



**2022/0160(COD)**

29.9.2022

# **AMENDMENTS**

## **19 - 158**

**Draft report**

**Markus Pieper**

(PE735.806v01-00)

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

Proposal for a directive

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



## Amendment 19

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) In the context of the European Green Deal<sup>16</sup>, Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>17</sup> established the objective of the Union becoming climate neutral in 2050, as well as the target of a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. This requires an energy transition and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system.

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

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

*Amendment*

(1) In the context of the European Green Deal<sup>16</sup>, Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>17</sup> established the objective of the Union becoming climate neutral in 2050 **at the latest**, as well as the target of a **at last** 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 **in a manner that contributes to the sustainable economic, environmental and social development, prosperity and job creation in the EU**. This requires an energy transition **centered on reducing energy and resource consumption and increased efficiency** and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system.

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

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

Or. en

## Amendment 20

Sira Rego

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) In the context of the European Green Deal<sup>16</sup>, Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>17</sup> established the objective of the Union becoming climate neutral in 2050, as well as the target of a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. This requires **an** energy transition and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system.

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

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

*Amendment*

(1) In the context of the European Green Deal, Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council established the objective of the Union becoming climate neutral in 2050, as well as the target of a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. This requires **a just** energy transition **that leaves no territory or citizen behind** and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system **with a public planification based on the scarcity of finite critical raw materials**

Or. en

**Amendment 21**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(2) Renewable energy plays a fundamental role in delivering on these objectives, given that the energy sector contributes today over 75% of total greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. By reducing those greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy **also contributes** to tackling environmental-related challenges

*Amendment*

(2) Renewable energy plays a fundamental role in delivering on these objectives, given that the energy sector contributes today over 75% of total greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. By reducing those greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy **can also contribute** to tackling environmental-related challenges

such as biodiversity loss **and** to reducing pollution in line with the objectives of the Zero-Pollution Action Plan.

such as biodiversity loss to reducing **land, water and air** pollution in line with the objectives of the Zero-Pollution Action Plan **as long as the renewable energy sources themselves do not exacerbate these challenges**.

Or. en

## **Amendment 22** **Sira Rego**

### **Proposal for a directive** **Recital 2**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(2) Renewable energy plays a fundamental role in delivering on these objectives, given that the energy sector contributes today over 75% of total greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. By reducing those greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy also contributes to tackling environmental-related challenges such as biodiversity loss and to reducing pollution in line with the objectives of the Zero-Pollution Action Plan.

*Amendment*

(2) Renewable energy plays a fundamental role in delivering on these objectives, given that the energy sector contributes today over 75% of total greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. By reducing those greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy also contributes to tackling environmental-related challenges such as biodiversity loss **if it is scrupulously respectful of the territory in which said renewable facilities are developed** and to reducing pollution in line with the objectives of the Zero-Pollution Action Plan.

Or. en

## **Amendment 23** **Sira Rego**

### **Proposal for a directive** **Recital 3**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>18</sup> sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable

*Amendment*

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>18</sup> sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable

sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan<sup>19</sup>, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target<sup>20</sup>. In this context, the Commission proposed in July 2021, as part of the package delivering on the European Green Deal, to double the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in 2030 compared to 2020, to reach at least 40%. The REPowerEU Communication<sup>21</sup> outlined a plan to make the EU independent from Russian fossil fuels well before the end of this decade. The Communication foresees front-loading of wind and solar energy, increasing the average deployment rate as well as additional renewable energy capacity by 2030 to accommodate for higher production of renewable hydrogen. It also invited the co-legislators to consider a higher or earlier target for renewable energy. In this context, it is appropriate to increase the Union renewable energy target **up to 45%** in order to significantly accelerate the current pace of deployment of renewable energy, thereby speeding up the phase-out of EU's dependence by increasing the availability of affordable, secure and sustainable energy in the Union.

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<sup>18</sup> Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of

sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan<sup>19</sup>, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target<sup>20</sup>. In this context, the Commission proposed in July 2021, as part of the package delivering on the European Green Deal, to double the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in 2030 compared to 2020, to reach at least 40%. The REPowerEU Communication<sup>21</sup> outlined a plan to make the EU independent from Russian fossil fuels well before the end of this decade. The Communication foresees front-loading of wind and solar energy, increasing the average deployment rate as well as additional renewable energy capacity by 2030 to accommodate for higher production of renewable hydrogen. It also invited the co-legislators to consider a higher or earlier target for renewable energy. In this context, it is appropriate to increase the Union renewable energy target **at least 50%** in order to significantly accelerate the current pace of deployment of renewable energy, thereby speeding up the phase-out of EU's dependence by increasing the availability of affordable, secure and sustainable energy in the Union. ***This deployment must be based on public-led planning by Member States, with the support of the Commission, with no harm for environment and biodiversity as well as respecting the necessary spaces for cultivation for agriculture, that guarantee food sovereignty and the proper implementation of "Farm to Fork" strategy, thus aligning policies and strategies for reduction of GHG emissions and mitigation of climate change.***

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<sup>18</sup> 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).

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

<sup>20</sup> Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562

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

11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

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

<sup>20</sup> Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562

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

Or. en

## Amendment 24

Christophe Grudler, Claudia Gamon, Morten Petersen, Martin Hojsik

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 3

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

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>18</sup> sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan<sup>19</sup>, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target<sup>20</sup>. In this context, the Commission proposed in July 2021, as part of the package delivering on the European Green Deal, to double the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in 2030 compared to 2020, to reach at least 40%. The REPowerEU Communication<sup>21</sup> outlined a plan to make the EU independent from Russian fossil fuels well before the end of this decade. The Communication foresees front-loading of

##### *Amendment*

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>18</sup> sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan<sup>19</sup>, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target<sup>20</sup>. In this context, the Commission proposed in July 2021, as part of the package delivering on the European Green Deal, to double the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in 2030 compared to 2020, to reach at least 40%. The REPowerEU Communication<sup>21</sup> outlined a plan to make the EU independent from Russian fossil fuels well before the end of this decade.  
***Dependencies on oil and natural gas***

wind and solar energy, increasing the average deployment rate as well as additional renewable energy capacity by 2030 to accommodate for higher production of renewable hydrogen. It also invited the co-legislators to consider a higher or earlier target for renewable energy. In this context, it is appropriate to increase the Union renewable energy target up to 45% in order to significantly accelerate the current pace of deployment of renewable energy, thereby speeding up the phase-out of EU's dependence by increasing the availability of affordable, secure **and** sustainable energy in the Union.

***should be phased out through an encompassing green transition in line with the European Green Deal.*** The Communication foresees front-loading of wind and solar energy, increasing the average deployment rate as well as additional renewable energy capacity by 2030 to accommodate for higher **domestic** production of renewable hydrogen. It also invited the co-legislators to consider a higher or earlier target for renewable energy. In this context, it is appropriate to increase the Union renewable energy target up to 45% in order to significantly accelerate the current pace of deployment of renewable energy, thereby speeding up the phase-out of EU's dependence by increasing the availability of affordable, secure, sustainable **and locally produced** energy in the Union.

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<sup>18</sup> 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).

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

<sup>20</sup> Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562

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

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<sup>18</sup> 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).

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

<sup>20</sup> Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562

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

Or. en

### *Justification*

*it is paramount that the EU focuses its legislative and financial effort to secure an affordable, sustainable and locally produced energy. It will enable to strengthen its strategic autonomy and its independency from excessive energy import.*



## Amendment 25

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 3

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>18</sup> sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. ***Under the Climate Target Plan***<sup>19</sup>, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to **40%** by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target<sup>20</sup>. In this context, the Commission proposed in July 2021, as part of the package delivering on the European Green Deal, to double the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in 2030 compared to 2020, to reach at least 40%. The REPowerEU Communication<sup>21</sup> outlined a plan to make the EU independent from Russian fossil fuels well before the end of this decade. The Communication foresees front-loading of wind and solar energy, increasing the average deployment rate as well as additional renewable energy capacity by 2030 to accommodate for higher production of renewable hydrogen. It also invited the co-legislators to consider a higher or earlier target for renewable energy. In this context, it is appropriate to increase the Union renewable energy target up to 45% in order to significantly accelerate the current pace of deployment of renewable energy, thereby speeding up the phase-out of EU's dependence by increasing the availability of affordable, secure **and** sustainable energy in the Union.

*Amendment*

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>18</sup> sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. ***To achieve the objective of the European Green Deal and the 8th EAP and to make the legislation fit for 1.5°C***, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to **at least 56 % at least 45% energy efficiency** by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target<sup>20</sup>. In this context, the Commission proposed in July 2021, as part of the package delivering on the European Green Deal, to double the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in 2030 compared to 2020, to reach at least 40%. The REPowerEU Communication<sup>21</sup> outlined a plan to make the EU independent from Russian fossil fuels well before the end of this decade. The Communication foresees front-loading of wind and solar energy, increasing the average deployment rate as well as additional renewable energy capacity by 2030 to accommodate for higher production of renewable hydrogen. It also invited the co-legislators to consider a higher or earlier target for renewable energy. In this context, it is appropriate to increase the Union renewable energy target up to **at least 45%** in order to significantly accelerate the current pace of deployment of renewable energy, thereby speeding up the phase-out of EU's dependence **on fossil fuels and nuclear** by increasing the availability of affordable, secure, sustainable **and renewable** energy in the Union.

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<sup>18</sup> 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).

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

<sup>20</sup> Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562

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

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<sup>18</sup> 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).

<sup>20</sup> Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562

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

Or. en

## **Amendment 26**

**András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Recital 3**

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

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>18</sup> sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan<sup>19</sup>, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target<sup>20</sup>. In this context, the Commission proposed in July 2021, as part of the package delivering on the European Green Deal, to double the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in 2030 compared to 2020, to reach at least 40%. The REPowerEU Communication<sup>21</sup>

##### *Amendment*

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>18</sup> sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan<sup>19</sup>, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target<sup>20</sup>. In this context, the Commission proposed in July 2021, as part of the package delivering on the European Green Deal, to double the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in 2030 compared to 2020, to reach at least 40%. The REPowerEU Communication<sup>21</sup>

outlined a plan to make the EU independent from Russian fossil fuels well before the end of this decade. The Communication foresees front-loading of wind and solar energy, increasing the average deployment rate as well as additional renewable energy capacity by 2030 to accommodate for higher production of renewable hydrogen. It also invited the co-legislators to consider a higher or earlier target for renewable energy. In this context, it is appropriate to increase the Union renewable energy target up to 45% in order to significantly accelerate the current pace of deployment of renewable energy, thereby speeding up the phase-out of EU's dependence by increasing the availability of affordable, secure and sustainable energy in the Union.

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<sup>18</sup> 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).

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

<sup>20</sup> Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562

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

outlined a plan to make the EU independent from Russian fossil fuels well before the end of this decade. The Communication foresees front-loading of wind and solar energy, increasing the average deployment rate as well as additional renewable energy capacity by 2030 to accommodate for higher production of renewable hydrogen. It also invited the co-legislators to consider a higher or earlier target for renewable energy. In this context, it is appropriate, ***subject to the completion of sufficient regional impact assessments***, to increase the Union renewable energy target up to 45% in order to significantly accelerate the current pace of deployment of renewable energy, thereby speeding up the phase-out of EU's dependence by increasing the availability of affordable, secure and sustainable energy in the Union.

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<sup>18</sup> 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).

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

<sup>20</sup> Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562

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

Or. en

## **Amendment 27**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3 a) Following the invasion of Ukraine by Russia, the case for a rapid energy transition has never been stronger and clearer. Russia provided more than 40% of the EU's total gas consumption, mostly used in the building sector, which is responsible for 40% of the EU's total energy consumption. Since the invasion, the EU has sought suppliers from other third countries, yet the solution is replacing fossil fuels by increased energy efficiency and renewables deployment. With an accelerated roll out of heat pumps, the EU could save significant amounts of fossil fuel imports. Frontloading such investments, 10 million hydronic heat pumps by 2026 would further accelerate the reduction of EU dependence from external suppliers. According to REPowerEU, for 2022 alone an additional 12bcm of gas could be saved by every 10 million heat pumps installed. If the solar rooftop initiative of the RepowerEU communication is sufficiently covered by provisions in Energy performance of buildings directive (COM(2021) 802 final), a dedicated initiative for heat pump is still missing and therefore needed in this Directive.***

Or. en

**Amendment 28**

**Nicolás González Casares, Carlos Zorrinho, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(4) Lengthy administrative procedures

(4) Lengthy administrative procedures

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

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

Or. en

**Amendment 29**  
**Salvatore De Meo, Massimiliano Salini**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

adopt rules which would simplify and shorten permit-granting processes.

Or. it

*Justification*

*Administrative procedures for the implementation of renewable energy projects at historical sites are particularly complex and time-consuming, particularly owing to vetoes imposed by cultural heritage supervisors. It is therefore necessary to streamline and speed up the process.*

**Amendment 30**  
**Sira Rego**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 4**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

**Amendment 31**  
**Salvatore De Meo, Massimiliano Salini**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 5**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(5) The Directive (EU) 2018/2001 streamlines the requirements to simplify the administrative procedures for authorising renewable energy plants by introducing rules on the organisation and maximum duration of the administrative part of the permit-granting process for renewable energy projects, covering all relevant permits to build, repower and operate plants, and for their grid connection. ***The European Commission must also table a specific plan to streamline production, thereby facilitating the swifter deployment and implementation of renewable energy projects. This plan will ensure support for energy efficiency initiatives at production sites, guaranteeing incentives on achievement of real savings targets assessed on the difference between consumption before and after.***

Or. it

*Justification*

*An ad hoc plan to streamline production should be introduced, together with an exemption to state aid guidelines, in a bid to encourage initiatives to stimulate renewable energy production in the Member States.*

**Amendment 32**  
**Sira Rego**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 6**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(6) A further simplification and shortening of the administrative permit-granting processes in a coordinated and harmonised manner is necessary in order to ensure that the Union reaches its ambitious climate and energy targets for 2030 and the objective of climate-neutrality by 2050, while taking into account the “do no harm”

*Amendment*

(6) A further simplification and shortening of the administrative permit-granting processes in a coordinated and harmonised manner is necessary in order to ensure that the Union reaches its ambitious climate and energy targets for 2030 and the objective of climate-neutrality by 2050, while taking into account the “do no harm”

principle of the European Green Deal. The introduction of shorter and clear deadlines for decisions to be taken by the authorities competent for issuing the authorisation for the renewable energy installations on the basis of a complete application, will accelerate the deployment of renewable energy projects. It is appropriate however to make a distinction between projects in areas particularly suitable for the deployment of renewable energy projects, for which deadlines can be particularly streamlined (renewables go-to areas), and projects located outside those areas.

principle of the European Green Deal, ***which must be a sine qua non premise in the development and execution of projects.*** The introduction of shorter and clear deadlines for decisions to be taken by the authorities competent for issuing the authorisation for the renewable energy installations on the basis of a complete application, will accelerate the deployment of renewable energy projects. It is appropriate however to make a distinction between projects in areas particularly suitable for the deployment of renewable energy projects, for which deadlines can be particularly streamlined (renewables go-to areas), and projects located outside those areas, ***including even unsuitable and therefore prohibited areas in which, due to the environmental value or historical, cultural, architectural or archaeological heritage, said facilities cannot be developed in any way due to the irreparable damage they could cause.***

Or. en

### **Amendment 33** **Sira Rego**

#### **Proposal for a directive** **Recital 7**

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

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

##### *Amendment*

(7) Some of the most common issues faced by renewable energy project developers relate to procedures established at national or regional level to assess the environmental impact of the proposed projects. Therefore, it is appropriate to streamline certain environmental-related aspects of the permit-granting procedures and processes for renewable energy projects, ***without undermining environmental protection. However, “go-to-areas” such as the roofs of residential buildings, offices, public facilities of the administrations, industrial estates, mines***



*or degraded spaces not suitable for agriculture, where the environmental impacts are minor or very scarce, it is reasonable that they have with an accelerated system for its development, which will undoubtedly benefit self-consumption facilities, both collective and individual, as well as local energy communities.*

Or. en

#### **Amendment 34**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

##### **Recital 7**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(7) Some of the most common issues faced by renewable energy project developers relate to *complex and protracted administrative, permitting and grid connection* procedures established at national or regional level, *lack of sufficient staffing of and technical expertise in permitting authorities*. Therefore, it is appropriate to streamline the permit-granting procedures and processes for renewable energy projects.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 35**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

##### **Recital 7 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(7 a) Citizens, local authorities and SMEs, acting as individual and collective*

*self-consumers, and through renewable energy communities, are disproportionately impacted by complex, lengthy and opaque administrative procedures. This is often due to a lack of experience or expertise, financial and human resources to navigate permitting and grid connection processes in particular. There is a need to make it easier for non-professional and non-commercial market actors to successfully navigate obtaining relevant approvals. This should be facilitated by simplification where necessary, as well as dedicated windows where these actors do not have the same capacity as other professional well-resourced market participants. The integrated multilevel planning and mapping of renewable energy, should reflect the local planning and mapping carried out at local and regional level according to the provisions of the new article 15bb as well as identifying the estimated staff, training and technical needs of permit granting authorities as well as the expected financing needs.*

Or. en

## **Amendment 36**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Recital 8**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(8) A faster roll-out of renewable energy projects could be supported by **strategic** planning *carried* out by Member States. Member States should identify the land **and sea** areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources in order to meet their national contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy target

*Amendment*

(8) A faster roll-out of renewable energy projects could be supported by **integrated multilevel** planning **and mapping of renewable energy** out by Member States **in structured coordination with local and regional authorities**. Member States, should identify the land, **surfaces, sub-surfaces, sea and inland water** areas necessary for the installation of

set out in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Such areas should reflect their estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity and should be identified by renewable energy technology set in the Member States' updated national energy and climate plans pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. The identification of the required land and sea areas should take into consideration the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential offered by the different land and sea areas for renewable energy production of the different technologies, the projected energy demand overall and in the different regions of the Member State, *and* the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools bearing in mind the capacity needed to cater for the increasing amount of renewable energy.

plants for the production of energy from renewable sources in order to meet *at least* their national contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy target set out in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, *as well as their national long term strategies under the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and the target of climate neutrality*. Such areas should reflect their estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity and should be identified by renewable energy technology set in the Member States' updated national energy and climate plans pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. The identification of the required land, *surfaces, sub-surfaces, inland waters* and sea areas should take into consideration the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential offered by the different land and sea areas for renewable energy production of the different technologies, the projected energy demand, *taking into account energy and system efficiency*, overall and in the different regions of the Member State, the availability of relevant *heat and cooling network and* grid infrastructure, *energy storage* and other flexibility tools bearing in mind the capacity needed to cater for the increasing amount of renewable energy, *the potential of involving citizens actively in the energy system, acting as individual and collective self-consumers and through renewable energy communities, areas with other primary uses*.

Or. en

### **Amendment 37**

**Christophe Grudler, Nicola Danti, Claudia Gamon, Morten Petersen, Martin Hojsik**

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

#### **Recital 8**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(8) A faster roll-out of renewable

*Amendment*

(8) A faster roll-out of renewable

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

energy projects *should* be supported by strategic planning carried out by Member States. Member States should identify the land and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources in order to meet their national contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy target set out in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. ***When available, the mapping of areas should also take into account the trajectory towards climate neutrality to be achieved by 2050.*** Such areas should reflect their estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity and should be identified by renewable energy technology set in the Member States' updated national energy and climate plans pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. The identification of the required land and sea areas should take into consideration the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential offered by the different land and sea areas for renewable energy production of the different technologies, the projected energy demand overall and in the different regions of the Member State, and the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools bearing in mind the capacity needed to cater for the increasing amount of renewable energy.

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*Member States must anticipate their needs and foresee their energy capacities until 2050 in order to ensure climate neutrality by 2050.*

#### **Amendment 38**

**Nicolás González Casares, Carlos Zorrinho, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica**

**Proposal for a directive  
Recital 8**

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

(8) A faster roll-out of renewable energy projects could be supported by strategic planning carried out by Member States. Member States should identify the land and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources in order to meet their national contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy target set out in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 **and the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119**. Such areas should reflect their estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity and should be identified by renewable energy technology set in the Member States' updated national energy and climate plans pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. The identification of the required land and sea areas should take into consideration the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential offered by the different land and sea areas for renewable energy production of the different technologies, the projected energy demand overall and in the different regions of the Member State, and the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools bearing in mind the capacity needed to cater for the increasing amount of renewable energy.

Or. en

**Amendment 39**  
**Sira Rego**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 8**

(8) A faster roll-out of renewable energy projects **could** be supported by strategic planning carried out by Member

(8) A faster roll-out of renewable energy projects **should** be supported by strategic planning carried out by Member

States. Member States should identify the land and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources in order to meet their national contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy target set out in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Such areas should reflect their estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity and should be identified by renewable energy technology set in the Member States' updated national energy and climate plans pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. The identification of the required land and sea areas should take into consideration the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential offered by the different land and sea areas for renewable energy production of the different technologies, the projected energy demand overall and in the different regions of the Member State, and the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools bearing in mind the capacity needed to cater for the increasing amount of renewable energy.

States. Member States should identify the land and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources in order to meet their national contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy target set out in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Such areas should reflect their estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity and should be identified by renewable energy technology set in the Member States' updated national energy and climate plans pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. The identification of the required land and sea areas should take into consideration the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential offered by the different land and sea areas for renewable energy production of the different technologies, the projected energy demand overall and in the different regions of the Member State, and the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools bearing in mind the capacity needed to cater for the increasing amount of renewable energy.

Or. en

## **Amendment 40**

**Christophe Grudler, Max Orville, Stéphane Bijoux**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Recital 9**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(9) Member States should designate as renewables go-to areas those areas that are particularly suitable to develop renewable energy projects, differentiating between technologies, and where the deployment of the specific type of renewable energy sources is not expected to have a significant environmental impact. In the designation of renewables go-to areas, Member States should avoid protected

*Amendment*

(9) Member States should designate as renewables go-to areas those areas that are particularly suitable to develop renewable energy projects, differentiating between technologies, and where the deployment of the specific type of renewable energy sources is not expected to have a significant environmental impact. ***The renewable go-to-areas should be particularly suitable for the installation of***

areas to the extent possible and consider restoration plans. Member States may designate renewable go-to areas specific for one or more types of renewable energy plants and should indicate the type or types of renewable energy that are suitable to be produced in each renewable go-to area.

*plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, other than biomass combustion plants except for installations located in an outermost region as referred to in Article 349 TFUE.* In the designation of renewables go-to areas, Member States should avoid protected areas to the extent possible and consider restoration plans. Member States may designate renewable go-to areas specific for one or more types of renewable energy plants and should indicate the type or types of renewable energy that are suitable to be produced in each renewable go-to area.

Or. en

### *Justification*

*Outermost regions' specific needs to ensure their energy transition should be acknowledged and duly respected as referred to in Article 349 TFUE.*

#### **Amendment 41**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

##### **Recital 9**

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

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

###### *Amendment*

(9) Member States should designate as renewables areas those areas that are particularly suitable to develop renewable energy projects, differentiating between technologies, and where the deployment of the specific type of renewable energy sources is expected to have a **low** environmental impact, **according to sensitivity mapping under Article 15b. Member States shall designate with priority, renewable go-to-areas as for instance artificial and built surfaces (rooftops, parking areas, waste sites etc.).** In the designation of renewables areas, Member States should avoid protected areas, restoration **areas, bird and marine mammals migratory routes**

*etc.* Member States may designate renewable areas specific for one or more types of renewable energy plants, ***except for biomass and hydropower plants***, and should indicate the type or types of renewable energy that are suitable to be produced in each renewable area.

Or. en

**Amendment 42**  
**Sira Rego**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 9**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

**Amendment 43**  
**Morten Petersen, Christophe Grudler**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 9**



*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

*Justification*

*Necessary addition for the cohesion of the text.*

**Amendment 44**  
**Salvatore De Meo, Massimiliano Salini**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 9**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(9) Member States should designate as renewables go-to areas those areas that are particularly suitable to develop renewable energy projects, differentiating between technologies, and where the deployment of the specific type of renewable energy sources ***is not expected to have a significant environmental impact.*** In the designation of renewables go-to areas, Member States should avoid protected areas to the extent possible and consider

*Amendment*

(9) Member States should designate as renewables go-to areas those areas that are particularly suitable to develop renewable energy projects, differentiating between technologies, and where the deployment of the specific type of renewable energy sources ***takes account of environmental and food safety with regard to agricultural production.*** In the designation of renewables go-to areas, Member States should avoid protected areas to the extent

restoration plans. Member States may designate renewable go-to areas specific for one or more types of renewable energy plants and should indicate the type or types of renewable energy that are suitable to be produced in each renewable go-to area.

possible and consider restoration plans. Member States may designate renewable go-to areas specific for one or more types of renewable energy plants and should indicate the type or types of renewable energy that are suitable to be produced in each renewable go-to area.

Or. it

### *Justification*

*In carrying out their impact assessments on areas possibly suitable for the development of renewable energy projects, Member States must consider the effects on not only the environment but also supply chains and food security.*

## **Amendment 45** **Martin Hojsik**

### **Proposal for a directive** **Recital 9**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

#### *Amendment*

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

Or. en

## **Amendment 46** **Ville Niinistö**

## Proposal for a directive

### Recital 10

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(10) Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>22</sup> establishes environmental assessments as an important tool for integrating environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes. In order to designate renewables **go-to** areas, Member States should prepare a plan or plans encompassing the identification of areas and the applicable rules and mitigation measures for projects located in each **go-to** area. Member States may prepare one single plan for all renewable **go-to** areas and technologies, or technology-specific plans identifying one or more renewable **go-to** areas. Each plan **should be** subject to **an** environmental assessment carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive 2001/42/EC in order to assess the impacts of each renewable technology on the relevant areas designated in such plan. **Carrying out an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC for this purpose would allow Member States to have a more integrated and efficient approach to planning and to take environmental considerations into account at an early phase of the planning process at a strategic level. This would contribute to ramping up the deployment of different renewable energy sources in a faster and streamlined manner while minimising the negative environmental impacts from these projects.**

#### *Amendment*

(10) Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishes environmental assessments as an important tool for integrating environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes. In order to designate renewables areas, Member States should prepare a plan or plans encompassing the identification of areas and the applicable rules and mitigation measures for projects located in each **renewable** area. Member States may prepare one single plan for all renewable areas and technologies, or technology-specific plans identifying one or more renewable areas **with** each plan subject to **a site and project specific** environmental assessment carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive 2001/42/EC in order to assess the impacts of each renewable technology on the relevant areas designated in such plan. **However, such a strategic environmental assessment should not replace individual environmental impact assessments as required under inter alia the environmental Directive 2001/42/EC (impact assessment Directive) nor appropriate assessments as required under the Council Directive 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive)<sup>1a</sup> and Directive 2009/147/EC Birds Directive<sup>1b</sup> for all projects potentially affecting Natura 2000 sites or protected habitats and/or species. These assessments will still need to be carried out, since not doing so would lead to the environmental impacts of a project in a renewable area, both inside and outside that area, not being assessed, would reduce the ability of authorities to monitor and evaluate infrastructure performance over time and its impact on biodiversity as well as undermining public**

*participation rights.*

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*<sup>1a</sup> Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206 22.7.1992, p. 7)*

*<sup>1b</sup> Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206 22.7.1992, p. 7) 24 Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 020 26.1.2010, p. 7)*

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*<sup>22</sup> Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.*

Or. en

**Amendment 47**  
**Sira Rego**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 10**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(10) Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>22</sup> establishes environmental assessments as ***an important*** tool for integrating environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes. In order to designate renewables go-to areas, Member States should prepare a plan or plans encompassing the identification of areas and the applicable rules and mitigation measures for projects located in each go-to area. Member States may prepare one single plan for all renewable go-to areas and technologies, or technology-specific plans identifying one or more renewable

*Amendment*

(10) Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>22</sup> establishes environmental assessments as ***a key*** tool for integrating environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes. In order to designate renewables go-to areas, Member States should prepare a plan or plans encompassing the identification of areas and the applicable rules and mitigation measures for projects located in each go-to area. Member States may prepare one single plan for all renewable go-to areas and technologies, or technology-specific plans identifying one or more renewable go-to areas. Each plan

go-to areas. Each plan should be subject to **an** environmental assessment carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive 2001/42/EC in order to assess the impacts of each renewable technology on the relevant areas designated in such plan. Carrying out an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC for this purpose would allow Member States to have a more integrated and efficient approach to planning and to take environmental considerations into account at an early phase of the planning process at a strategic level. This would contribute to ramping up the deployment of different renewable energy sources in a faster and streamlined manner while minimising the negative environmental impacts from these projects.

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<sup>22</sup> Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

should be subject to **a strategic** environmental assessment carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive 2001/42/EC in order to assess the impacts of each renewable technology on the relevant areas designated in such plan. Carrying out an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC for this purpose would allow Member States to have a more integrated and efficient approach to planning and to take environmental considerations into account at an early phase of the planning process at a strategic level, **for which it is necessary that public planning has the participation of civil society and affected populations.** This would contribute to ramping up the deployment of different renewable energy sources in a faster, **ordered** and streamlined manner while minimising the negative environmental impacts from these projects, **and banning those whose impact is irretrievable.**

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<sup>22</sup> Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

Or. en

## **Amendment 48** **Sira Rego**

### **Proposal for a directive** **Recital 11**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(11) Following the adoption of the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas, Member States should monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be

#### *Amendment*

(11) Following the adoption of the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas, Member States should monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be

able to undertake appropriate remedial action, in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC.

able to undertake appropriate remedial action, in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC. ***Member States should monitor and control to ensure the correct compliance with the mitigation measures, so they can detect, as a result of their supervision, any unforeseen adverse effect or deviations of the promoter during the execution of the project, applying the sanctioning regime that may correspond depending on the degree of seriousness or recurrence.***

Or. en

## **Amendment 49** **Sira Rego**

### **Proposal for a directive** **Recital 12**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(12) The provisions of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters<sup>23</sup> ('the Aarhus Convention') regarding access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters, in particular the provisions relating to public participation and to access to justice remain applicable, where relevant.

#### *Amendment*

(12) The provisions of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters<sup>23</sup> ('the Aarhus Convention') regarding access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters, in particular the provisions relating to public participation and to access to justice remain ***fully*** applicable, where relevant. ***For this reason, the Member States, during the public planning process in which the provisions of this Directive are framed, and according to Aarhus Convention and its application in EU law<sup>1a</sup>, will promote and strengthen participatory processes on a mandatory basis so that civil society, both individual and organized, co-participate in the design and configuration of the areas indicated in this Directive.***

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

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<sup>1a</sup> *Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC Guidance document for Member States' reporting under Article 9 of Directive 2003/4 Reports from the Member States under Article 9 of Directive 2003/4 Report from the Commission on the experience gained in the application of directive 2003/4/EC on public access to environmental information (COM(2012)774 of 17 December 2012) Directive 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment and amending with regard to public participation and access to justice Council Directives 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC*

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

Or. en

**Amendment 50**  
**Martin Hojsik**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 12**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(12) The provisions of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters<sup>23</sup> ('the Aarhus

*Amendment*

(12) The provisions of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters<sup>23</sup> ('the Aarhus

Convention') regarding access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters, in particular the provisions relating to public participation and to access to justice remain applicable, *where relevant*.

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

Convention') regarding access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters, in particular the provisions relating to public participation and to access to justice remain applicable.

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

Or. en

## **Amendment 51** **Sira Rego**

### **Proposal for a directive** **Recital 12 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(12 a) Energy Communities, as defined in the Directive (EU)2018/2001 on Renewable Energy, as well as other distributed generation of proximity, of small size and in which there is a leading role of civil society, both individually and organized in locally established social economy cooperatives, will be prioritized and public participation in electricity generation will be promoted through from renewable sources.***

Or. en

**Amendment 52**  
**Ville Niinistö**  
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

### **Proposal for a directive**



## Recital 14

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(14) In the designated renewables go-to areas, renewable energy projects that comply with the rules and measures identified in the plan or plans prepared by Member States, should benefit from a presumption of not having significant effects on the environment. Therefore, there should be an exemption from the need to carry out a specific environmental impact assessment at project level in the sense of Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>24</sup>, with the exception of projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment in another Member State or where a Member State likely to be significantly affected so requests. The obligations under the UNECE Espoo Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context of 25 February 1991 should remain applicable for Member States where the project is likely to cause a significant transboundary impact in a third country.**

*deleted*

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<sup>24</sup> Directive 2011/92/EU of the European parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.

Or. en

## Amendment 53 Sira Rego

### Proposal for a directive Recital 14

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(14) In the designated renewables go-to areas, renewable energy projects that**

**(14) The obligations under the UNECE Espoo Convention on environmental**

***comply with the rules and measures identified in the plan or plans prepared by Member States, should benefit from a presumption of not having significant effects on the environment. Therefore, there should be an exemption from the need to carry out a specific environmental impact assessment at project level in the sense of Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>24</sup>, with the exception of projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment in another Member State or where a Member State likely to be significantly affected so requests.*** The obligations under the UNECE Espoo Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context of 25 February 1991 should remain applicable for Member States where the project is likely to cause a significant transboundary impact in a third country.

impact assessment in a transboundary context of 25 February 1991 should remain applicable for Member States where the project is likely to cause a significant transboundary impact in a third country.

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<sup>24</sup> Directive 2011/92/EU of the European parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.

Or. en

## **Amendment 54**

### **Andris Ameriks**

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

#### **Recital 14**

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

(14) In the designated renewables go-to areas, renewable energy projects that comply with the rules and measures identified in the plan or plans prepared by Member States, should benefit from a presumption of not having significant effects on the environment. Therefore, there should be an exemption from the

##### *Amendment*

(14) In the designated renewables go-to areas, renewable energy projects that comply with the rules and measures identified in the plan or plans prepared by Member States, should benefit from a presumption of not having significant effects on the environment. Therefore, there should be an exemption from the

need to carry out a specific environmental impact assessment at project level in the sense of Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>24</sup>, with the exception of projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment in another Member State or where a Member State likely to be significantly affected so requests. The obligations under the UNECE Espoo Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context of 25 February 1991 should remain applicable for Member States where the project is likely to cause a significant transboundary impact in a third country.

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<sup>24</sup> Directive 2011/92/EU of the European parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.

need to carry out a specific environmental impact assessment at project level in the sense of Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>24</sup>, with the exception of projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment in another Member State or where a Member State likely to be significantly affected so requests. ***Hydrogen production together with transport and storage of hydrogen should benefit from the presumption of not having a significant impact on the environment.*** The obligations under the UNECE Espoo Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context of 25 February 1991 should remain applicable for Member States where the project is likely to cause a significant transboundary impact in a third country.

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<sup>24</sup> Directive 2011/92/EU of the European parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.

Or. en

## **Amendment 55** **Andris Ameriks**

### **Proposal for a directive** **Recital 14 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(14 a) It should be acknowledged that it is not always possible to concentrate the plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, co-located energy storage facilities as well as assets necessary for their connection to the grid, in one specific location, not have it only on the land or on the sea side. It should moreover be acknowledged that,***

*especially in port areas, in view of land use optimisation, there are multiple uses of a specific area, which have to be combined. The geographical approach should therefore be seen together with a functional approach;*

Or. en

## **Amendment 56**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Recital 15**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(15) The designation of **renewable areas and renewable** go-to areas should allow renewable energy plants, their grid connection as well as co-located energy storage facilities located in these areas to benefit from predictability and streamlined administrative procedures. In particular, projects located in **these** areas should benefit from accelerated administrative procedures **and** should also benefit from clearly delimited deadlines and legal certainty as regards the expected outcome of the procedure.

***2001/42/EC. All projects located in renewables go-to areas should be deemed approved at the end of such screening process. Only if Member States have clear evidence to consider that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to such significant unforeseen adverse effects, Member States should, after motivating such decision, subject such project to an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, where relevant, Directive 92/43/EEC<sup>25</sup>. Given the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, such assessment should be carried out within six months.***

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

Or. en

**Amendment 57**  
**Martin Hojsik**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 15**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(15) The designation of renewables go-to areas should allow renewable energy plants, their grid connection as well as co-located energy storage facilities located in these areas to benefit from predictability and streamlined administrative procedures. In particular, projects located in renewable go-to areas should benefit from accelerated administrative procedures, including a tacit agreement in case of a lack of response by the competent authority on an administrative step by the established deadline, unless the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment. These projects should also

*Amendment*

(15) The designation of renewables go-to **and complementary renewable** areas should allow renewable energy plants, their grid connection as well as co-located energy storage facilities located in these areas to benefit from predictability and streamlined administrative procedures. In particular, projects located in renewable go-to areas should benefit from accelerated administrative procedures, including a tacit agreement in case of a lack of response by the competent authority on an administrative step by the established deadline, unless the specific project is subject to an environmental impact

benefit from clearly delimited deadlines and legal certainty *as regards the expected outcome of the procedure. Following the application for projects in a renewables go-to area, Member States should carry out a fast screening of such applications with the aim to identify if any of such projects is highly likely to give rise to significant unforeseen adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area where they are located that were not identified during the environmental assessment of the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC. All projects located in renewables go-to areas should be deemed approved at the end of such screening process. Only if Member States have clear evidence to consider that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to such significant unforeseen adverse effects, Member States should, after motivating such decision, subject such project to an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, where relevant, Directive 92/43/EEC<sup>25</sup>. Given the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, such assessment should be carried out within six months.*

assessment *and appropriate assessment*. These projects should also benefit from clearly delimited deadlines and legal certainty.

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

Or. en

**Amendment 58**  
**Sira Rego**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 15**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(15) The designation of renewables go-to areas should allow renewable energy plants, their grid connection as well as co-located energy storage facilities located in these areas to benefit from predictability and streamlined administrative procedures. In particular, projects located in renewable go-to areas should benefit from accelerated administrative procedures, including a tacit agreement in case of a lack of response by the competent authority on an administrative step by the established deadline, unless the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment. These projects should also benefit from clearly delimited deadlines and legal certainty as regards the expected outcome of the procedure. Following the application for projects in a renewables go-to area, Member States should carry out a fast screening of such applications with the aim to identify if any of such projects is highly likely to give rise to significant unforeseen adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area where they are located that were not identified during the environmental assessment of the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC. All projects located in renewables go-to areas should be deemed approved at the end of such screening process. Only if Member States have clear evidence to consider that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to such significant unforeseen adverse effects, Member States should, after motivating such decision, subject such project to an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, where relevant, Directive 92/43/EEC<sup>25</sup>. Given the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, such assessment should be carried out within six months.

(15) The designation of renewables go-to areas should allow renewable energy plants, their grid connection as well as co-located energy storage facilities located in these areas to benefit from predictability and streamlined administrative procedures. In particular, projects located in renewable go-to areas should benefit from accelerated administrative procedures, including a tacit agreement in case of a lack of response by the competent authority on an administrative step by the established deadline, ***but only in the cases of projects related to collective or individual self-consumption as well as local energy communities***, unless the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment. These projects should also benefit from clearly delimited deadlines and legal certainty as regards the expected outcome of the procedure. Following the application for projects in a renewables go-to area, Member States should carry out a fast screening of such applications with the aim to identify if any of such projects is highly likely to give rise to significant unforeseen adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area where they are located that were not identified during the environmental assessment of the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC. All projects located in renewables go-to areas should be deemed approved at the end of such screening process. Only if Member States have clear evidence to consider that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to such significant unforeseen adverse effects, Member States should, after motivating such decision, subject such project to an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, where relevant, Directive 92/43/EEC<sup>25</sup>. Given the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, such assessment should be carried out within six months.

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

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

Or. en

## Amendment 59

**Nicolás González Casares, Carlos Zorrinho, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica**

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 15

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

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

##### *Amendment*

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



such screening process. Only if Member States have clear evidence to consider that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to such significant unforeseen adverse effects, Member States should, after motivating such decision, subject such project to an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, where relevant, Directive 92/43/EEC<sup>25</sup>. Given the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, such assessment should be carried out within six months.

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

approved at the end of such screening process. Only if Member States have clear evidence to consider that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to such significant unforeseen adverse effects, Member States should, after motivating such decision, subject such project to an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, where relevant, Directive 92/43/EEC<sup>25</sup>. Given the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, such assessment should be carried out within six months.

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

Or. en

**Amendment 60**  
**Claudia Gamon, Emma Wiesner**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 15**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

application for projects in a renewables go-to area, Member States should carry out a fast screening of such applications with the aim to identify if any of such projects is highly likely to give rise to significant unforeseen adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area where they are located that were not identified during the environmental assessment of the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC. All projects located in renewables go-to areas should be deemed approved at the end of such screening process. Only if Member States have clear evidence to consider that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to such significant unforeseen adverse effects, Member States should, after motivating such decision, subject such project to an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, where relevant, Directive 92/43/EEC<sup>25</sup>. Given the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, such assessment should be carried out within six months.

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

application for projects in a renewables go-to area, Member States should carry out a fast screening of such applications with the aim to identify if any of such projects is highly likely to give rise to significant unforeseen adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area where they are located that were not identified during the environmental assessment of the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC. All projects located in renewables go-to areas should be deemed approved at the end of such screening process. Only if Member States have clear evidence to consider that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to such significant unforeseen adverse effects, Member States should, after motivating such decision, subject such project to an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, where relevant, Directive 92/43/EEC<sup>25</sup>. Given the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, such assessment should be carried out within six months.

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

Or. en

### *Justification*

*All energy storage technologies contribute to compensate the volatility renewable electricity generation but might not always be co-located with a wind or solar generation facility. Therefore, energy storage facilities shall be treated equally to renewable energy generation in order not to exclude certain storage technologies.*

**Amendment 61**  
**Martin Hojsik**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 15 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15 a) If the site concerned by a project has been included, pursuant to Article 4(2) of Directive 92/43/EEC, in the list adopted by the Commission of sites chosen as SCIs, the site is an integral part of the Natura 2000 framework. The area of the site therefore does not constitute areas referred to in Article 15c, except for the built and artificial surfaces located in that area.***

Or. en

**Amendment 62  
Martin Hojsik**

**Proposal for a directive  
Recital 15 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(15 b) Member States have agreed to the development of a coherent European Natura 2000 network by proposing to the Commission adequate Sites of Community Importance and the Special Areas of Protection designated under Directive 2009/147/EC. Member States should ensure that sites which ought to be on their national list on the basis of the scientific criteria laid down in that Directive are excluded from designation as go-to or complementary renewable areas.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*There are 12 infringements open on incomplete Natura 2000 framework. Incompliance with the Natura 2000 legislation should not lead to designation of renewable areas over the sites which Member States agreed ought to be protected, and these should be areas outside the areas prioritised for renewable energy projects.*

**Amendment 63**  
**Sira Rego**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 16**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(16) In view of the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, the identification of renewables go-to areas should not prevent the ongoing and future installation of renewable energy projects in all areas available for renewable energy deployment. Such projects should remain subject to the obligation to carry out a dedicated environmental impact assessment in accordance with Directive 2001/92/EU and should be subject to the procedures foreseen for renewable energy projects located outside go-to areas. To speed up permitting at the scale necessary for the achievement of the renewable energy target set out in Directive (EU) 2018/2001, also the procedures applicable to projects outside of go-to areas should be simplified and streamlined with the introduction of clear maximum deadlines for all steps of the procedure, including dedicated environmental assessments per project.

*Amendment*

(16) In view of the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, the identification of renewables go-to areas should not prevent the ongoing and future installation of renewable energy projects in all areas available for renewable energy deployment. Such projects should remain subject to the obligation to carry out a dedicated environmental impact assessment in accordance with Directive 2001/92/EU and should be subject to the procedures foreseen for renewable energy projects located outside go-to areas. To speed up permitting at the scale necessary for the achievement of the renewable energy target set out in Directive (EU) 2018/2001, also the procedures applicable to projects outside of go-to areas should be simplified and streamlined with the introduction of clear maximum deadlines for all steps of the procedure, including dedicated environmental assessments per project, ***for which the Member States will not skimp on human resources, IT or any other type, which will contribute to a better and faster resolution of files. It is unfeasible that with the current resources, clearly diminished, the Public Administrations can support a greater workload even if the processes and procedures are simplified and clarified. Providing resources to the Public Administration is labour fair for public employees and necessary for the success of the objectives pursued by the Directive.***

Or. en

**Amendment 64**  
**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

## Proposal for a directive

### Recital 16

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(16) In view of the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, the identification of renewables go-to areas should not prevent the ongoing and future installation of renewable energy projects in all areas available for renewable energy deployment. Such projects should remain subject to the obligation to carry out a dedicated environmental impact assessment in accordance with Directive 2001/92/EU and should be subject to the procedures foreseen for renewable energy projects **located outside go-to areas**. To speed up permitting at the scale necessary for the achievement of the renewable energy target set out in Directive (EU) 2018/2001, also the procedures applicable to projects outside of go-to areas should be simplified and streamlined with the introduction of clear maximum deadlines for all steps of the procedure, including dedicated environmental assessments per project.

*Amendment*

(16) In view of the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, the identification of renewables go-to **areas and renewable** areas should not prevent the ongoing and future installation of renewable energy projects in all areas available for renewable energy deployment. Such projects should remain subject to the obligation to carry out a dedicated environmental impact assessment in accordance with Directive 2001/92/EU and should be subject to the procedures foreseen for renewable energy projects. To speed up permitting at the scale necessary for the achievement of the renewable energy target set out in Directive (EU) 2018/2001, also the procedures applicable to projects outside of go-to areas should be simplified and streamlined with the introduction of clear maximum deadlines for all steps of the procedure, including dedicated environmental assessments per project, **without foregoing the relevant obligations under existing legislation, including under the environmental impact assessment Directive as well as under the Birds and Habitats Directives**.

Or. en

## Amendment 65

Sira Rego

## Proposal for a directive

### Recital 17

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(17) Multiple use of space for renewable energy production and other land and sea

*Amendment*

(17) Multiple use of space for renewable energy production and other land and sea

uses (such as food production or nature protection or restoration) alleviates land and sea use constraints. In this context, spatial planning is an **important** tool to identify and steer synergies for land and sea use at an early stage. Member States should explore, enable and favour the multiple uses of the areas identified as a result of the spatial planning measures adopted.

uses (such as food production or nature protection or restoration) alleviates land and sea use constraints. In this context, spatial planning is an **essential, and even critical** tool to identify and steer synergies for land and sea use at an early stage. Member States **should** explore, enable and favour the multiple uses of the areas identified as a result of the spatial planning measures adopted, **establishing a clear order of priorities based on the preservation of the natural environment, food and thirdly, the production of electrical energy.**

Or. en

**Amendment 66**  
**Salvatore De Meo, Massimiliano Salini**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 17 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(17a) Farming for the production for food and feed on the one hand and energy generation on the other are two activities that need to coexist. To this end, the production of various types of renewable energy will have to be facilitated on sites that can easily be reached by farmers and must be in line with production targets.***

Or. it

*Justification*

*It is necessary to promote renewable energy production in strategic and easily accessible farming areas. This will make it easier for farmers to exploit these energy resources in line with production targets.*

**Amendment 67**  
**Sira Rego**

**Proposal for a directive**

## Recital 18

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(18) The construction and operation of renewable energy plants may result in the occasional killing or disturbance of birds and other protected species under Directive 92/43/EEC or Directive 2009/147/EC<sup>26</sup>. However, such killing or disturbance would not be considered deliberate in the sense of these Directives if a project has adopted, during its construction and operation, appropriate mitigation measures to avoid collisions or prevent disturbance, and if it carries out a proper monitoring to assess the effectiveness of such measures and, in the light of the information gathered, takes further measures as required to ensure no significant negative impact on the population of the species concerned.**

**deleted**

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<sup>26</sup> Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7).

Or. en

## Amendment 68 Sira Rego

### Proposal for a directive Recital 19

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(19) In addition to installing new renewable energy plants, repowering existing renewable energy plants has a significant potential to contribute to the achievement of the renewable energy targets. Since, usually, the existing renewable energy plants have been installed in sites with significant renewable energy resource potential, repowering can

(19) In addition to installing new renewable energy plants, repowering existing renewable energy plants has a significant potential to contribute to the achievement of the renewable energy targets. Since, usually, the existing renewable energy plants have been installed in sites with significant renewable energy resource potential, repowering can

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

ensure the continued use of these sites while reducing the need to designate new sites for renewable energy projects, **as well as a reduction in different degrees of critical raw materials and a reduction in construction costs.** Repowering includes further benefits such as the existing grid connection, a likely higher degree of public acceptance and knowledge of environmental impacts. The repowering of renewable energy projects entails changes to or the extension of existing projects to different degrees. **This repowering should be prioritised by Member States, over the entirely new projects.** The permit-granting process, including environmental assessments and screening, for the repowering of renewable energy projects should be limited to the potential impacts resulting from the change or extension compared to the original project.

Or. en

## Amendment 69

Christophe Grudler, Claudia Gamon, Morten Petersen

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 19

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(19) In addition to installing **new** renewable energy plants, repowering existing renewable energy plants has a significant potential to contribute to the achievement of the renewable energy targets. Since, usually, the existing renewable energy plants have been installed in sites with significant renewable energy resource potential, repowering can ensure the continued use of these sites while reducing the need to designate new sites for renewable energy projects. Repowering includes further benefits such as the existing grid connection, a likely higher degree of public acceptance and knowledge of environmental impacts. The

*Amendment*

(19) In addition to installing **innovative** renewable energy plants, repowering existing renewable energy plants has a significant potential to contribute to the achievement of the renewable energy targets. Since, usually, the existing renewable energy plants have been installed in sites with significant renewable energy resource potential, repowering can ensure the continued use of these sites while reducing the need to designate new sites for renewable energy projects. Repowering includes further benefits such as the existing grid connection, a likely higher degree of public acceptance and knowledge of environmental impacts. The



repowering of renewable energy projects entails changes to or the extension of existing projects to different degrees. The permit-granting process, including environmental assessments and screening, for the repowering of renewable energy projects should be limited to the potential impacts resulting from the change or extension compared to the original project.

repowering of renewable energy projects entails changes to or the extension of existing projects to different degrees. The permit-granting process, including environmental assessments and screening, for the repowering of renewable energy projects should be limited to the potential impacts resulting from the change or extension compared to the original project.

Or. en

### *Justification*

*"Innovative renewable energy" is the wording used in the position of the Parliament as voted on 14 September 2022.*

## **Amendment 70** **Markus Pieper**

### **Proposal for a directive** **Recital 20**

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(20) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 introduces streamlined permit-granting procedures for repowering. In order to respond to the increasing need for the repowering of existing renewable energy plants and to make full use of the advantages it offers, it is appropriate to establish an even shorter procedure for the repowering of renewable energy plants located in go-to areas, including a shorter screening procedure. For the repowering of existing renewable energy plants located outside go-to areas, Member States should ensure a simplified and swift permit-granting process which should not exceed **one year**, while taking into account the “do no harm” principle of the European Green Deal.

#### *Amendment*

(20) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 introduces streamlined permit-granting procedures for repowering. In order to respond to the increasing need for the repowering of existing renewable energy plants and to make full use of the advantages it offers, it is appropriate to establish an even shorter procedure for the repowering of renewable energy plants located in go-to areas, including a shorter screening procedure. For the repowering of existing renewable energy plants located outside go-to areas, Member States should ensure a simplified and swift permit-granting process which should not exceed **six months**, while taking into account the “do no harm” principle of the European Green Deal.

Or. en

**Amendment 71**  
**Salvatore De Meo, Massimiliano Salini**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 21**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(21) The installation of solar energy equipment, together with related co-located storage and grid connection, in existing or future structures created for purposes different than solar energy production with the exclusion of artificial water surfaces, such as rooftops, parking areas, roads and railways, do not typically raise concerns related to competing uses of space or environmental impact. These installations therefore may benefit from shorter permit-granting procedures.

*Amendment*

(21) The installation of solar energy equipment, together with related co-located storage and grid connection, in existing or future structures created for purposes different than solar energy production with the exclusion of artificial water surfaces, such as rooftops, parking areas, roads and railways, do not typically raise concerns related to competing uses of space or environmental impact. These installations therefore may benefit from shorter permit-granting procedures. ***These simplified formalities should also make it possible to overcome certain restrictions imposed by the national supervisory authorities relating to the historical or monumental significance of buildings.***

Or. it

*Justification*

*In addition it is important to ensure that the simplification of procedures for the installation of solar energy equipment also applies to buildings of historical or monumental significance. This would make it possible to overcome some of the constraints and delays imposed by the national supervisory authorities.*

**Amendment 72**  
**Ville Niinistö**  
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 21**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(21) The installation of solar energy equipment, together with related co-located storage and grid connection, in existing or future structures created for purposes

*Amendment*

(21) The installation of solar energy equipment, together with related co-located ***thermal or power energy storage, heating and cooling network*** and grid

different than solar energy production with the exclusion of artificial water surfaces, such as rooftops, parking areas, roads and railways, do not typically raise concerns related to competing uses of space or environmental impact. These installations therefore may benefit from shorter permit-granting procedures.

connection, in existing or future structures created for purposes different than solar energy production with the exclusion of artificial water surfaces, such as rooftops, parking areas, roads and railways, do not typically raise concerns related to competing uses of space or environmental impact. These installations therefore may benefit from shorter permit-granting procedures.

Or. en

**Amendment 73**  
**Sira Rego**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 21**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(21) The installation of solar energy equipment, together with related co-located storage and grid connection, in existing or future structures created for purposes different than solar energy production with the exclusion of artificial water surfaces, such as rooftops, parking areas, roads **and** railways, do not typically raise concerns related to competing uses of space or environmental impact. These installations therefore may benefit from shorter permit-granting procedures.

*Amendment*

(21) The installation of solar energy equipment, together with related co-located storage and grid connection, in existing or future structures created for purposes different than solar energy production with the exclusion of artificial water surfaces, such as rooftops, parking areas, roads, railways, **industrial sites, mines or other degraded areas**, do not typically raise concerns related to competing uses of space or environmental impact. These installations therefore may benefit from shorter permit-granting procedures.

Or. en

**Amendment 74**  
**Claudia Gamon, Emma Wiesner**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 21**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(21) The installation of solar energy

*Amendment*

(21) The installation of solar energy

equipment, together with related *co-located* storage and grid connection, in existing or future structures created for purposes different than solar energy production with the exclusion of artificial water surfaces, such as rooftops, parking areas, roads and railways, do not typically raise concerns related to competing uses of space or environmental impact. These installations therefore may benefit from shorter permit-granting procedures.

equipment, together with related storage and grid connection, in existing or future structures created for purposes different than solar energy production with the exclusion of artificial water surfaces, such as rooftops, parking areas, roads and railways, do not typically raise concerns related to competing uses of space or environmental impact. These installations therefore may benefit from shorter permit-granting procedures.

Or. en

### *Justification*

*All energy storage technologies contribute to compensate the volatility renewable electricity generation but might not always be co-located with a wind or solar generation facility. Therefore, energy storage facilities shall be treated equally to renewable energy generation in order not to exclude certain storage technologies.*

### **Amendment 75**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Recital 22**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(22) Renewable energy sources are crucial to fight climate change, reduce energy prices, decrease the Union's dependence on fossil fuels and ensure the Union's security of supply. For the purposes of the relevant Union environmental legislation, in the necessary case-by-case assessments to ascertain whether a plant for the production of energy from renewable sources, its connection to the grid, the related grid itself or storage assets is of overriding public interest in a particular case, Member States should presume these plants and their related infrastructure as being of overriding public interest and serving public health and safety, except where there is clear***

***deleted***

*evidence that these projects have major adverse effects on the environment which cannot be mitigated or compensated. Considering such plants as being of overriding public interest and serving public health and safety would allow such projects to benefit from a simplified assessment.*

Or. en

**Amendment 76**  
**András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 22**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(22) Renewable energy sources are crucial to fight climate change, reduce energy prices, decrease the Union's dependence on fossil fuels and ensure the Union's security of supply. For the purposes of the relevant Union environmental legislation, in the necessary case-by-case assessments to ascertain whether a plant for the production of energy from renewable sources, its connection to the grid, the related grid itself or storage assets is of overriding public interest in a particular case, **Member States should presume these plants and their related infrastructure as being of overriding public interest and serving public health and safety, except where there is clear evidence that these projects have major adverse effects on the environment which cannot be mitigated or compensated. Considering such plants as being of overriding public interest and serving public health and safety would allow such projects to benefit from a simplified assessment.**

*Amendment*

(22) Renewable energy sources are crucial to fight climate change, reduce energy prices, decrease the Union's dependence on fossil fuels and ensure the Union's security of supply. For the purposes of the relevant Union environmental legislation, in the necessary case-by-case assessments to ascertain whether a plant for the production of energy from renewable sources, its connection to the grid, the related grid itself or storage assets is of overriding public interest in a particular case.

Or. en

## *Justification*

*We strongly disagree with the proposal that would undermine the right of consideration of the Member States, to decide whether plants for the production of energy from renewable sources and their connection to the grid, the related grid itself or the establishment of the storage devices can be considered as overriding public interest. It must be also taken into consideration that it is enshrined in some Member States' constitutions that forests must be preserved for future generations which is related to the basic right of citizens to a healthy environment and health.*

### **Amendment 77**

**Sira Rego**

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

#### **Recital 22**

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

(22) Renewable energy sources are crucial to fight climate change, reduce energy prices, decrease the Union's dependence on fossil fuels and ensure the Union's security of supply. For the purposes of the relevant Union environmental legislation, in the necessary case-by-case assessments to ascertain whether a plant for the production of energy from renewable sources, its connection to the grid, the related grid itself or storage assets is of overriding public interest in a particular case, Member States should presume these plants and their related infrastructure as being of overriding public interest and serving public health and safety, except where there is clear evidence that these projects have major adverse effects on the environment which cannot be mitigated or compensated. Considering such plants as being of overriding public interest and serving public health and safety would allow such projects to benefit from a simplified assessment.

##### *Amendment*

(22) Renewable energy sources are crucial to fight climate change, reduce energy prices, decrease the Union's dependence on fossil fuels and ensure the Union's security of supply. For the purposes of the relevant Union environmental legislation, in the necessary case-by-case assessments to ascertain whether a plant for the production of energy from renewable sources, its connection to the grid, the related grid itself or storage assets is of overriding public interest in a particular case, Member States should presume these plants and their related infrastructure as being of overriding public interest and serving public health and safety, except where there is clear evidence that these projects have major adverse effects on the environment which cannot be mitigated or compensated. Considering such plants as being of overriding public interest and serving public health and safety would allow such projects to benefit from a simplified assessment. ***No such declaration can be obtained for the "prohibited areas" or "exclusion areas" that is expressly stated in this Directive as a result of the irreparable damage that may be caused.***

**Amendment 78****Martin Hojsik****Proposal for a directive****Recital 22***Text proposed by the Commission*

(22) Renewable energy sources are crucial to fight climate change, reduce energy prices, decrease the Union's dependence on fossil fuels and ensure the Union's security of supply. For the purposes of the relevant Union environmental legislation, in the necessary case-by-case assessments to ascertain whether a plant for the production of energy from renewable sources, its connection to the grid, the related grid itself or storage assets is of overriding public interest in a particular case, Member States *should presume* these plants and their related infrastructure *as* being of overriding public interest *and serving public health and safety*, except where there is clear evidence that these projects have major adverse effects on the environment which cannot be mitigated or compensated. *Considering such plants as being of overriding public interest and serving public health and safety would allow such projects to benefit from a simplified assessment.*

*Amendment*

(22) Renewable energy sources are crucial to fight climate change, reduce energy prices, decrease the Union's dependence on fossil fuels and ensure the Union's security of supply. For the purposes of the relevant Union environmental legislation, in the necessary case-by-case assessments to ascertain whether a plant for the production of energy from renewable sources, its connection to the grid, the related grid itself or storage assets is of overriding public interest in a particular case, Member States *can consider* these plants and their related infrastructure *in go-to areas and complementary renewable areas* being of overriding public interest, except where there is clear evidence that these projects have major adverse effects on the environment which cannot be mitigated or compensated.

Or. en

**Amendment 79****Salvatore De Meo, Massimiliano Salini****Proposal for a directive****Recital 23 a (new)***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

***(23a) The Commission must also provide for a specific system of exemptions from state aid guidelines to enable Member States to properly calibrate assistance for initiatives and investments in renewables, self-generation, and energy efficiency.***

Or. it

**Amendment 80**  
**Sira Rego**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 25**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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



of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.

installations on buildings in line with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.

Or. en

**Amendment 81**  
**Marek Paweł Balt**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 25**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.

***energy grid infrastructure deployment*** and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.

Or. en

*Justification*

*The amendment aims to introduce the criterion of the availability of the power grid, but above all the necessity to make the necessary investments in determining the national conditions for the implementation of new solar energy targets. Electricity distribution grids are a key element of changes in the European energy market as the basis for electrification and development of distributed generation capacities (including solar), RES integration, deploying flexibility and demand side solutions, as well as enabling the participation of consumers in the energy transition.*

**Amendment 82**

**Salvatore De Meo, Massimiliano Salini**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 25 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(25a) Solar energy production as a secondary activity, using solar plants installed on new or existing artificial surfaces, should not be limited to actual consumption but should, where feasible, allow the generation of excess energy that can then be sold. This would have the double advantage of supplementing the income of entrepreneurs and farmers, while making it easier to meet national and European alternative energy production targets.***

Or. it

*Justification*

*The possibility of generating solar energy not only for actual consumption purposes but also for sale is proposed. Given the importance of national and European alternative energy*

*targets, solar energy production should be optimised to facilitate the achievement thereof. This would also supplement the earnings of entrepreneurs and farmers.*

**Amendment 83**  
**Sira Rego**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 28**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(28) However, 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 should be 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 **13%** in 2030 compared to the level of efforts under the 2020 Reference Scenario. This new way of expressing the level of ambition for the Union's targets does not affect the actual level of efforts needed.

*Amendment*

(28) However, 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 should be 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 **15%** in 2030 compared to the level of efforts under the 2020 Reference Scenario. This 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 84**  
**Ville Niinistö**  
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 30**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(30) Since the objective of this Directive, ***namely reducing greenhouse gas emissions, energy dependency and***

*Amendment*

(30) Since the objective of this Directive, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by

*energy prices*, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reasons, of the scale of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiary as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.

reasons, of the scale of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiary as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.

Or. en

## **Amendment 85** **Sira Rego**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(9a) 'renewables go-to area' means a specific location, whether on land or sea, ***where the installation of a type of renewable energy can be expected to have a low detrimental impact on ecosystems, including protected species and habitats, and*** which has been *prioritised* by a Member State as particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of energy from ***a specific source of*** renewable *energy* sources, other than biomass combustion ***and sourcing and hydropower*** plants.

***a) There is a proven high availability of renewable energy resources and the potential for renewable energy production of the different technologies.***

***b) They are not found in the spaces of the Natura 2000 Network or in a radius of action of less than 50km that could affect the surrounding fauna, which does not understand administrative demarcations.***

*c) That the environmental impacts are minimal and/or mitigated with measures carried out by the project promoter.*

*d) That they do not suppose a conflict in the territory due to the occupation of surface destined to agricultural crops”.*

Or. en

## **Amendment 86**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – point 9a

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

#### *Amendment*

(9a) 'renewables go-to area' means a specific location, whether on land, *surfaces, sub-surfaces, sea or inland water, where the installation of a type of renewable energy can be expected to have a low detrimental impact on ecosystems, including protected species and habitats, and* which has been designated by a Member State *according to article 15c and prioritised* as particularly suitable for the *swift* installation of plants for the production of energy from *a specific source of* renewable *energy* sources, other than *hydropowerplants and* biomass combustion, *processing and sourcing* plants.

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*go-to-areas for renewable energy installations should be identified in a way that minimises environmental impacts. Biomass combustion, processing and sourcing plants as well as hydropower plants have strong impacts on environment and biodiversity and are therefore not suitable for a fast-track approval.*

## Amendment 87

Martin Hojsik

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 9a

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

#### *Amendment*

(9a) 'renewables go-to area' means a specific location, whether on land or sea, ***where the installation of a type of renewable energy can be expected to have a low detrimental impact on ecosystems and*** which has been designated by a Member State as particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of energy ***in terms of the potential for energy production*** from renewable sources, other than biomass combustion plants ***and small hydropower plants.***

Or. en

## Amendment 88

Pernille Weiss

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

2018/2001

Article 2

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

#### *Amendment*

(9a) 'renewables go-to area' means a specific location, whether on land or sea, which has been designated by a Member State as particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, other than biomass combustion plants, ***as well as the assets necessary for their connection to the grid and the development of the energy infrastructure networks required to integrate renewable sources into the energy system.***

*Justification*

*It is of great importance to ensure alignment with the energy infrastructure needed to link to “go to areas” to the wider energy system. There is a need for a more holistic approach to the build out of zones and infrastructure. Otherwise, the areas risk being decoupled islands and the renewable energy production being unable to be utilized by society and contributing to decarbonization and security of supply.*

**Amendment 89**

**Christophe Grudler, Stéphane Bijoux, Max Orville**

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(9a) ‘renewables go-to area’ means a specific location, whether on land, **subsurface** or sea, which has been designated by a Member State as particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, other than biomass combustion plants **except for installations located in an outermost region as referred to in Article 349 TFUE. Maritime go-to-areas shall have a surface of at least 150 km<sup>2</sup>.**

Or. en

*Justification*

*The EU has committed to tripling the capacity of geothermal energy by 2030 in the EU Solar Energy Strategy. It is key to include geothermal energy in the scope of the definition.*

*Furthermore, outermost regions' specific needs to ensure their energy transition should be acknowledged and duly respected as referred to in Article 349 TFUE.*

*Finally, the perimeter for maritime go-to-areas dedicated to offshore should be well defined. The perimeter should ensure the deployment of large-scale projects and anticipate the evolution of offshore windmill technologies.*

**Amendment 90**  
**Susana Solís Pérez**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

*Justification*

*In order to achieve the proposed renewables target, for the 'renewables go-to area' to be effective, and for new renewable energy projects to really benefit from a streamlined processing, it is also necessary that the input and output circuits of the transmission and distribution substations, the substations and any section of the grid located in these 'renewables go-to areas' receive the same administrative treatment as the related renewable energy projects. It should be noted that if grid projects are not installed on time, generation from RES plants will not be dispatched.*

**Amendment 91**  
**Nicolás González Casares, Carlos Zorrinho, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(9a) 'renewables **priority** area' means a specific location, whether on land or sea, which has been **prioritised** by a Member State as particularly suitable for the **accelerated** installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable



biomass combustion plants.

sources, other than biomass combustion plants.

Or. en

*Justification*

*To avoid the possible confusion of the term "renewables go-to areas" as the other areas could be understood as "no go areas", it is proposed to change the name. This change applies to the entire proposal.*

**Amendment 92**

**Evžen Tošenovský, Zdzisław Krasnodębski**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

**Amendment 93**

**Marek Paweł Balt**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 9a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(9a) 'renewables go-to area' means a specific location, whether on land or sea, which has been designated by a Member State as particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of

*Amendment*

(9a) 'renewables go-to area' means a specific location, whether on land or sea, which has been designated by a Member State as particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of

energy from renewable sources, ***other than biomass combustion plants***.

energy from renewable sources.

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*The amendment aims to include the possibility of implementing renewable energy installations using biomass fuels under ‘renewables go-to-areas’. The production of energy from sustainable fuels from biomass may be one of the important elements of the decarbonisation of district heating, which should be taken into account in the amended provisions*

#### **Amendment 94**

**Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore De Meo**

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

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2, point 16

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(9a a) (16) ‘renewable energy community’ means a legal entity:***

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

***(b) the shareholders or members of which are natural persons, enterprises belonging to the same industrial cluster or value chain, SMEs or local authorities, including municipalities;***

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

*financial profits;*

Or. en

*Justification*

*In order to stimulate the decarbonisation process and promote the deployment of renewable energy, this amendment aims to extend participation in the energy community to companies belonging to the same industrial cluster or value chain. This would allow better development of PPAs and the development of renewable energy sources, e.g. through solar panels, wind or hydroelectric plants, by pooling resources and sharing risks and burdens.*

**Amendment 95**

**Sira Rego**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2, point 9

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(9a a) “prohibited areas”: specific location, on land or at sea, that a Member State has designated as a prohibited area for the installation of renewable projects or of another nature, due to damage to the environment of special protection or historical heritage that would be irreparably damaged by an industrial economic activity such as the production of electrical energy, regardless of its renewable or non-renewable origin.***

Or. en

**Amendment 96**

**Sira Rego**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least **50%**. *In order to get this collective objective, within a period of three months, binding objectives shall be established for Member States, which shall update their respective National Energy and Climate Plans accordingly. The Commission will evaluate this objective periodically, with a view to presenting a legislative proposal no later than 2025 to increase the share of renewable energy in order to accelerate independence from natural gas and, therefore, the rapid and urgent decarbonisation of the generation mix. electrical.'*

Or. en

#### **Amendment 97**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 3–Paragraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

Or. en

#### **Amendment 98**

**Patrizia Toia**

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

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

Directive 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1a new

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(2 a) In Article 3, paragraph 1, the following subparagraph 1a is inserted:**

**1a. Member States shall collectively ensure that**

**(a) the yearly sustainable biomethane production, complying with the sustainability criteria set by this Directive by 2030 is at least 35 billion cubic meters or**

**(b) by 2030, the gas supplied in the EU through the integrated gas grid should include a quota of renewable gas of 11%**

Or. en

**Amendment 99**

**Sira Rego**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

2a. Member States shall promote the testing of new renewable energy technologies in pilot projects in a real-world environment, for a limited period of time, in accordance with the applicable EU legislation and accompanied by appropriate safeguards to ensure the secure operation of the electricity system and avoid disproportionate impacts on the functioning of the internal market, under the supervision of a competent authority.

2a. **Member** States shall promote the testing of new renewable energy technologies in pilot projects in a real-world environment, for a limited period of time, **within the framework of national public planning** in accordance with the applicable EU legislation and accompanied by appropriate safeguards to ensure the secure operation of the electricity system and avoid disproportionate impacts on the functioning of the internal market, under the supervision of a competent authority.

**Member States, through the public energy companies in which they have a majority or total participation, or in those that they can and should promote, will be oriented towards the commercialization of**

*renewable energy, as well as their own generation of renewable energy. They will also guarantee, through these companies, the testing of new renewable technologies through investment in R&D and pilot projects.*

Or. en

## **Amendment 100**

**Christophe Grudler, Claudia Gamon, Morten Petersen**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15 paragraph 2a

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

2a. Member States shall promote the testing of *new* renewable energy technologies in pilot projects in a real-world environment, for a limited period of time, in accordance with the applicable EU legislation and accompanied by appropriate safeguards to ensure the secure operation of the electricity system and avoid disproportionate impacts on the functioning of the internal market, under the supervision of a competent authority.

#### *Amendment*

2a. Member States shall promote the testing of *innovative* renewable energy technologies in pilot projects in a real-world environment, for a limited period of time, in accordance with the applicable EU legislation and accompanied by appropriate safeguards to ensure the secure operation of the electricity system and avoid disproportionate impacts on the functioning of the internal market, under the supervision of a competent authority. ***Member States shall develop a fast-track procedure for the permitting of such innovative renewable energy technologies***

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*Innovation is key for the development of renewable energy solution, and for a successful energy transition. Accordingly, a fast-track procedure should also be possible for such technologies. "Innovative renewable energy" is the wording used in the position of the Parliament as voted on 14 September 2022.*

## **Amendment 101**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15 – Paragraph 2a new

*Text proposed by the Commission*

2a. Member States shall promote the testing of new renewable energy technologies in pilot projects in a real-world environment, for a limited period of time, in accordance with the applicable EU legislation and accompanied by appropriate safeguards to ensure the secure operation of the electricity **system** and avoid disproportionate impacts on the functioning of the internal market, under the supervision of a competent authority.

*Amendment*

2a. Member States shall promote the testing of new renewable energy **production, sharing and storage** technologies in pilot projects in a real-world environment, for a limited period of time, in accordance with the applicable EU legislation, **sustainability criteria** and accompanied by appropriate safeguards to ensure the secure operation of the electricity **and heat systems** and avoid disproportionate impacts on the functioning of the internal market, under the supervision of a competent authority.

Or. en

**Amendment 102**

**Patrizia Toia**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15 – paragraph 2a new

*Text proposed by the Commission*

2a. Member States shall promote the testing of new renewable energy technologies in pilot projects in a real-world environment, for a limited period of time, in accordance with the applicable EU legislation and accompanied by appropriate safeguards to ensure the secure operation of the **electricity** system and avoid disproportionate impacts on the functioning of the internal market, under the supervision of a competent authority.

*Amendment*

2a. Member States shall promote the testing of new renewable energy technologies in pilot projects in a real-world environment, for a limited period of time, in accordance with the applicable EU legislation and accompanied by appropriate safeguards to ensure the secure operation of the **energy** system and avoid disproportionate impacts on the functioning of the internal market, under the supervision of a competent authority.

Or. en

**Amendment 103**

**Salvatore De Meo, Massimiliano Salini**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3 a (new)**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15 - paragraph 3a new

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3a) The European Commission shall ensure that an energy efficiency plan is submitted providing incentives for Member States to achieve energy saving targets. This plan should be updated on an annual basis, adapting to future European energy efficiency standards and setting new savings targets for Member States.***

Or. it

**Amendment 104**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b –Title

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

Article 15b Mapping of areas necessary for national contributions towards the **2030** RES target

Article 15b

***Integrated multilevel mapping and planning*** of areas necessary for national contributions towards the RES target(s) ***and climate neutrality***

Or. en

**Amendment 105**

PE736.665v01-00

72/104

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**Nicolás González Casares, Carlos Zorrinho, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – title

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

Article 15b Mapping of areas necessary for national contributions towards the 2030 RES target

Article 15b

Mapping of areas necessary for national contributions towards the 2030 RES target *and the climate-neutrality objective*

Or. en

**Amendment 106**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – Paragraph (–1)new

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*In view of achieving the targets set out by this Directive in the most cost and energy efficient way possible, Member States shall perform integrated multilevel mapping and planning for renewable energy resources deployment, in order to fully exploit the domestic potential and optimise the use of local renewable energy sources and the potentially available space, while respecting and implementing the energy efficiency first principle.*

*To this end Member States shall put in place a process ensuring coordination among all the relevant national, regional and local authorities in the upstream planning of the mapping of the necessary areas complementing framework of*

**article 11 of the Governance Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. The assessment shall cover the entire territory of the Member State.**

Or. en

### *Justification*

*According to the JRC, currently there is very limited integrated planning in MS. Only 26% of European cities dispose of climate action plan or an energy transition strategy which is then integrated in the national level planning. A more structural approach to early spatial planning and mapping including the local renewable energy potential would result in important economic savings and avoid mis-planning, resulting in more efficient and enhanced energy system integration. This is linked with the new article we introduce: 15ba on local mapping and planning.*

### **Amendment 107**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

### **Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – Paragraph 1

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

#### *Amendment*

(1) By [**2 years** after the entry into force **of the [Regulation for Nature Restoration]** and **no later than 3 years after the entry into force of this Directive**, Member States shall **perform integrated multilevel mapping and planning for renewable energy resources deployment and** identify the **installed capacity as well as land , surfaces, sub-surfaces, sea areas and inland water**, necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources **and their related infrastructure, such as grid and storage facilities, including thermal storage**, that are required to meet their national contributions towards the 2030 renewable energy target in accordance with Article 3 of this Directive, **as well as relevant subtargets, and the target of climate neutrality in accordance with the**

***European Climate Law [Regulation (EU) 2021/1119]. Such areas shall be commensurate with the estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity by renewable energy technology set in national energy and climate plans of Member States, as updated pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and set in national long term strategies pursuant to article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, as part of the trajectory to move to 100% renewable energy by 2040. Identification of areas shall align with Member States' obligations under environmental legislation, including under Directive 2008/56/EC, Directive 2000/60/EC, Directive 2009/147/EC, [the Regulation for Nature Restoration] and Directive 92/43/EEC. The assessment shall be part of the integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and maritime spatial plans, including plans referred in Directive 2014/89/EU.';***

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*A better and more encompassing mapping should lead to faster and more energy and cost efficient roll out of renewable energy to the level needed for national RES contribution as well as relevant RES subtargets. Hence a more holistic mapping and planning process, taking into account also the local level and the longer term needs is crucial. For this reason 1 year is not enough and more time is necessary.. These plan would be integrated into the Member states national climate and energy plans to make sure EU energy legislation is well aligned.*

#### **Amendment 108** **Sira Rego**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(1) By ***1 year*** after the entry into

(1) By ***2 years*** after the entry into force

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

***of the [Regulation for Nature Restoration] but not later than 3 years after the entry into force of this Directive, Member States shall identify the installed capacity as well as land and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources that are required for climate neutrality by 2040, with intermediary steps to meet their national contributions towards the 2030 renewable energy target in accordance with Article 3 of this Directive and the target of climate neutrality by 2040. Such areas shall be commensurate with the estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity by renewable energy technology set in national energy and climate plans of Member States, as updated pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and set in national long term strategies pursuant to article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, as part of the trajectory to move to 100% renewable energy by 2040. Identification of areas shall align with Member States' obligations under environmental legislation, including under Directive 2008/56/EC, Directive 2000/60/EC, Directive 2009/147/EC, [the Regulation for Nature Restoration] and Directive 92/43/EEC. The assessment shall be part of the integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and maritime spatial plans, including plans referred in Directive 2014/89/EU.';***

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*To ensure a solid mapping process that can then speed up the development of renewables based on a clear knowledge of the expected impacts, 1 year is insufficient, also taking the timeline to update the NECPs into account. To ensure aligning the expansion of renewable energy with the EU's biodiversity targets, the timeline to map areas suitable for the expansion of renewable energy (spatial planning) should be aligned with the timeline to develop plans for nature restoration. For the EU to make a fair contribution to the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement, climate neutrality needs to be reached in the EU by 2040. Given that it is already late 2022 and that the development of spatial planning will take some time, Member States should develop them also with the 2040 targets in mind, not only 2030, as defined in their*

*long-term strategies.*

#### **Amendment 109**

**Nicolás González Casares, Carlos Zorrinho, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica**

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

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 1

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

#### *Amendment*

(1) By [1 year after the entry into force], Member States shall ***perform an integrated multilevel mapping and planning for the deployment of renewable energy resources on their territory in coordination with all relevant national, regional and local authorities to identify the domestic potential and the available land and sea areas for the deployment of renewable energy projects. Member States shall identify the installed capacity as well as*** land and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources that are required in order to meet ***at least*** their national contributions towards the 2030 renewable energy target in accordance with Article 3 of this Directive ***and the climate-neutrality objective in accordance with Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119.*** Such areas shall be commensurate with the estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity by renewable energy technology set in national energy and climate plans of Member States, as updated pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, ***while respecting and implementing the energy efficiency first principle.***

Or. en

#### **Amendment 110**

**Patrizia Toia**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(1) By [**3 months** after the entry into force], Member States shall identify the land and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources that are required in order to **at least** meet their national contributions towards the 2030 renewable energy target in accordance with Article 3 of this Directive. Such areas shall be **at least** commensurate with the estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity by renewable energy technology set in national energy and climate plans of Member States, as updated pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. ***In the case of failure by a Member State to identify the necessary land and sea areas within the above-mentioned timeframe, the release of the funds that the Member State is entitled to under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation shall be reassessed accordingly.***

Or. en

**Amendment 111**

**Christophe Grudler, Nicola Danti, Claudia Gamon, Morten Petersen**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) By [1 year after the entry into force], Member States shall identify the **land** and sea areas necessary for the

*Amendment*

(1) By [1 year after the entry into force], Member States shall identify the ***installed capacity as well as the land,***

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

***subsurface*** and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources that are required in order to meet their national contributions towards the 2030 renewable energy target in accordance with Article 3 of this Directive. ***When available, Member States shall identify the areas to be taken into account in order to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.*** Such areas shall be commensurate with the estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity by renewable energy technology set in national energy and climate plans of Member States, as updated pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*Member States must anticipate their energy needs and foresee their energy capacities until 2050 in order to ensure climate neutrality by 2050.*

*The EU has committed to tripling the capacity of geothermal energy by 2030 in the EU Solar Energy Strategy. It is key to include geothermal energy in the scope of this article.*

#### **Amendment 112**

**Massimiliano Salini, Salvatore De Meo**

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

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 1a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(1 a) In addition to the above identification, Member States shall reevaluate the areas defined as non-suitable for renewable development by three months after the entry into force. Member States should limit those areas to those that have constraints that make the implementation of renewable energy projects incompatible. The number of non-suitable areas should be kept to the necessary.***

**Amendment 113**

**Patrizia Toia**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 1a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(1 a) Notwithstanding paragraph 1, by [3 months after the entry into force], Member States shall reassess the areas that are defined as non-suitable for renewable development. Member States should restrict those areas to the ones with restrictions that render them completely incompatible with the deployment of renewable energy projects.***

Or. en

**Amendment 114**

**Sira Rego**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(2) When identifying the areas referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall take into account:

(2) When identifying the areas referred to in paragraph 1, Member States ***in the aforementioned participatory public planning*** shall take into account:

Or. en

**Amendment 115**

**Nicolás González Casares, Carlos Zorrinho, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Robert Hajšel**



**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**  
Directive 2018/2001  
Article 15b – paragraph 2 – point a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(a) the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential for renewable energy production of the different technologies in the land and sea areas;

*Amendment*

(a) the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential for renewable energy production of the different technologies in the land and sea areas ***and the environmental sensitivity of those areas;***

Or. en

**Amendment 116**  
**Ville Niinistö**  
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**  
Directive 2018/2001  
Article 15b – Paragraph 2 – letter a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(a) the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential for renewable energy production of the different technologies in the land ***and sea*** areas;

*Amendment*

(a) the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential for renewable energy production of the different technologies in the land, ***surfaces, subsurfaces, sea and inland water*** areas;

Or. en

**Amendment 117**  
**Christophe Grudler, Andreas Glück, Nicola Danti, Claudia Gamon, Morten Petersen, Bart Groothuis, Martin Hojsik**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(a) the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential for renewable energy production of the different technologies in the land and sea areas;

(a) the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential for renewable energy production of the different technologies in the land, ***subsurface*** and sea areas;

Or. en

*Justification*

*The EU has committed to tripling the capacity of geothermal energy by 2030 in the EU Solar Energy Strategy. It is key to include geothermal energy in the scope of this article.*

### **Amendment 118**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – Paragraph 2 – point a a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(a a) information and data provided in the local renewable energy mapping and planning, developed according to article 15(ba) new;***

Or. en

*Justification*

*Local mapping and planning of renewable energy potential (new amendment we introduce), beyond heating and cooling as mandated by EED, would need to feed into the national integrated planning, to make sure the roll out of RES is the most cost and energy efficient and to reflect communities' needs and perspective for smoother and participated transition.*

### **Amendment 119**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – Paragraph 2 – point b

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(b) the projected energy demand;

*Amendment*

(b) the projected energy demand, ***fully taking into account the expected energy efficiency and system flexibility gains, as well as for increased electrification of economic sectors, energy system integration and modelled on scenarios in line with the most recent scientific data and energy and climate legislations;***

Or. en

**Amendment 120**

**Sira Rego**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 2 – point b

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(b) the projected energy demand;

*Amendment*

(b) the projected energy demand, ***taking into account the expected energy efficiency gains and behavioural changes related to energy consumption as well as electrification of activities previously based on fossil fuel combustion;***

Or. en

**Amendment 121**

**Nicolás González Casares, Carlos Zorrinho, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 2 – point b

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(b) the projected energy demand;

*Amendment*

(b) the projected energy demand,

*taking into account the potential flexibility of the active demand response and expected energy efficiency gains;*

Or. en

#### **Amendment 122**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – Paragraph 2 – point c

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(c) the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools or the potential to create such grid infrastructure and storage.

*Amendment*

(c) the availability of relevant **heating network, cooling and energy storage (power and thermal)**, and other flexibility tools, **including via prosumers' action**, or the potential to create such grid infrastructure and storage.

Or. en

#### **Amendment 123**

**Sira Rego**

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

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 2 – point c

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(c) the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools or the potential to create such grid infrastructure and storage.

*Amendment*

(c) the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools or the potential to create such grid infrastructure and storage, **optimizing and improving what already exists, avoiding unnecessary new developments**.

Or. en

## Amendment 124

Christophe Grudler, Andreas Glück, Claudia Gamon, Morten Petersen, Bart Groothuis, Martin Hojsik, Nicola Beer

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive (Eu) 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 2 – point c

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(c) the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools or the potential to create such grid infrastructure and storage.

#### *Amendment*

(c) the availability of relevant **renewable heating network and** grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools or the potential to create such grid infrastructure and storage.

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*The EU has committed to tripling the capacity of geothermal energy by 2030 in the EU Solar Energy Strategy. It is key to include geothermal energy in the scope of this article.*

## Amendment 125

Nicolás González Casares, Carlos Zorrinho, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 2 – point c

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(c) the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools or the potential to create **such** grid infrastructure and storage.

#### *Amendment*

(c) the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools or the potential to create **or upgrade such necessary** grid infrastructure and storage.

Or. en

## Amendment 126

Marek Pawel Balt

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(c) the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools or the potential to create such grid infrastructure and storage.

*Amendment*

(c) the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools or the potential to create ***or further upgrade*** such grid infrastructure and storage.

Or. en

*Justification*

*The amendment aims to clarify that, when assessing the availability of energy infrastructure, Member States should consider not only building new grids but also upgrading existing ones, which will be crucial for the integration of energy from renewable sources.*

**Amendment 127**  
**Evžen Tošenovský, Zdzisław Krasnodębski**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(c) the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools or the potential to create such grid infrastructure and storage.

*Amendment*

(c) the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools or the potential to create ***or further upgrade*** such grid infrastructure and storage.

Or. en

**Amendment 128**  
**Christophe Grudler, Morten Petersen, Martin Hojsík**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**  
Directive (UE) 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 2 – point (ca) (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(c a) The result of local public debates. Each Member States shall ensure that the public opinion is fully taken into account in the identification of the areas.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*Citizens and other stakeholders must be consulted from the beginning of the process in order to ensure public support.*

## **Amendment 129**

**Martin Hojsik**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 2 – point c a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(c a) the potential of involving citizens actively in the energy system as renewable self-consumers, collective self-consumers or renewable energy communities;***

Or. en

## **Amendment 130**

**Sira Rego**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 2 – point (ca) (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(c a) the potential of involving citizens actively in the energy system as renewable self consumers, collective self-consumers***

*or renewable energy communities;*

Or. en

**Amendment 131**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – Paragraph 2 – point c a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(c a) the proximity to end-users and the energy density for decentralised renewable energy supply.*

Or. en

**Amendment 132**

**Nicolás González Casares, Carlos Zorrinho, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 2 – point c a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(c a) the potential of involving renewable self-consumers and renewable energy communities;*

Or. en

**Amendment 133**

**András Gyürk, Ernő Schaller-Baross**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001



Article 15b – paragraph 2 – – point c a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(c a) the environmental impact of the project***

Or. en

*Justification*

*The impact on environment, as well as on nature should be considered.*

## **Amendment 134**

**Sira Rego**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 2 – – point c b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(c b) land and sea areas with other primary uses, namely the existing Natura2000 network, national protected areas and additional protected areas to be designated pursuant to the Union's Commitment to protect 30% of its land and sea, all areas included in Member States' Restoration Plans in line with their obligations under the [Nature Restoration Regulation], as well as areas included in the Member States' Programmes of Measures in line with the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*Justification: To meet the goals of the Paris Agreement and to boost EU energy independence, an accelerated phase-out of fossil fuels is urgently needed. Alongside an accelerated expansion of renewable energy, notably wind and solar power, this requires a massive increase in energy savings and electrification of heating, transport and industrial processes, which should be reflected when mapping the areas necessary to reach the renewable energy targets. An additional consideration guiding Member States during the mapping and identification process of the relevant areas should be their existing legal*

*obligations under other pieces of EU legislation, such as the Habitats Directives and the upcoming Nature Restoration Regulation, as well as other non-legally binding commitments under the European Green Deal and the EU Biodiversity Strategy.*

**Amendment 135**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – Paragraph 2 – – point c b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(c b) information and data provided in the comprehensive assessments carried out pursuant to Article 14 of Directive 2012/27/EU and Article 23 of COM(2021) 558 final on Energy Efficiency Directive.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*To align effort of planning with existing legislation*

**Amendment 136**

**Nicolás González Casares, Carlos Zorrinho, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 2 – point c b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(c b) the involvement of relevant local authorities, as well as all relevant stakeholders, especially where pre-existing economic activities are affected;***

Or. en

**Amendment 137**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – Paragraph 2 – point c c (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(c c) information and data provided in the context of the implementation of Directive 2014/89 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*To align effort of planning with existing legislation*

**Amendment 138**

**Nicolás González Casares, Carlos Zorrinho, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 2— point cc (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(c c) the common needs of local communities, including households affected by energy poverty and vulnerability;***

Or. en

**Amendment 139**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001  
Article 15b – Paragraph 2 – point c d (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(c d) the potential of involving citizens actively in the energy system as renewable self-consumers, collective self-consumers and renewable energy communities, [the latter which often face barriers accessing sites for renewable energy projects compared to professional project developers], as assessed in accordance with Article 21 and Article 22.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*to make sure potential of involving citizens is not disregarded but rather tapped into. Also to make sure that national effort on obligatory assessment stemming from art 21 and 22 are put to use.*

#### **Amendment 140**

**Nicolás González Casares, Carlos Zorrinho, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica**

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

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 2 – point c d (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(c d) the expected industrial development and employment associated with renewable projects in affected local communities;***

Or. en

#### **Amendment 141**

**Nicolás González Casares, Carlos Zorrinho, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica**

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

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**  
Directive 2018/2001  
Article 15b – paragraph 2 – point c e (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(c e) the potential for deployment of RES projects on expected new artificial structures, with the exclusion of artificial water surfaces, the primary aim of which is not energy production, such as parking areas, roads, railways and industrial areas;***

Or. en

**Amendment 142**  
**Ville Niinistö**  
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(c e) the common needs of local communities, including households affected by energy poverty and vulnerability, and multiple local or regional administrative units or regions.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*The development of renewable energy should also benefit the local communities, improving also the local acceptance of the renewable energy projects.*

**Amendment 143**  
**Ville Niinistö**  
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

Directive 2018/2001  
Article 15b – Paragraph 2 – point c f (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(c f) land and sea areas with other primary uses, namely the existing Natura 2000 network, national protected areas and additional protected areas to be designated pursuant to the Union's Commitment to protect 30% of its land and sea, all areas included in Member States' Restoration Plans in line with their obligations under the [Nature Restoration Regulation], as well as areas included in the Member States' Programmes of Measures in line with the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.***

Or. en

*Justification*

*The development of renewable energy should go hand in hand with EU nature laws and goals.*

**Amendment 144**  
**Sira Rego**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(2 a) When identifying areas referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall identify: -the estimated staff, training, and technical needs of permit-granting authorities, including those involved in the environmental assessment processes, needed to ensure the implementation of the obligations arising from this Directive. -the expected financing needs for permitting authorities to enable the implementation of projected renewable energy installations, which shall include***

*the description of the support to competent authorities and other stakeholders affected by new administrative obligations arising from this Directive and of the means of intended financing; and - the spatial planning policies and legal frameworks, such as distance rules for renewable energy installations, which negatively affect the implementation of the targets and the fulfilment of the obligations set out in this Directive Member States shall ensure that competent local and regional authorities are involved in the process of the identification of areas referred to in paragraph 1, and offer technical, human and financial support to enable those authorities to take part in the process. Existing local and regional planning and mapping shall be incorporated*

Or. en

**Amendment 145**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – Paragraph 2 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(2 a) By 1 year after the entry into force of this regulation, Member States shall carry out an assessment of the sensitivity of their protected species and habitats to planned energy production from renewable sources. These assessments shall be technology-specific and shall be used to determine land surfaces, sub-surfaces, sea and inland water areas where installations for the production of energy from renewable sources have low impacts on the environment. Assessments as set out in paragraph 1 shall align with Member States' obligations under*

*environmental legislation, including under Directive 2008/56/EC, Directive 2000/60/EC, Directive 2009/147/EC or Directive 92/43/EEC.*

Or. en

### *Justification*

*Good spatial planning of renewable energies will ensure that low-impact renewable energies will align with nature. This can only happen if the impacts of different threats are well understood, in particular how sensitive species and habitats will be to new installations and infrastructure. Sensitivity mapping should be conducted for the purpose of designating all areas for renewable energy, not just ‘go-to areas’.*

### **Amendment 146** **Sira Rego**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(a a) By 1 year after the entry into force of this regulation, Member States shall carry out an assessment of the sensitivity of their protected species and habitats to planned energy production from renewable sources. These assessments shall be technology-specific and shall be used to determine land and sea areas where installations for the production of energy from renewable sources have low impacts on the environment.*

*Assessments as set out in paragraph 1 shall align with Member States’ obligations under environmental legislation, including under Directive 2008/56/EC, Directive 2000/60/EC, Directive 2009/147/EC or Directive 92/43/EEC*

Or. en



## *Justification*

*Good spatial planning of renewable energies will ensure that low-impact renewable energies will align with nature. This can only happen if the impacts of different threats are well understood, in particular how sensitive species and habitats will be to new installations and infrastructure. Sensitivity mapping should be conducted for the purpose of designating all areas for renewable energy, not just 'go-to areas'.*

### **Amendment 147**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

### **Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – Paragraph 2 b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(2 b) When identifying areas referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall identify:***

***- the estimated staff, training, and technical needs of permit-granting authorities, including those involved in the environmental assessment processes, needed to ensure the implementation of the obligations arising from this Directive.***

***- the expected financing needs for permitting authorities to enable the implementation of projected renewable energy installations, which shall include the description of the support to competent authorities and other stakeholders affected by new administrative obligations arising from this Directive and of the means of intended financing;and***

***- the spatial planning policies and legal frameworks, such as distance rules for renewable energy installations, which negatively affect the implementation of the targets and the fulfilment of the obligations set out in this Directive.***

***Member States shall ensure that competent local and regional authorities are involved in the process of the***

*identification of areas referred to in paragraph 1, and offer technical, human and financial support to enable those authorities to take part in the process. Existing local and regional planning and mapping shall be incorporated.*

Or. en

*Justification*

*EC's Recommendation on speeding up permit-granting procedures, recognises barriers related to administrative processes as major factors hindering renewables deployment in the Union. Adequate staff capacity and financing for permitting authorities are key, as well as dedicated support to local and regional authorities in the process of identification of human resources and financial needs.*

**Amendment 148**

**Nicolás González Casares, Carlos Zorrinho, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 3

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(3) Member States shall favour multiple uses of the areas identified as a result of the obligation in paragraph 1, ***provided that the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources is compatible with pre-existing uses and the preservation of the biodiversity.***

Or. en

**Amendment 149**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

## Article 15b – Paragraph 3

### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

### *Amendment*

(3) Member States shall favour multiple uses of the areas identified as a result of the obligation in paragraph 1, ***provided that the installation of renewable energy is compatible with the area existing uses and does not significantly undermine the achievement of their objectives.***

Or. en

### *Justification*

*Increased land use pressures can be mitigated with Multi-use of areas. The installation of renewables should still be compatible with the pre-existing land use and specifically do not undermine pre-existing protection or restoration objectives.*

## **Amendment 150**

**Sira Rego**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directived 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 3

### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

### *Amendment*

(3) Member States shall favour multiple uses of the areas identified as a result of the obligation in paragraph 1, ***provided that the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources is compatible with the current uses.***

Or. en

## **Amendment 151**

**Sira Rego**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001  
Article 15b – paragraph 3a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3 a) By 1 year after the entry into force of this Directive, the Member States, based on the participatory public planning that originated said maps, shall carry out a Strategic Environmental Assessment that determines the concurrence of terrestrial or marine spaces with the different environmental protection zones recognized. Assessments shall align with Member States' obligations under environmental legislation, including under Directive 2008/56/EC, Directive 2000/60/EC, Directive 2009/147/EC or Directive 92/43/EEC.***

Or. en

#### **Amendment 152**

**Christophe Grudler, Andreas Glück, Claudia Gamon, Morten Petersen, Martin Hojsik, Nicola Beer**

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

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 3a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3 a) When identifying land, subsurface and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, Member States shall deploy a mechanism supporting the necessary renewable heating network and power grid development in order to provide a fully integrated energy system.***

Or. en

#### *Justification*

*Ensuring sufficient network/grid availability is key to get a fully integrated energy system.*

*Grid/network investment should be promoted in areas where there is a significant renewable potential. The EU has committed to tripling the capacity of geothermal energy by 2030 in the EU Solar Energy Strategy. It is key to include geothermal energy in the scope of this article.*

### **Amendment 153**

**Evžen Tošenovský, Zdzisław Krasnodębski**

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

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 3a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3 a) When Member States identify the land and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, Member States shall ensure a support for necessary grid development in order to provide sufficient grid availability and adequate price signals for project developers.***

Or. en

### **Amendment 154**

**Ville Niinistö**

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

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

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – Paragraph 3 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3 a) Member States shall encourage and support local and regional authorities to develop and implement trajectories or objectives for renewable energy produced by cities, renewables self-consumers, collective self-consumers and renewable energy communities***

Or. en

## *Justification*

*Many local authorities would like to develop local policy aims or objectives for the development of citizen and community energy and align themselves with climate goals. The development of these objectives should be and encouraged supported by the national level, as this will help stimulate the development of local renewable energy production which also brings socio-economic benefits, and involves citizens in the energy transition, which in turn is beneficial for increasing acceptance.*

### **Amendment 155**

**Andris Ameriks**

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

##### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

(3) b new

Article 15 b – paragraph 3a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3 a) When identifying the areas referred to in paragraph 1, Member states should not exclude other activities on this area. The permit granting process as defined in article 16 should however only relate to the renewable energy projects falling under this Directive.***

Or. en

### **Amendment 156**

**Morten Petersen, Christophe Grudler**

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

##### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Article 15 b – paragraph 3a (new)

Article 15 b – paragraph 3a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3 a) If large scale biomethane plants are nationally defined as “installations to handle waste” (Annex I, D9, Directive 2008/98/EC November 19, 2008), the Member States must add these plants to renewable energy when defining the go-to areas.***

*Justification*

*Necessary addition as Member States are free to define whether large scale biogas/biomethane plants are in Annex I or Annex II in Directive 2008/98/EC November 19, 2008. Annex II lists the renewable energy plants, so when referring to areas for renewable energy we want to avoid referring to only the ones mentioned in Annex II.*

**Amendment 157****Martin Hojsik****Proposal for a directive****Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 3 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

***(3 a) When identifying areas referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall identify the spatial planning policies and legal frameworks which negatively affect the fulfilment of the obligations set out in this Directive.***

*Justification*

*Environmental legislation is not the reason of slow deployment of RES, but different rules in Member States, including on distance, or lack of capacities of the authorities. Member States should identify from the beginning of planning potential barriers that affect fulfillment of the obligations.*

**Amendment 158****Nicolás González Casares, Carlos Zorrinho, Lina Gálvez Muñoz, Adriana Maldonado López, Robert Hajšel, Dan Nica****Proposal for a directive****Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4**

Directive 2018/2001

Article 15b – paragraph 3 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

***(3 a) Member States shall periodically***

*review and update the areas referred to in paragraph 1, at least in the context of the update of the national climate and energy plans.*

Or. en