate energy poverty by means of alternative policy measures alone. Within its policy mix, Member States should ensure that other policy measures do not have an adverse effect on vulnerable customers, final users, people affected by energy poverty and, where applicable, people living in social housing. Member States should make best possible use of public funding investments into	(60) In accordance with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and should therefore ensure equal access to energy efficiency measures for all consumers affected by energy poverty. Improvements in energy efficiency should, be implemented as a priority among vulnerable customers and final users, people affected by energy poverty, and, where appropriate, among medium-income households and people living in social housing, elderly people and those living in rural and remote areas . In this context, specific attention should be paid to particular groups which are more at risk of being affected by energy poverty or more susceptible to the adverse impacts of energy poverty, such as ***commuters,*** women, persons with disabilities, elderly people, children, and persons with a minority racial or ethnic background. Member States can require obligated parties to include social aims in energy-saving measures in relation to energy poverty and this possibility had already been extended to alternative policy measures and Energy Efficiency National Funds. That should be transformed into an obligation to protect and empower vulnerable customers and final users and to alleviate energy poverty , while allowing Member States to retain full flexibility with regard to the type of policy measure, their size, scope and content. If an energy efficiency obligation scheme does not permit measures relating to individual energy consumers, the Member State may take measures to alleviate energy poverty by means of alternative policy measures alone. Within its policy mix, Member States should ensure that other policy measures do not have an adverse effect on vulnerable customers, final users, people affected by energy poverty and, where applicable, people living in social housing. Member States should make best possible

energy efficiency improvement measures, including funding and financial facilities established at Union level.	use of public funding investments into energy efficiency improvement measures, including funding and financial facilities established at Union level.

Or. de

Amendment 272
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Gheorghe Falcă, Massimiliano Salini, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 61

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(61) This Directive refers to the concept of vulnerable customers, which Member States are to establish pursuant to Directive (EU) 2019/944. In addition, pursuant to Directive 2012/27/EU, the notion of 'final users' alongside the notion of 'final customer' clarifies that the rights to billing and consumption information also apply to consumers without individual or direct contracts with the supplier of energy used for collective heating, cooling or domestic hot water production systems in multi-occupant buildings. The concept of vulnerable customers does not necessarily ensure the targeting of final users. Therefore, in order to ensure that the measures set out in this Directive reach all individuals ***and*** households in a situation of vulnerability, Member States should include not only customers, in its strict sense, but also final users, in establishing their definition of vulnerable customers.	(61) This Directive refers to the concept of vulnerable customers, which Member States are to establish pursuant to Directive (EU) 2019/944. In addition, pursuant to Directive 2012/27/EU, the notion of 'final users' alongside the notion of 'final customer' clarifies that the rights to billing and consumption information also apply to consumers without individual or direct contracts with the supplier of energy used for collective heating, cooling or domestic hot water production systems in multi-occupant buildings. The concept of vulnerable customers does not necessarily ensure the targeting of final users. Therefore, in order to ensure that the measures set out in this Directive reach all individuals**,** households***, SMEs and micro-enterprises*** in a situation of vulnerability, Member States should include not only customers, in its strict sense, but also final users, in establishing their definition of vulnerable customers.

Or. en

Amendment 273
Markus Buchheit, Georg Mayer

Proposal for a directive
Recital 62

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(62) Around 34 million households in the Union were unable to keep their home adequately warm in 2019[74]. The European Green Deal prioritises the social dimension of the transition by committing to the principle that `no one is left behind´. The green transition, including the clean transition, affects women and men differently and may have a particular impact on some disadvantaged groups including people with disabilities. Energy efficiency measures must therefore be central to any cost-effective strategy to address energy poverty and consumer vulnerability and are complementary to social security policies at Member State level. To ensure that energy efficiency measures reduce energy poverty for tenants sustainably, the cost-effectiveness of such measures, as well as their affordability to property owners and tenants, should be taken into account, and adequate financial and technical support for such measures should be guaranteed at Member State level. Member States should support the local and regional level in identifying and alleviating energy poverty. The Union's building stock needs, in the long term, to be converted to NZEBs in accordance with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Current building renovation rates are insufficient and buildings occupied by citizens on low incomes who are affected by energy poverty are the hardest to reach. The measures laid down in this Directive with regard to energy savings obligations, energy efficiency obligation schemes and alternative policy measures are therefore of particular importance.	(62) Around 34 million households in the Union were unable to keep their home adequately warm in 2019[74]. ***With its one-sided promotion of renewable energy sources, EU energy policy also contributes to a continuous rise in energy prices***. The European Green Deal prioritises the social dimension of the transition by committing to the principle that `no one is left behind´. The green transition, including the clean transition, affects women and men differently and may have a particular impact on some disadvantaged groups including people with disabilities. Energy efficiency measures must therefore be central to any cost-effective strategy to address energy poverty and consumer vulnerability and are complementary to social security policies at Member State level. To ensure that energy efficiency measures reduce energy poverty for tenants sustainably, the cost-effectiveness of such measures, as well as their affordability to property owners and tenants, should be taken into account, and adequate financial and technical support for such measures should be guaranteed at Member State level. Member States should support the local and regional level in identifying and alleviating energy poverty. The Union's building stock needs, in the long term, to be converted to NZEBs in accordance with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Current building renovation rates are insufficient and buildings occupied by citizens on low incomes who are affected by energy poverty are the hardest to reach. The measures laid down in this Directive with regard to energy savings obligations, energy efficiency obligation schemes and alternative policy measures are therefore of particular importance.

[74] COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 14.10.2020 on energy poverty, C(2020) 9600 final.

[74] COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 14.10.2020 on energy poverty, C(2020) 9600 final.

Or. de

Amendment 274
Tom Berendsen, Peter van Dalen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 62

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(62) Around 34 million households in the Union were unable to keep their home adequately warm in 2019[74] . The European Green Deal prioritises the social dimension of the transition by committing to the principle that `no one is left behind´. The green transition, including the clean transition, affects women and men differently and may have a particular impact on some disadvantaged groups including people with disabilities. Energy efficiency measures must therefore be central to any cost-effective strategy to address energy poverty and consumer vulnerability and are complementary to social security policies at Member State level. To ensure that energy efficiency measures reduce energy poverty for tenants sustainably, the cost-effectiveness of such measures, as well as their affordability to property owners and tenants, should be taken into account, and adequate financial and technical support for such measures should be guaranteed at Member State level. Member States should support the local and regional level in identifying and alleviating energy poverty. The Union's building stock needs, in the long term, to be converted to NZEBs in accordance with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Current building renovation rates are	(62) Around 34 million households in the Union were unable to keep their home adequately warm in 2019[74] . The European Green Deal prioritises the social dimension of the transition by committing to the principle that `no one is left behind´. The green transition, including the clean transition, affects women and men differently and may have a particular impact on some disadvantaged groups including people with disabilities. Energy efficiency measures must therefore be central to any cost-effective strategy to address energy poverty and consumer vulnerability and are complementary to social security policies at Member State level. To ensure that energy efficiency measures reduce energy poverty for tenants sustainably, the cost-effectiveness of such measures, as well as their affordability to property owners and tenants, should be taken into account, and adequate financial and technical support for such measures should be guaranteed at Member State level. Member States should support the local and regional level in identifying and alleviating energy poverty***, for example through the setup of national insulation teams that practically help citizens to insulate their houses in a fast, efficient and fitting way***. The Union's building

insufficient and buildings occupied by citizens on low incomes who are affected by energy poverty are the hardest to reach. The measures laid down in this Directive with regard to energy savings obligations, energy efficiency obligation schemes and alternative policy measures are therefore of particular importance.	stock needs, in the long term, to be converted to NZEBs in accordance with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Current building renovation rates are insufficient and buildings occupied by citizens on low incomes who are affected by energy poverty are the hardest to reach. The measures laid down in this Directive with regard to energy savings obligations, energy efficiency obligation schemes and alternative policy measures are therefore of particular importance.
[74] COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 14.10.2020 on energy poverty, C(2020) 9600 final.	[74] COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 14.10.2020 on energy poverty, C(2020) 9600 final.

Or. en

Amendment 275
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 62

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(62) Around 34 million households in the Union were unable to keep their home adequately warm in 2019[74]. ***The European Green Deal prioritises the social dimension of the transition by committing to the principle that 'no one is left behind'.*** The green transition, including the clean transition, affects women and men differently and may have a particular impact on some disadvantaged groups including people with disabilities. Energy efficiency measures must therefore be central to any cost-effective strategy to address energy poverty and consumer vulnerability and are complementary to social security policies at Member State level. To ensure that energy efficiency measures reduce energy poverty for tenants sustainably, the cost-effectiveness of such	(62) Around 34 million households in the Union were unable to keep their home adequately warm in 2019[74]. The green transition, including the clean transition, affects women and men differently and may have a particular impact on some disadvantaged groups including people with disabilities. Energy efficiency measures must therefore be central to any cost-effective strategy to address energy poverty and consumer vulnerability and are complementary to social security policies at Member State level. To ensure that energy efficiency measures reduce energy poverty for tenants sustainably, the cost-effectiveness of such measures, as well as their affordability to property owners and tenants, should be taken into account, and adequate financial and technical support

measures, as well as their affordability to property owners and tenants, should be taken into account, and adequate financial and technical support for such measures should be guaranteed at Member State level. Member States should support the local and regional level in identifying and alleviating energy poverty. The Union's building stock needs, in the long term, to be converted to NZEBs in accordance with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Current building renovation rates are insufficient and buildings occupied by citizens on low incomes who are affected by energy poverty are the hardest to reach. The measures laid down in this Directive with regard to energy savings obligations, energy efficiency obligation schemes and alternative policy measures are therefore of particular importance.	for such measures should be guaranteed at Member State level. Member States should support the local and regional level in identifying and alleviating energy poverty. The Union's building stock needs, in the long term, to be converted to NZEBs in accordance with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Current building renovation rates are insufficient and buildings occupied by citizens on low incomes who are affected by energy poverty are the hardest to reach. The measures laid down in this Directive with regard to energy savings obligations, energy efficiency obligation schemes and alternative policy measures are therefore of particular importance.
_____	_____
[74] COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 14.10.2020 on energy poverty, C(2020) 9600 final.	[74] COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 14.10.2020 on energy poverty, C(2020) 9600 final.

Or. it

Justification

The text to be deleted is already explained in a more specific and less propagandistic manner in the text following the deletion.

Amendment 276
Nicolás González Casares, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Marcos Ros Sempere, Alicia Homs Ginel

Proposal for a directive
Recital 62 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(62a) The measures to tackle the energy poverty should also include social services agents who will support vulnerable persons and households in the access to support measures. This social service

agent will also have a positive impact in the participation and progress of women in the creation of employment linked to the green transition and to the achievement of climate neutrality.

Or. en

Amendment 277
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 63

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(63) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)), Member States should develop programmes to encourage SMEs to undergo energy audits. Energy audits should be mandatory and regular for ***large*** enterprises, as energy savings can be significant. Energy audits should take into account relevant European or International Standards, such as EN ISO 50001 (Energy Management Systems), or EN 16247-1 (Energy Audits), or, if including an energy audit, EN ISO 14000 (Environmental Management Systems) and thus be also in line with the provisions of Annex VI to this Directive as such provisions do not go beyond the requirements of these relevant standards. A specific European standard on energy audits is currently under development. Energy audits may be carried out on a stand-alone basis or be part of a broader environmental management system or an energy performance contract. In all such cases those systems should comply with the minimum requirements of Annex VI. In addition, specific mechanisms and schemes established to monitor emissions and fuel consumption by certain transport	(63) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)), Member States should develop programmes to encourage ***and support*** SMEs to undergo energy audits ***and to implement recommendations from the energy audits, for example by setting up support schemes - such as energy audit centres for SMEs and micro-companies - to cover costs of an energy audit. Such centres could be based in universities, with a central database for collecting and communicating audit results***. Energy audits should be mandatory and regular for ***all*** enterprises ***with an average annual consumption higher than 3.6 TJ***, as energy savings can be significant***. It is estimated that the economic potential of reducing final energy consumption for industry by 2030, compared to business as usual, is 23.5 %*** . Energy audits should take into account relevant European or International Standards, such as EN ISO 50001 (Energy Management Systems), or EN 16247-1 (Energy Audits), or, if including an energy audit, EN ISO 14000 (Environmental Management Systems) and thus be also in

operators, for example under EU law the EU ETS, may be considered compatible with energy audits, including in energy management systems, if they comply with the minimum requirements set out in Annex VI.	line with the provisions of Annex VI to this Directive as such provisions do not go beyond the requirements of these relevant standards. A specific European standard on energy audits is currently under development. Energy audits may be carried out on a stand-alone basis or be part of a broader environmental management system or an energy performance contract. In all such cases those systems should comply with the minimum requirements of Annex VI. In addition, specific mechanisms and schemes established to monitor emissions and fuel consumption by certain transport operators, for example under EU law the EU ETS, may be considered compatible with energy audits, including in energy management systems, if they comply with the minimum requirements set out in Annex VI.

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 278
Josianne Cutajar

Proposal for a directive
Recital 63

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(63) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)), Member States should develop programmes to encourage SMEs to undergo energy audits. Energy audits should be mandatory and regular for large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant. Energy audits should take into account relevant European or International	(63) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)), Member States should develop programmes to encourage SMEs to undergo energy audits. Energy audits should be mandatory and regular for large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant. Energy audits should take into account relevant European or International

Standards, such as EN ISO 50001 (Energy Management Systems), or EN 16247-1 (Energy Audits), or, if including an energy audit, EN ISO 14000 (Environmental Management Systems) and thus be also in line with the provisions of Annex VI to this Directive as such provisions do not go beyond the requirements of these relevant standards. A specific European standard on energy audits is currently under development. Energy audits may be carried out on a stand-alone basis or be part of a broader environmental management system or an energy performance contract. In all such cases those systems should comply with the minimum requirements of Annex VI. In addition, specific mechanisms and schemes established to monitor emissions and fuel consumption by certain transport operators, for example under EU law the EU ETS, may be considered compatible with energy audits, including in energy management systems, if they comply with the minimum requirements set out in Annex VI.	Standards, such as EN ISO 50001 (Energy Management Systems), or EN 16247-1 (Energy Audits), or, if including an energy audit, EN ISO 14000 (Environmental Management Systems) and thus be also in line with the provisions of Annex VI to this Directive as such provisions do not go beyond the requirements of these relevant standards. A specific European standard on energy audits is currently under development. Energy audits may be carried out on a stand-alone basis or be part of a broader environmental management system or an energy performance contract. In all such cases those systems should comply with the minimum requirements of Annex VI. In addition, specific mechanisms and schemes established to monitor emissions and fuel consumption by certain transport operators, for example under EU law the EU ETS, may be considered compatible with energy audits, including in energy management systems, if they comply with the minimum requirements set out in Annex VI. ***In order to support the uptake of energy audits for SMEs, Member States may set up targeted financing instruments.***

Or. en

Justification

Member States should be allowed to financially support SMEs in the process of implementing the recommendations arising from the energy audits.

Amendment 279
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Angelika Niebler, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 63

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(63) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy	(63) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy

audits are generally not offered commercially (such as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)), Member States should develop programmes to encourage SMEs to undergo energy audits. Energy audits should be mandatory and regular for large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant. Energy audits should take into account relevant European or International Standards, such as EN ISO 50001 (Energy Management Systems), ***or*** EN 16247-1 (Energy Audits), or, if including an energy audit, EN ISO 14000 (Environmental Management Systems) and thus be also in line with the provisions of Annex VI to this Directive as such provisions do not go beyond the requirements of these relevant standards. A specific European standard on energy audits is currently under development. Energy audits may be carried out on a stand-alone basis or be part of a broader environmental management system or an energy performance contract. In all such cases those systems should comply with the minimum requirements of Annex VI. In addition, specific mechanisms and schemes established to monitor emissions and fuel consumption by certain transport operators, for example under EU law the EU ETS, may be considered compatible with energy audits, including in energy management systems, if they comply with the minimum requirements set out in Annex VI.

audits are generally not offered commercially (such as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)), Member States should develop programmes to encourage SMEs to undergo energy audits. Energy audits should be mandatory and regular for large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant. Energy audits should take into account relevant European or International Standards, such as EN ISO 50001 (Energy Management Systems), ***EN ISO 50005 (Energy Management Systems),*** EN 16247-1 (Energy Audits), ***ISO 50002 (Energy Audits)*** or, if including an energy audit, EN ISO 14000 (Environmental Management Systems) and thus be also in line with the provisions of Annex VI to this Directive as such provisions do not go beyond the requirements of these relevant standards. A specific European standard on energy audits is currently under development. Energy audits may be carried out on a stand-alone basis or be part of a broader environmental management system or an energy performance contract. In all such cases those systems should comply with the minimum requirements of Annex VI. In addition, specific mechanisms and schemes established to monitor emissions and fuel consumption by certain transport operators, for example under EU law the EU ETS, may be considered compatible with energy audits, including in energy management systems, if they comply with the minimum requirements set out in Annex VI.

Or. en

Amendment 280
Margarita de la Pisa Carrión

Proposal for a directive
Recital 63

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*

(63) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)), Member States should develop programmes to encourage SMEs to undergo energy audits. Energy audits ***should be mandatory and regular*** for large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant. Energy audits should take into account relevant European or International Standards, such as EN ISO 50001 (Energy Management Systems), or EN 16247-1 (Energy Audits), or, if including an energy audit, EN ISO 14000 (Environmental Management Systems) and thus be also in line with the provisions of Annex VI to this Directive as such provisions do not go beyond the requirements of these relevant standards. A specific European standard on energy audits is currently under development. Energy audits may be carried out on a stand-alone basis or be part of a broader environmental management system or an energy performance contract. In all such cases those systems should comply with the minimum requirements of Annex VI. In addition, specific mechanisms and schemes established to monitor emissions and fuel consumption by certain transport operators, for example under EU law the EU ETS, may be considered compatible with energy audits, including in energy management systems, if they comply with the minimum requirements set out in Annex VI.	(63) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)), Member States should develop programmes to encourage SMEs to undergo energy audits. Energy audits ***and other instruments used for the same purposes are particularly relevant*** for large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant. Energy audits should take into account relevant European or International Standards, such as EN ISO 50001 (Energy Management Systems), or EN 16247-1 (Energy Audits), or, if including an energy audit, EN ISO 14000 (Environmental Management Systems) and thus be also in line with the provisions of Annex VI to this Directive as such provisions do not go beyond the requirements of these relevant standards. A specific European standard on energy audits is currently under development. Energy audits may be carried out on a stand-alone basis or be part of a broader environmental management system or an energy performance contract. In all such cases those systems should comply with the minimum requirements of Annex VI. In addition, specific mechanisms and schemes established to monitor emissions and fuel consumption by certain transport operators, for example under EU law the EU ETS, may be considered compatible with energy audits, including in energy management systems, if they comply with the minimum requirements set out in Annex VI.
	Or. es

Amendment 281
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 63

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(63) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)), Member States should develop programmes to encourage SMEs to undergo energy audits. Energy audits should be ***mandatory and*** regular for large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant. Energy audits should take into account relevant European or International Standards, such as EN ISO 50001 (Energy Management Systems), or EN 16247-1 (Energy Audits), or, if including an energy audit, EN ISO 14000 (Environmental Management Systems) and thus be also in line with the provisions of Annex VI to this Directive as such provisions do not go beyond the requirements of these relevant standards. A specific European standard on energy audits is currently under development. Energy audits may be carried out on a stand-alone basis or be part of a broader environmental management system or an energy performance contract. In all such cases those systems should comply with the minimum requirements of Annex VI. In addition, specific mechanisms and schemes established to monitor emissions and fuel consumption by certain transport operators, for example under EU law the EU ETS, may be considered compatible with energy audits, including in energy management systems, if they comply with the minimum requirements set out in Annex VI.	(63) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)), Member States should develop programmes to encourage SMEs to undergo energy audits. Energy audits should be regular for large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant. Energy audits should take into account relevant European or International Standards, such as EN ISO 50001 (Energy Management Systems), or EN 16247-1 (Energy Audits), or, if including an energy audit, EN ISO 14000 (Environmental Management Systems) and thus be also in line with the provisions of Annex VI to this Directive as such provisions do not go beyond the requirements of these relevant standards. A specific European standard on energy audits is currently under development. Energy audits may be carried out on a stand-alone basis or be part of a broader environmental management system or an energy performance contract. In all such cases those systems should comply with the minimum requirements of Annex VI. In addition, specific mechanisms and schemes established to monitor emissions and fuel consumption by certain transport operators, for example under EU law the EU ETS, may be considered compatible with energy audits, including in energy management systems, if they comply with the minimum requirements set out in Annex VI.

Or. it

Justification

The European Commission should not lay down requirements for the Member States because their situations differ enormously. It would be more appropriate to identify specific targets to be met and good practices to be adopted.

Amendment 282
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 63 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(63a) Member States should ensure the mandatory nature of implementing the recommendations of energy audits by enterprises. The absence of the obligation to implement audit recommendations is a major reason why these recommendations are not inadequately taken into account by enterprises. Member States should identify a relevant national regulatory authority to monitor the implementation of audit recommendations by enterprises. Enterprises failing to implement recommendations within 36 months after the completion of the energy audit should pay the financial equivalent of the respective energy savings to the national efficiency fund.

Or. en

Amendment 283
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 64

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(64) The enterprise's average consumption should be the criterion to define the application of energy management systems and of energy audits in order to increase the sensitivity of those mechanisms in identifying relevant opportunities for cost-effective energy savings. Enterprises that are below the consumption thresholds defined for energy	(64) The enterprise's average consumption should be the criterion to define the application of energy management systems and of energy audits in order to increase the sensitivity of those mechanisms in identifying relevant opportunities for cost-effective energy savings. Enterprises that are below the consumption thresholds defined for energy

management systems and energy audits should be ***encouraged*** to undergo energy audits and to implement the recommendations resulting from those audits.	management systems and energy audits should be ***supported*** to undergo energy audits and to implement the recommendations resulting from those audits.

Or. en

Amendment 284
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Massimiliano Salini, Christian Ehler, Hildegard Bentele

Proposal for a directive
Recital 66

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(66) The information and communications technology (ICT) sector another important sector which receives increasing attention. In 2018 the energy consumption of data centres in the EU was 76,8 TWh. This is expected to rise to 98.5 TWh by 2030, a 28% increase. This increase in absolute terms can as well be seen in relative terms: within the EU, data centres accounted for 2,7% of electricity demand in 2018 and will reach 3,21% by 2030 if development continues on the current trajectory[75] . Europe's Digital Strategy already highlighted the need for highly energy-efficient and sustainable data centres and calls for transparency measures for telecommunication operators on their environmental footprint. To promote sustainable development in the ICT sector, particularly of data centres, Member States should collect and publish data, which is relevant for the energy performance and water footprint of data centres. Member States should collect and publish data only about data centres with ***a significant footprint***, for which appropriate design or efficiency interventions, for new or existing installations respectively, can result in a considerable reduction of the	(66) The information and communications technology (ICT) sector another important sector which receives increasing attention. In 2018 the energy consumption of data centres in the EU was 76,8 TWh. This is expected to rise to 98.5 TWh by 2030, a 28% increase. This increase in absolute terms can as well be seen in relative terms: within the EU, data centres accounted for 2,7% of electricity demand in 2018 and will reach 3,21% by 2030 if development continues on the current trajectory[75] . Europe's Digital Strategy already highlighted the need for highly energy-efficient and sustainable data centres and calls for transparency measures for telecommunication operators on their environmental footprint. To promote sustainable development in the ICT sector, particularly of data centres, Member States should collect and publish data, ***according to a European harmonised template,*** which is relevant for the energy performance***,*** and water footprint ***and demand-side flexibility*** of data centres. Member States should collect and publish data only about data centres with ***an installed IT power demand of at least 100 kW***, for which appropriate design

energy and water consumption or in the reuse of waste heat in nearby facilities and heat networks. ***A*** data centre sustainability ***indicator can*** be established on the basis of that data collected	or efficiency interventions, for new or existing installations respectively, can result in a considerable reduction of the energy and water consumption***, an increase in systems efficiency promoting decarbonization of the grid*** or in the reuse of waste heat in nearby facilities and heat networks. Data centre sustainability ***indicators should*** be established on the basis of that data collected***. The Commission should prepare guidelines setting out the information to be provided on data centres, after carrying out consultations with relevant stakeholders and considering existing standardised metrics. It is imperative to have a harmonised approach across Europe, in order to avoid different reporting schemes and key performance indicators between Member States.***
[75] https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/energy-efficient-cloud-computing-technologies-and-policies-eco-friendly-cloud-market	[75] https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/energy-efficient-cloud-computing-technologies-and-policies-eco-friendly-cloud-market

Or. en

Amendment 285
Francesca Donato

Proposal for a directive
Recital 66

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(66) The information and communications technology (ICT) sector another important sector which receives increasing attention. In 2018 the energy consumption of data centres in the EU was 76,8 TWh. This is expected to rise to 98.5 TWh by 2030, a 28% increase. This increase in absolute terms can as well be seen in relative terms: within the EU, data centres accounted for 2,7% of electricity	(66) The information and communications technology (ICT) sector another important sector which receives increasing attention. In 2018 the energy consumption of data centres in the EU was 76,8 TWh. This is expected to rise to 98.5 TWh by 2030, a 28% increase. This increase in absolute terms can as well be seen in relative terms: within the EU, data centres accounted for 2,7% of electricity

demand in 2018 and will reach 3,21% by 2030 if development continues on the current trajectory[75]. Europe's Digital Strategy already highlighted the need for highly energy-efficient and sustainable data centres and calls for transparency measures for telecommunication operators on their environmental footprint. To promote sustainable development in the ICT sector, particularly of data centres, Member States should collect and publish data, which is relevant for the energy performance and water footprint of data centres. ***Member States should collect and publish data only about data centres with a significant footprint, for which appropriate design or efficiency interventions, for new or existing installations respectively, can result in a considerable reduction of the energy and water consumption or in the reuse of waste heat in nearby facilities and heat networks.*** A data centre sustainability indicator can be established on the basis of that data collected.	demand in 2018 and will reach 3,21% by 2030 if development continues on the current trajectory[75]. Europe's Digital Strategy already highlighted the need for highly energy-efficient and sustainable data centres and calls for transparency measures for telecommunication operators on their environmental footprint. To promote sustainable development in the ICT sector, particularly of data centres, Member States should collect and publish data, which is relevant for the energy performance and water footprint of data centres. A data centre sustainability indicator can be established on the basis of that data collected.
[75] https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/energy-efficient-cloud-computing-technologies-and-policies-eco-friendly-cloud-market	[75] https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/energy-efficient-cloud-computing-technologies-and-policies-eco-friendly-cloud-market

Or. it

Justification

The Member States must in any case collect the data about all centres in order to identify those that have a significant footprint.

Amendment 286
Nicola Danti, Morten Petersen, Nils Torvalds, Christophe Grudler, Andreas Glück, Iskra Mihaylova, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Nicola Beer, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 66

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(66) The information and communications technology (ICT) sector another important sector which receives increasing attention. In 2018 the energy consumption of data centres in the EU was 76,8 TWh. This is expected to rise to 98.5 TWh by 2030, a 28% increase. This increase in absolute terms can as well be seen in relative terms: within the EU, data centres accounted for 2,7% of electricity demand in 2018 and will reach 3,21% by 2030 if development continues on the current trajectory[75] . Europe's Digital Strategy already highlighted the need for highly energy-efficient and sustainable data centres and calls for transparency measures for telecommunication operators on their environmental footprint. To promote sustainable development in the ICT sector, particularly of data centres, Member States should collect and publish data, which is relevant for the energy performance and water footprint of data centres. Member States should collect and publish data only about data centres with a significant footprint, for which appropriate design or efficiency interventions, for new or existing installations respectively, can result in a considerable reduction of the energy and water consumption or in the reuse of waste heat in nearby facilities and heat networks. A data centre sustainability indicator can be established on the basis of that data collected	(66) The information and communications technology (ICT) sector another important sector which receives increasing attention. In 2018 the energy consumption of data centres in the EU was 76,8 TWh. This is expected to rise to 98.5 TWh by 2030, a 28% increase. This increase in absolute terms can as well be seen in relative terms: within the EU, data centres accounted for 2,7% of electricity demand in 2018 and will reach 3,21% by 2030 if development continues on the current trajectory[75] . Europe's Digital Strategy already highlighted the need for highly energy-efficient and sustainable data centres and calls for transparency measures for telecommunication operators on their environmental footprint. To promote sustainable development in the ICT sector, particularly of data centres, Member States should collect and publish data, which is relevant for the energy performance and water footprint of data centres. Member States should collect and publish data only about data centres with a significant footprint, for which appropriate design or efficiency interventions, for new or existing installations respectively, can result in a considerable reduction of the energy and water consumption or in the reuse of waste heat in nearby facilities and heat networks. A data centre sustainability indicator can be established on the basis of that data collected ***and also taking into account already existing initiatives in the sector.***
[75] https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/energy-efficient-cloud-computing-technologies-and-policies-eco-friendly-cloud-market	[75] https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/energy-efficient-cloud-computing-technologies-and-policies-eco-friendly-cloud-market

Or. en

Amendment 287
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 66

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(66) The information and communications technology (ICT) sector another important sector which receives increasing attention. In 2018 the energy consumption of data centres in the EU was 76,8 TWh. This is expected to rise to 98.5 TWh by 2030, a 28% increase. This increase in absolute terms can as well be seen in relative terms: within the EU, data centres accounted for 2,7% of electricity demand in 2018 and will reach 3,21% by 2030 if development continues on the current trajectory[75] . Europe's Digital Strategy already highlighted the need for highly energy-efficient and sustainable data centres and calls for transparency measures for telecommunication operators on their environmental footprint. To promote sustainable development in the ICT sector, particularly of data centres, Member States should collect and publish data, which is relevant for the energy performance and water footprint of data centres. Member States should collect and publish data ***only*** about data centres with ***a significant*** footprint, for which appropriate design or efficiency interventions, for new or existing installations respectively, can result in a considerable reduction of the energy and water consumption or in the reuse of waste heat in nearby facilities and heat networks. A data centre sustainability indicator ***can*** be established on the basis of that data collected	(66) The information and communications technology (ICT) sector another important sector which receives increasing attention. In 2018 the energy consumption of data centres in the EU was 76,8 TWh. This is expected to rise to 98.5 TWh by 2030, a 28% increase. This increase in absolute terms can as well be seen in relative terms: within the EU, data centres accounted for 2,7% of electricity demand in 2018 and will reach 3,21% by 2030 if development continues on the current trajectory[75] . Europe's Digital Strategy already highlighted the need for highly energy-efficient and sustainable data centres and calls for transparency measures for telecommunication operators on their environmental footprint. To promote sustainable development in the ICT sector, particularly of data centres, Member States should collect and publish data, which is relevant for the energy performance and water footprint of data centres. Member States should collect and publish data about data centres with ***more than 100kW installed IT power demand*** footprint, for which appropriate design or efficiency interventions, for new or existing installations respectively, can result in a considerable reduction of the energy and water consumption or in the reuse of ***unavoidable*** waste heat in nearby facilities and heat networks. A data centre sustainability indicator ***should*** be established on the basis of that data collected
[75] https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/energy-	[75] https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/energy-

efficient-cloud-computing-technologies-and-policies-eco-friendly-cloud-market

efficient-cloud-computing-technologies-and-policies-eco-friendly-cloud-market

Or. en

Amendment 288
Grzegorz Tobiszowski
on behalf of the ECR Group
Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Beata Szydło, Alexandr Vondra, Anna Zalewska, Elżbieta Kruk, Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Evžen Tošenovský, Ladislav Ilčić

Proposal for a directive
Recital 66

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(66) The information and communications technology (ICT) sector another important sector which receives increasing attention. In 2018 the energy consumption of data centres in the EU was 76,8 TWh. This is expected to rise to 98.5 TWh by 2030, a 28% increase. This increase in absolute terms can as well be seen in relative terms: within the EU, data centres accounted for 2,7% of electricity demand in 2018 and will reach 3,21% by 2030 if development continues on the current trajectory[75] . Europe's Digital Strategy already highlighted the need for highly energy-efficient and sustainable data centres and calls for transparency measures for telecommunication operators on their environmental footprint. To promote sustainable development in the ICT sector, particularly of data centres, Member States should collect and publish data, which is relevant for the energy performance and water footprint of data centres. Member States should collect and publish data only about data centres with ***a significant footprint***, for which appropriate design or efficiency interventions, for new or existing installations respectively, can result in a considerable reduction of the energy and water consumption or in the reuse of waste heat in nearby facilities and	(66) The information and communications technology (ICT) sector another important sector which receives increasing attention. In 2018 the energy consumption of data centres in the EU was 76,8 TWh. This is expected to rise to 98.5 TWh by 2030, a 28% increase. This increase in absolute terms can as well be seen in relative terms: within the EU, data centres accounted for 2,7% of electricity demand in 2018 and will reach 3,21% by 2030 if development continues on the current trajectory[75] . Europe's Digital Strategy already highlighted the need for highly energy-efficient and sustainable data centres and calls for transparency measures for telecommunication operators on their environmental footprint. To promote sustainable development in the ICT sector, particularly of data centres, Member States should collect and publish data, which is relevant for the energy performance and water footprint of data centres. Member States should collect and publish data only about data centres with ***an installed IT power demand equal to or greater than 1 MW***, for which appropriate design or efficiency interventions, for new or existing installations respectively, can result in a considerable reduction of the energy and water consumption or in the

heat networks. A data centre sustainability indicator ***can*** be established on the basis of that data collected

[75] https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/energy-efficient-cloud-computing-technologies-and-policies-eco-friendly-cloud-market

reuse of waste heat in nearby facilities and heat networks. A data centre sustainability indicator ***should*** be established on the basis of that data collected

[75] https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/energy-efficient-cloud-computing-technologies-and-policies-eco-friendly-cloud-market

Or. en

Justification

1 MW data centre is an appropriate object for such analysis to be considered cost-efficient

Amendment 289
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 67

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(67) The data centre sustainability indicators ***can*** be used to measure ***four*** basic dimensions of a sustainable data centre, namely how efficiently it uses energy, how much of that energy comes from renewable energy sources, the reuse of any waste heat that it produces and the usage of freshwater. The data centre sustainability indicators should raise awareness amongst data centre owners and operators, manufactures of equipment, developers of software and services, users of data centre services at all levels as well as entities and organisations that deploy, use or procure cloud and data centre services. It should also give confidence about the actual improvements following efforts and measures to increase the sustainability in new or existing data centres. Finally, it should be used as a basis for transparent and evidence-based	(67) The data centre sustainability indicators ***should*** be used to measure ***six*** basic dimensions of a sustainable data centre, namely how efficiently it uses energy, how much of that energy comes from renewable energy sources, the reuse of any waste heat that it produces***, the effectiveness of cooling, the effectiveness of carbon usage*** and the usage of freshwater. The data centre sustainability indicators should raise awareness amongst data centre owners and operators, manufactures of equipment, developers of software and services, users of data centre services at all levels as well as entities and organisations that deploy, use or procure cloud and data centre services. It should also give confidence about the actual improvements following efforts and measures to increase the sustainability in new or existing data centres. Finally, it

planning and decision-making. Use of the data centre sustainability indicators should be optional for Member States. Use of the data centre sustainability indicator should be ***optional*** for Member States.

should be used as a basis for transparent and evidence-based planning and decision-making. Use of the data centre sustainability indicators should be optional for Member States. Use of the data centre sustainability indicator should be ***mandatory*** for Member States. ***The Commission should assess the efficiency of datacentres based on the information communicated by Member States.***

Or. en

Amendment 290
Nicola Danti, Nils Torvalds, Christophe Grudler, Iskra Mihaylova, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 67

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(67) The data centre sustainability indicators can be used to measure ***four basic dimensions of a sustainable*** data centre, ***namely*** how efficiently it uses energy, how much of that energy comes from renewable energy sources, the reuse of any waste heat that it produces ***and the usage of freshwater***. The data centre sustainability indicators should raise awareness amongst data centre owners and operators, manufactures of equipment, developers of software and services, users of data centre services at all levels as well as entities and organisations that deploy, use or procure cloud and data centre services. It should also give confidence about the actual improvements following efforts and measures to increase the sustainability in new or existing data centres. Finally, it should be used as a basis for transparent and evidence-based planning and decision-making. Use of the data centre sustainability indicators should be optional for Member States. Use of the data centre sustainability indicator should	(67) The data centre sustainability indicators can be used to measure ***the sustainability of a*** data centre, ***such as*** how efficiently it uses energy, how much of that energy comes from renewable energy sources, the ***usage of water and, where applicable, the*** reuse of any waste heat that it produces***, as well as the application of circular economy practices for servers, electrical equipment and other related electrical components***. The data centre sustainability indicators should raise awareness amongst data centre owners and operators, manufactures of equipment, developers of software and services, users of data centre services at all levels as well as entities and organisations that deploy, use or procure cloud and data centre services. It should also give confidence about the actual improvements following efforts and measures to increase the sustainability in new or existing data centres. Finally, it should be used as a basis for transparent and evidence-based planning and decision-making. Use of the

be optional for Member States.	data centre sustainability indicators should be optional for Member States. Use of the data centre sustainability indicator should be optional for Member States.

Or. en

Amendment 291
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Gheorghe Falcă, Angelika Niebler, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 67

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(67) The data centre sustainability indicators can be used to measure ***four*** basic dimensions of a sustainable data centre, namely how efficiently it uses energy, how much of ***that*** energy comes from renewable energy sources, the reuse of any waste heat that it produces and the usage of freshwater. The data centre sustainability indicators should raise awareness amongst data centre owners and operators, manufactures of equipment, developers of software and services, users of data centre services at all levels as well as entities and organisations that deploy, use or procure cloud and data centre services. It should also give confidence about the actual improvements following efforts and measures to increase the sustainability in new or existing data centres. Finally, it should be used as a basis for transparent and evidence-based planning and decision-making. Use of the data centre sustainability indicators should be ***optional*** for Member States. ***Use of the data centre sustainability indicator should be optional for Member States.***	(67) The data centre sustainability indicators can be used to measure ***the*** basic dimensions of a sustainable data centre, namely how efficiently it uses energy, how ***it promotes demand-side flexibility, how*** much of ***its*** energy comes from renewable***,*** ***low carbon or carbon-free*** energy sources, the reuse of any waste heat that it produces and the usage of freshwater. The data centre sustainability indicators should raise awareness amongst ***network operators,*** data centre owners and operators, manufactures of equipment, developers of software and services, users of data centre services at all levels as well as entities and organisations that deploy, use or procure cloud and data centre services. It should also give confidence about the actual improvements following efforts and measures to increase the sustainability in new or existing data centres. Finally, it should be used as a basis for transparent and evidence-based planning and decision-making. Use of the data centre sustainability indicators should be ***mandatory*** for Member States.

Or. en

Amendment 292
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 67 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(67a) Member States should introduce, as of March 2024, a requirement for owners and operators of every data centre in their territory with an installed IT power demand equal to or greater than 1 MW to implement good practices stipulated in the most recent version of the European Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency, or in CEN-CENELEC document CLC TR50600-99-1 "Data centre facilities and infrastructures - Part 99-1: Recommended practices for energy management", until this is superseded by the subsequent EU legislative acts, establishing minimum performance standards of data centres located in Member States territory and defining a uniform measurement methodology.

Or. en

Amendment 293
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 67 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(67b) By 2026, the Commission should submit a delegated act to establish the requirement for new data centres with more than 100 kW installed IT power demand to meet minimum performance standards by the time they start operation. This delegated act should also establish a

timeframe within which the existing datacentres will be required to meet these minimum performance standards.

Or. en

Amendment 294
Sandra Pereira

Proposal for a directive
Recital 68

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(68) ***Lower consumer spending on energy should be achieved by assisting*** consumers ***in reducing their*** energy use by reducing the energy needs of buildings and improvements in the efficiency of appliances, which should be combined with ***the availability of low-energy transport modes integrated with*** public transport and cycling. Member States should also consider improving connectivity in rural and remote areas.	(68) Consumers ***should be assisted to achieve lower*** energy use by reducing the energy needs of buildings and improvements in the efficiency of appliances, which should be combined with ***access to*** public transport and ***the availability of soft transport modes, such as*** cycling. Member States should also consider improving connectivity in rural and remote areas.

Or. pt

Amendment 295
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Gheorghe Falcă, Angelika Niebler, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 68

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(68) Lower consumer spending on energy should be achieved by assisting consumers in reducing their energy use by reducing the energy needs of buildings and improvements in the efficiency of appliances, which should be combined with the availability of low-energy transport modes integrated with public	(68) Lower consumer spending on energy should be achieved by assisting consumers in reducing their energy use by reducing the energy needs of buildings and improvements in the efficiency of appliances, which should be combined with the availability of low-energy transport modes ***and fuels*** integrated with

transport and cycling. Member States should also consider improving connectivity in rural and remote areas.	public transport***, shared mobility*** and cycling. Member States should also consider improving connectivity in rural and remote areas.

Or. en

Amendment 296
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 69

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(69) It is crucial to raise the awareness of all Union citizens about the benefits of increased energy efficiency and to provide them with accurate information on the ways in which it can be achieved. Citizens of all ages should also be involved in the energy transition via the European Climate Pact and the Conference on the Future of Europe. ***Increased energy efficiency is also highly important for the security of energy supply of the Union through lowering its dependence on import of fuels from third countries.***	(69) It is crucial to raise the awareness of all Union citizens about the benefits of increased energy efficiency and to provide them with accurate information on the ways in which it can be achieved. Citizens of all ages should also be involved in the energy transition via the European Climate Pact and the Conference on the Future of Europe.

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 297
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 69 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(69a) Increased energy efficiency is also highly important for the security of energy supply of the Union through lowering its dependence on import of fuels from third countries. In the context of Russia's military aggression in Ukraine, reducing the dependence on Russian energy sources is a strategic imperative for the Union. In 2021, Russia provided more than 40% of the EU's total gas consumption, while 27% of the EU's oil imports and 46% of coal imports came from Russia. Energy efficiency is the safest and most cost-efficient measure to address this dependency. Even with rapid growth of green electricity generation, the most sustainable energy supplies are those that are not used. Improvements in energy efficiency would mitigate the negative impact of high energy prices. Furthermore, the reduction of energy consumption would significantly curb revenues for third countries that use these revenues to fund military adventurism.

Or. en

Amendment 298
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 80

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(80) High-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling have significant potential for saving primary energy in the Union. Member States should carry out a comprehensive assessment of the potential for high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling. Those assessments should be coherent with the integrated national	(80) High-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling have significant potential for saving primary energy in the Union. Member States should carry out a comprehensive assessment of the potential for high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling. Those assessments should ***be based on baseline scenario leading to a***

energy and climate plans and long term renovation strategies . New electricity generation installations and existing installations which are substantially refurbished or whose permit or licence is updated should, subject to a cost-benefit analysis showing a cost-benefit surplus, be equipped with high-efficiency cogeneration units to recover waste heat stemming from the production of electricity. Similarly, other facilities with substantial annual average energy input should be equipped with technical solutions to deploy waste heat from the facility where the cost-benefit analysis shows a cost-benefit surplus. This waste heat could be transported where it is needed through district heating networks. The events that trigger a requirement for authorisation criteria to be applied will generally be events that also trigger requirements for permits under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[76] and for authorisation under Directive (EU) 2019/944.	***fully renewable energy-based national heating and cooling sector within a timeframe compatible with the achievement of the climate neutrality objective and*** be coherent with the integrated national energy and climate plans and long term renovation strategies . New electricity generation installations and existing installations which are substantially refurbished or whose permit or licence is updated should, subject to a cost-benefit analysis showing a cost-benefit surplus, be equipped with high-efficiency cogeneration units to recover waste heat stemming from the production of electricity. Similarly, other facilities with substantial annual average energy input should be equipped with technical solutions to deploy ***unavoidable*** waste heat from the facility where the cost-benefit analysis shows a cost-benefit surplus. This waste heat could be transported where it is needed through district heating networks. The events that trigger a requirement for authorisation criteria to be applied will generally be events that also trigger requirements for permits under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[76] and for authorisation under Directive (EU) 2019/944.
[76] Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).	[76] Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 299
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Christian Ehler, Hildegard Bentele

Proposal for a directive
Recital 80 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(80a) When assessing the potential for efficient heating and cooling, Member States shall take wider environmental, health and safety aspects into account. Due to the role of heat pumps for realising energy efficiency potentials in heating and cooling, the risks of negative environmental impacts from refrigerants that are persistent, bioaccumulative or toxic should be minimised.

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 300
Pernille Weiss, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Gheorghe Falcă

Proposal for a directive
Recital 81

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(81) It may be appropriate for electricity generation installations that are intended to make use of geological storage permitted under Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[77] , to be located in places where the recovery of waste heat through high-efficiency cogeneration or by supplying a district heating or cooling network is not cost-effective. Member States should therefore be able to exempt those installations from the obligation to carry out a cost-benefit analysis for providing the installation with equipment allowing the recovery of waste	(81) It may be appropriate for ***nuclear power installations, or*** electricity generation installations that are intended to make use of geological storage permitted under Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[77] , to be located in places where the recovery of waste heat through high-efficiency cogeneration or by supplying a district heating or cooling network is not cost-effective. Member States should therefore be able to exempt those installations from the obligation to carry out a cost-benefit analysis for providing the installation with

heat by means of a high-efficiency cogeneration unit. It should also be possible to exempt peak-load and back-up electricity generation installations which are planned to operate under 1500 operating hours per year as a rolling average over a period of five years from the requirement to also provide heat.

equipment allowing the recovery of waste heat by means of a high-efficiency cogeneration unit. It should also be possible to exempt peak-load and back-up electricity generation installations which are planned to operate under 1500 operating hours per year as a rolling average over a period of five years from the requirement to also provide heat.

---

[77] Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114).

[77] Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114).

Or. en

Amendment 301
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Angelika Niebler, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 83

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(83) To implement national comprehensive assessments, Member States should encourage the assessments of the potential for high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling in regional and local level. Member States should take steps to promote and facilitate deployment of identified cost-efficient potential of the high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling.	(83) To implement national comprehensive assessments, Member States should encourage the assessments of the potential for high-efficiency cogeneration***, electricity generation from waste heat for self-consumption*** and efficient district heating and cooling in regional and local level. Member States should take steps to promote and facilitate deployment of identified cost-efficient potential of the high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling.

Or. en

Amendment 302
Jutta Paulus

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 84

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(84) Requirements for efficient district heating and cooling should be consistent with long-term climate policy goals, the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union, and should comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/85. All the district heating and cooling systems should aim for improved ability to interact with other parts of the energy system in order to optimise the use of energy and prevent energy waste by using the full potential of buildings to store heat or cold, including the excess heat from service facilities and nearby data centres. For that reason, efficient district heating and cooling system should ensure the increase of primary energy efficiency and a progressive integration of renewable energy and waste heat or cold. Therefore, this Directive introduces progressively stricter requirements for heating and cooling supply which should be applicable during specific established time periods and should be permanently applicable from 1 January 2050 onwards.	(84) Requirements for efficient district heating and cooling should be consistent with long-term climate policy goals, the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union, and should comply with the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/85. All the district heating and cooling systems should aim for improved ability to interact with other parts of the energy system in order to optimise the use of energy and prevent energy waste by using the full potential of buildings to store heat or cold, including the ***unavoidable*** excess heat from service facilities and nearby data centres. For that reason, efficient district heating and cooling system should ensure the increase of primary energy efficiency and a progressive integration of renewable energy and ***unavoidable*** waste heat or cold. Therefore, this Directive introduces progressively stricter requirements for heating and cooling supply which should be applicable during specific established time periods and should be permanently applicable from 1 January 2050 onwards.

Or. en

Amendment 303
Pilar del Castillo Vera

Proposal for a directive
Recital 84

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(84) Requirements for efficient district heating and cooling should be consistent	(84) Requirements for efficient district heating and cooling should be consistent

with long-term climate policy goals, the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union, and should ***comply with*** the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/85. All the district heating and cooling systems should aim for improved ability to interact with other parts of the energy system in order to optimise the use of energy and prevent energy waste by using the full potential of buildings to store heat or cold, including the excess heat from service facilities and nearby data centres. For that reason, efficient district heating and cooling system should ensure the increase of primary energy efficiency and a progressive integration of renewable energy and waste heat or cold. Therefore, this Directive introduces progressively stricter requirements for heating and cooling supply which should be applicable during specific established time periods and should be permanently applicable from 1 January 2050 onwards.	with long-term climate policy goals, the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union, and should ***progressively adapt to*** the principle of 'do no significant harm' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/85. All the district heating and cooling systems should aim for improved ability to interact with other parts of the energy system in order to optimise the use of energy and prevent energy waste by using the full potential of buildings to store heat or cold, including the excess heat from service facilities and nearby data centres. For that reason, efficient district heating and cooling system should ensure the increase of primary energy efficiency and a progressive integration of renewable energy and waste heat or cold. Therefore, this Directive introduces progressively stricter requirements for heating and cooling supply which should be applicable during specific established time periods and should be permanently applicable from 1 January 2050 onwards.

Or. en

Amendment 304
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 88

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(88) Most Union businesses are SMEs. They represent an enormous energy saving potential for the Union. To help them adopt energy efficiency measures, Member States should establish a favourable framework aimed at providing SMEs with technical assistance ***and*** targeted information.	(88) Most Union businesses are SMEs. They represent an enormous energy saving potential for the Union. To help them adopt energy efficiency measures, Member States should establish a favourable framework aimed at providing SMEs with technical assistance***,*** targeted information ***and set up appropriate support schemes***.

Or. en

Amendment 305
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 90

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(90) It is necessary to set out provisions related to billing, single point of contact, out-of-court dispute settlement, energy poverty and basic contractual rights, with the aim of aligning them, where appropriate, with the relevant provisions regarding electricity pursuant to Directive (EU) 2019/944, in order to strengthen consumer protection and enable final customers to ***receive more frequent***, clear and up-to-date information about their heating, cooling or domestic hot water consumption and to regulate their energy use.	(90) It is necessary to set out provisions related to billing, single point of contact, out-of-court dispute settlement, energy poverty and basic contractual rights, with the aim of aligning them, where appropriate, with the relevant provisions regarding electricity pursuant to Directive (EU) 2019/944, in order to strengthen consumer protection and enable final customers to ***have direct access to detailed***, clear and up-to-date information about their ***electricity,*** heating, cooling or domestic hot water consumption and to regulate their energy use ***making energy consumption fully transparent for consumers***.

Or. en

Amendment 306
Jutta Paulus
on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 92

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(92) The contribution of renewable energy communities, pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council[80] , and citizen energy communities, according to Directive (EU) 2019/944 towards the objectives of the European Green Deal and the 2030 Climate Target Plan, should be	(92) The contribution of renewable energy communities, pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council[80] , and citizen energy communities, according to Directive (EU) 2019/944 towards the objectives of the European Green Deal and the 2030 Climate Target Plan, should be

recognised. Member States should, therefore, consider and promote the role of renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities. Those communities can help Member States to ***achieve the objectives of this Directive*** by advancing energy efficiency at local or household level. They can empower and engage consumers and enable certain groups of household customers, including in rural and remote areas to participate in energy efficiency projects and interventions. Energy communities can help fighting energy poverty through facilitation of energy efficiency projects, reduced energy consumption and lower supply tariffs.

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

recognised. Member States should, therefore, consider and promote the role of renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities. Those communities can help Member States to ***implement an energy efficiency first approach at the local level*** by advancing energy efficiency at local or household level ***as well as in public buildings in collaboration with local authorities***. They can empower and engage consumers and enable certain groups of household customers, including in rural and remote areas to participate in energy efficiency projects and interventions***, often combining such actions with investment in renewable energy***. ***Energy communities also have a strong role to play in educating and increasing citizens' awareness of how they can undertake measures to achieve energy savings. If properly supported by Member States,*** energy communities can help fighting energy poverty through facilitation of energy efficiency projects, reduced energy consumption and lower supply tariffs.

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

Or. en

Amendment 307
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Angelika Niebler, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 92

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(92) The contribution of renewable energy communities, pursuant to Directive	(92) The contribution of renewable energy communities, pursuant to Directive

(EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council[80] , and citizen energy communities, according to Directive (EU) 2019/944 towards the objectives of the European Green Deal and the 2030 Climate Target Plan, should be recognised. Member States should, therefore, ***consider and*** promote the role of renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities. Those communities can help Member States to achieve the objectives of this Directive by advancing energy efficiency at local or household level. They can empower and engage consumers and enable certain groups of household customers, including in rural and remote areas to participate in energy efficiency projects and interventions. Energy communities can help fighting energy poverty through facilitation of energy efficiency projects, reduced energy consumption and lower supply tariffs.

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

(EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council[80] , and citizen energy communities, according to Directive (EU) 2019/944 towards the objectives of the European Green Deal and the 2030 Climate Target Plan, should be recognised. Member States should, therefore, promote the role of renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities. Those communities can help Member States to achieve the objectives of this Directive by advancing energy efficiency at local or household level. They can empower and engage consumers and enable certain groups of household customers, including in rural and remote areas to participate in energy efficiency projects and interventions. Energy communities can help fighting energy poverty through facilitation of energy efficiency projects, reduced energy consumption and lower supply tariffs. ***Member States should remove unnecessary hurdles to ensure it is attractive to build energy communities. Public administrations at all levels should be duly trained on this subject.***

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

Or. en

Amendment 308
Christophe Grudler, Stéphane Bijoux, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 92

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(92) The contribution of renewable energy communities, pursuant to Directive	(92) The contribution of renewable energy communities, pursuant to Directive

(EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council[80] , and citizen energy communities, according to Directive (EU) 2019/944 towards the objectives of the European Green Deal and the 2030 Climate Target Plan, should be recognised. Member States should, therefore, consider and promote the role of renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities. Those communities can help Member States to achieve the objectives of this Directive by advancing energy efficiency at local or household level. They can empower and engage consumers and enable certain groups of household customers, including in rural ***and*** remote areas to participate in energy efficiency projects and interventions. Energy communities can help fighting energy poverty through facilitation of energy efficiency projects, reduced energy consumption and lower supply tariffs.

(EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council[80] , and citizen energy communities, according to Directive (EU) 2019/944 towards the objectives of the European Green Deal and the 2030 Climate Target Plan, should be recognised. Member States should, therefore, consider and promote the role of renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities. Those communities can help Member States to achieve the objectives of this Directive by advancing energy efficiency at local or household level. They can empower and engage consumers and enable certain groups of household customers, including in rural***,*** remote areas ***and in the outermost regions,*** to participate in energy efficiency projects and interventions. Energy communities can help fighting energy poverty through facilitation of energy efficiency projects, reduced energy consumption and lower supply tariffs.

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 309
Tom Berendsen, Peter van Dalen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 92

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(92) The contribution of renewable energy communities, pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council[80] , and citizen energy communities, according to Directive (EU) 2019/944 towards the	(92) The contribution of renewable energy communities, pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council[80] , and citizen energy communities, according to Directive (EU) 2019/944 towards the

objectives of the European Green Deal and the 2030 Climate Target Plan, should be ***recognised***. Member States should, therefore, consider and promote the role of renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities. Those communities can help Member States to achieve the objectives of this Directive by advancing energy efficiency at local or household level. They can empower and engage consumers and enable certain groups of household customers, including in rural and remote areas to participate in energy efficiency projects and interventions. Energy communities can help fighting energy poverty through facilitation of energy efficiency projects, reduced energy consumption and lower supply tariffs.

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

objectives of the European Green Deal and the 2030 Climate Target Plan, should be ***actively supported***. Member States should, therefore, consider and promote the role of renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities. Those communities can help Member States to achieve the objectives of this Directive by advancing energy efficiency at local or household level. They can empower and engage consumers and enable certain groups of household customers, including in rural and remote areas to participate in energy efficiency projects and interventions. Energy communities can help fighting energy poverty through facilitation of energy efficiency projects, reduced energy consumption and lower supply tariffs.

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

Or. en

Amendment 310
Nicola Danti, Morten Petersen, Nils Torvalds, Christophe Grudler, Iskra Mihaylova, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Martin Hojsík, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 95

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(95) A fair transition towards a climate-neutral Union by 2050 is central to the European Green Deal. The European Pillar of Social Rights, jointly proclaimed by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on 17 November 2017, includes energy among the essential services which everyone is entitled to access. Support for access to such services must be available for those in need[81] .	(95) A fair transition towards a climate-neutral Union by 2050 is central to the European Green Deal. The European Pillar of Social Rights, jointly proclaimed by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on 17 November 2017, includes energy among the essential services which everyone is entitled to access. Support for access to such services must be available for those in need[81] **,**

	particularly in a context of inflationary pressure and significant increases in energy prices.
[81] EPSR, Principle 20 “Access to essential services”: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities/deeper-and-fairer-economic-and-monetary-union/european-pillar-social-rights/european-pillar-social-rights-20-principles_en	[81] EPSR, Principle 20 “Access to essential services”: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities/deeper-and-fairer-economic-and-monetary-union/european-pillar-social-rights/european-pillar-social-rights-20-principles_en

Or. en

Amendment 311
Margarita de la Pisa Carrión

Proposal for a directive
Recital 95 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(95a) The GHG emissions reduction targets should not exacerbate energy poverty. To this end, the cost of the measures aimed at achieving the reduction targets must not entail any additional costs that would have a serious impact on EU consumers and households.

Or. es

Amendment 312
Nicola Danti, Morten Petersen, Nils Torvalds, Christophe Grudler, Iskra Mihaylova, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Martin Hojsík, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 96

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(96) It is necessary to ensure that people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people	(96) It is necessary to ensure that people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people

living in social housing are protected and, to this end, empowered to actively participate in the energy efficiency improvement interventions, measures and related consumer protection or information measures that Member States implement.	living in social housing are protected and, to this end, empowered to actively participate in the energy efficiency improvement interventions, measures and related consumer protection or information measures that Member States implement. ***Targeted awareness raising campaigns should be developed to illustrate the benefits of energy efficiency as well as providing information on the financial support available.***

Or. en

Amendment 313
Pernille Weiss, Seán Kelly, Maria da Graça Carvalho, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Henna Virkkunen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Gheorghe Falcă, Massimiliano Salini, Christian Ehler

Proposal for a directive
Recital 96

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(96) It is necessary to ensure that people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing are protected and, to this end, empowered to actively participate in the energy efficiency improvement interventions, measures and related consumer protection or information measures that Member States implement.	(96) It is necessary to ensure that people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers***, transport users, SMEs, micro-enterprises*** and, where applicable, people living in social housing are protected and, to this end, empowered to actively participate in the energy efficiency improvement interventions, measures and related consumer protection or information measures that Member States implement.

Or. en

Amendment 314
Christophe Grudler, Stéphane Bijoux, Klemen Grošelj

Proposal for a directive
Recital 96

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*

(96) It is necessary to ensure that people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing are protected and, to this end, empowered to actively participate in the energy efficiency improvement interventions, measures and related consumer protection or information measures that Member States implement.	(96) It is necessary to ensure that people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing ***and in the outermost regions*** are protected and, to this end, empowered to actively participate in the energy efficiency improvement interventions, measures and related consumer protection or information measures that Member States implement.

Or. en