



2016/0382(COD)

18.5.2017

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DRAFT REPORT

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council
on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast)
(COM(2016)0767 – C8-0500/2016 – 2016/0382(COD))

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

Rapporteur: José Blanco López

(Recast – Rule 194(2) of the Rules of Procedure)

Symbols for procedures

- * Consultation procedure
- *** Consent procedure
- ***I Ordinary legislative procedure (first reading)
- ***II Ordinary legislative procedure (second reading)
- ***III Ordinary legislative procedure (third reading)

(The type of procedure depends on the legal basis proposed by the draft act.)

Amendments to a draft act

Amendments by Parliament set out in two columns

Deletions are indicated in ***bold italics*** in the left-hand column. Replacements are indicated in ***bold italics*** in both columns. New text is indicated in ***bold italics*** in the right-hand column.

The first and second lines of the header of each amendment identify the relevant part of the draft act under consideration. If an amendment pertains to an existing act that the draft act is seeking to amend, the amendment heading includes a third line identifying the existing act and a fourth line identifying the provision in that act that Parliament wishes to amend.

Amendments by Parliament in the form of a consolidated text

New text is highlighted in ***bold italics***. Deletions are indicated using either the ▯ symbol or ~~strikeout~~. Replacements are indicated by highlighting the new text in ***bold italics*** and by deleting or striking out the text that has been replaced.

By way of exception, purely technical changes made by the drafting departments in preparing the final text are not highlighted.

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DRAFT EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

**on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast)
(COM(2016)0767 – C8-0500/2016 – 2016/0382(COD))**

(Ordinary legislative procedure – recast)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2016)0767),
 - having regard to Article 294(2) and Article 194(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C8-0500/2016),
 - having regard to Article 294(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
 - having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee of 26 April 2017¹,
 - having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions of ...2017²,
 - having regard to the Interinstitutional Agreement of 28 November 2001 on a more structured use of the recasting technique for legal acts³,
 - having regard to the letter of ...2017 from the Committee on Legal Affairs to the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy in accordance with Rule 104(3) of its Rules of Procedure
 - having regard to Rules 104 and 59 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy and the opinions of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, the Committee on Transport and Tourism, the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development and the Committee on Petitions (A8-0000/2017),
- A. whereas, according to the Consultative Working Party of the legal services of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission, the Commission proposal does not include any substantive amendments other than those identified as such in the proposal and whereas, as regards the codification of the unchanged provisions of the earlier acts together with those amendments, the proposal contains a straightforward codification of the existing texts, without any change in their substance;
1. Adopts its position at first reading hereinafter set out, taking into account the recommendations of the Consultative Working Party of the legal services of the

¹ Not yet published in the Official Journal.

² Not yet published in the Official Journal.

³ OJ C 77, 28.3.2002, p. 1.

European Parliament, the Council and the Commission;

2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it replaces, substantially amends or intends to substantially amend its proposal
3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council, the Commission and the national parliaments.

Amendment 1

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Promoting renewable forms of energy is one of the goals of the Union energy policy. The increased use of energy from renewable sources, together with energy savings and increased energy efficiency, constitutes an important part of the package of measures needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and comply with the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the Union 2030 energy and climate framework, including the binding target to cut emissions in the Union by at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 . It also has an important part to play in promoting the security of energy supply, technological development and innovation and providing opportunities for employment and regional development, especially in rural and isolated areas or regions with low population density .

Amendment

(2) Promoting renewable forms of energy is one of the goals of the Union energy policy *in accordance with Article 194(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)*. The increased use of energy from renewable sources, together with energy savings and increased energy efficiency, constitutes an important part of the package of measures needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and comply with the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the Union 2030 energy and climate framework, including the binding target to cut emissions in the Union by at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 . It also has an important part to play in promoting the security of energy supply, technological development and innovation and providing opportunities for employment and regional development, especially in rural and isolated areas or regions with low population density .

Or. en

Amendment 2

Proposal for a directive

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) The European Council of October 2014 endorsed that target, indicating that Member States may set their own more ambitious national targets.

Amendment

(5) The European Council of October 2014 endorsed that target, indicating that Member States may set their own more ambitious national targets. ***It is important, however, to take into account the fact that the Commission proposal and the endorsement by the European Council the target of 27 % of total energy from renewable sources preceded the signature of the Paris Agreement and were based on technology cost estimates which have already been shown to be overly pessimistic and are now outdated.***

Or. en

Amendment 3

Proposal for a directive Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The European Parliament, in its ***Resolutions on "A policy framework for climate and energy in the period from 2020 to 2030" and on "the Renewable energy progress report"***, has favoured a binding Union 2030 target of at least 30% of total final energy consumption from renewable energy sources, stressing that that target should be implemented by means of individual national targets taking into account the individual situation and potential of each Member State.

Amendment

(6) The European Parliament, in its ***resolution of 5 February 2014 on "A 2030 framework for climate and energy policies"*** favoured a binding Union 2030 target of at least 30% of total final energy consumption from renewable energy sources, stressing that that target should be implemented by means of individual national targets taking into account the individual situation and potential of each Member State. ***In its resolution of 23 June 2016 on "The renewable energy progress report", the European Parliament went further, noting its previous position regarding a Union target of at least 30 % and stressing that, in light of the Paris Agreement, it was desirable to be significantly more ambitious.***

Or. en

Amendment 4

Proposal for a directive Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6a) The Commission's REFIT evaluation, of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, of 30 November 2016, observed that national binding targets have been the most important driver for renewable energy policies and investments in many Member States.

^{1a} Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC (L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 16).

Or. en

Amendment 5

Proposal for a directive Recital 6 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6b) National binding targets have also been a straightforward measurable indicators against which progress can be measured to assess the effectiveness of the measures included in this Directive.

Or. en

Amendment 6

Proposal for a directive Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) It is thus appropriate to establish a Union binding target of at least 27% share of renewable energy. *Member States should define their contribution to the achievement of this target as part of their Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans through the governance process set out in Regulation [Governance].*

Amendment

(7) It is thus appropriate to establish a Union binding target of at least 35 % share of renewable energy *to be accompanied by* national *binding targets*.

Or. en

Amendment 7

Proposal for a directive Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The establishment of *a Union* binding renewable energy *target* for 2030 would continue to encourage the development of technologies which generate renewable energy and provide certainty for investors. *A target defined at the Union level would leave greater flexibility for Member States to meet their greenhouse gas reduction targets in the most cost-effective manner in accordance with their specific circumstances, energy mixes and capacities to produce renewable energy.*

Amendment

(8) The establishment of *Union and national* binding renewable energy *targets* for 2030 would continue to encourage the development of technologies which generate renewable energy and provide certainty for investors.

Or. en

Amendment 8

Proposal for a directive Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10) Member States should take additional measures in the event that the share of renewables at the Union level does not meet the Union trajectory towards the at least 27% renewable energy target. As set out in Regulation [Governance], if an ambition gap is identified by the Commission during the assessment of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans, the Commission may take measures at Union level in order to ensure the achievement of the target. If a delivery gap is identified by the Commission during the assessment of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Progress Reports, Member States should apply the measures set out in Regulation [Governance], which are giving them enough flexibility to choose.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 9

Proposal for a directive Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11) In order to support Member States' ambitious contributions to the Union target, a financial framework aiming to facilitate investments in renewable energy projects in those Member States should be established, also through the use of financial instruments.

(11) In order to support Member States in reaching their targets, a financial framework aiming to facilitate investments in renewable energy projects in those Member States should be established, also through the use of financial instruments.

Or. en

Amendment 10

Proposal for a directive Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Electricity generation from renewable sources should be deployed at the lowest possible cost for consumers and taxpayers. When designing support schemes and when allocating support, Member States should seek to minimise the overall system cost of deployment, taking full account of grid and system development needs, the resulting energy mix, and the long term potential of technologies.

Amendment

(16) Electricity generation from renewable sources, ***including energy storage***, should be deployed at the lowest possible cost for consumers and taxpayers. When designing support schemes and when allocating support, Member States should seek to minimise the overall system cost of deployment, taking full account of grid and system development needs, the resulting energy mix, and the long term potential of technologies.

Or. en

Justification

Energy storage enhances electricity generation from renewables and therefore it should be included and promoted to be deployed at the lowest possible cost for consumers.

Amendment 11

Proposal for a directive Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16a) In its conclusions on “2030 Climate and Energy Policy Framework” of October 2014, the European Council stressed the importance of a more interconnected internal energy market and the need of sufficient support to integrate ever increasing levels of variable renewable energy and thus allow the Union to fulfil its leadership ambitions for the energy transition. It is therefore important urgently to increase the level of interconnection and make progress towards the European Council's agreed objectives, in order to maximise the Energy Union's full potential.

Amendment 12**Proposal for a directive****Recital 17***Text proposed by the Commission*

(17) The opening of support schemes to cross-border participation limits negative impacts on the internal energy market and can, under certain conditions, help Member States achieve the Union target more cost-efficiently. Cross-border participation is also the natural corollary to the development of the Union renewables policy, with a Union-level binding **target replacing** national binding targets. It is therefore appropriate to require Member States to progressively and partially open support to projects located in other Member States, and define several ways in which such progressive opening may be implemented, ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, including Articles 30, 34 and 110.

Amendment

(17) The opening of support schemes to cross-border participation limits negative impacts on the internal energy market and can, under certain conditions, help Member States achieve the Union target more cost-efficiently. Cross-border participation is also the natural corollary to the development of the Union renewables policy, with a Union-level binding **accompanying** national binding targets. It is therefore appropriate, **under certain circumstances**, to require Member States to progressively and partially open support to projects located in other Member States, and define several ways in which such progressive opening may be implemented, ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, including Articles 30, 34 and 110.

Or. en

Amendment 13**Proposal for a directive****Recital 18***Text proposed by the Commission*

(18) **Without prejudice to adaptations of support schemes to bring them in line with State aid rules**, renewables support policies should be stable and avoid **frequent** changes. Such changes have a direct impact on capital financing costs, the costs of project development and therefore

Amendment

(18) **Subject to Articles 107 and 108 TFEU**, renewables support policies should be stable and avoid **any retroactive** changes. Such changes have a direct impact on capital financing costs, the costs of project development and therefore on the overall cost of deploying renewables in

on the overall cost of deploying renewables in the Union. Member States should prevent the revision of any support granted to renewable energy projects from having a negative impact on their economic viability. In this context, Member States should promote cost-effective support policies and ensure their financial sustainability.

the Union. Member States should prevent the revision of any support granted to renewable energy projects from having a negative impact on their economic viability. In this context, Member States should promote cost-effective support policies and ensure their financial sustainability.

Or. en

Amendment 14

Proposal for a directive

Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

(26) To create opportunities for reducing the cost of meeting the **Union target** laid down in this Directive and to give flexibility to Member States to comply with their obligation not to go below their 2020 national targets after 2020 , it is appropriate both to facilitate the consumption in Member States of energy produced from renewable sources in other Member States, and to enable Member States to count energy from renewable sources consumed in other Member States towards their own renewable energy share . For this reason, cooperation mechanisms are required to complement the obligations to open up support to projects located in other Member States . Those mechanisms include statistical transfers, joint projects between Member States or joint support schemes.

Amendment

(26) To create opportunities for reducing the cost of meeting the **targets** laid down in this Directive and to give flexibility to Member States to comply with their obligation not to go below their 2020 national targets after 2020 , it is appropriate both to facilitate the consumption in Member States of energy produced from renewable sources in other Member States, and to enable Member States to count energy from renewable sources consumed in other Member States towards their own renewable energy share. For this reason, cooperation mechanisms are required to complement the obligations to open up support to projects located in other Member States. Those mechanisms include statistical transfers, joint projects between Member States or joint support schemes.

Or. en

Amendment 15

Proposal for a directive Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) It should be possible for imported electricity, produced from renewable energy sources outside the Union to count towards Member States' **renewable energy shares**. In order to guarantee an adequate effect of energy from renewable sources replacing conventional energy in the Union as well as in third countries it is appropriate to ensure that such imports can be tracked and accounted for in a reliable way. Agreements with third countries concerning the organisation of such trade in electricity from renewable energy sources will be considered. If, by virtue of a decision taken under the Energy Community Treaty¹⁸ to that effect, the contracting parties to that Treaty are bound by the relevant provisions of this Directive, the measures of cooperation between Member States provided for in this Directive should be applicable to them.

¹⁸ OJ L 198, 20.7.2006, p. 18

Amendment

(28) It should be possible for imported electricity, produced from renewable energy sources outside the Union to count towards Member States' **targets**. In order to guarantee an adequate effect of energy from renewable sources replacing conventional energy in the Union as well as in third countries it is appropriate to ensure that such imports can be tracked and accounted for in a reliable way. Agreements with third countries concerning the organisation of such trade in electricity from renewable energy sources will be considered. If, by virtue of a decision taken under the Energy Community Treaty¹⁸ to that effect, the contracting parties to that Treaty are bound by the relevant provisions of this Directive, the measures of cooperation between Member States provided for in this Directive should be applicable to them.

¹⁸ OJ L 198, 20.7.2006, p. 18.

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

Or. en

Justification

The reintroduction of binding national targets leads to a change regarding the terminology used throughout the text: "renewable energy share" should be replaced by "target".

Amendment 16

Proposal for a directive Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) Lengthy administrative procedures constitute a major administrative barrier and are costly. The simplification of permit-granting processes, associated with a clear time-limit for the decision to be taken by the respective authorities regarding the construction of the project should stimulate a more efficient handling of procedures thus reducing administrative costs.

Amendment

(37) Lengthy administrative procedures constitute a major administrative barrier and are costly. The simplification of permit-granting processes, associated with a clear time-limit for the decision to be taken by the respective authorities regarding the construction of the project should stimulate a more efficient handling of procedures thus reducing administrative costs. ***It is also appropriate to establish shorter time limits for projects just above the threshold for the simple notification procedure.***

Or. en

Amendment 17

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 53**

Text proposed by the Commission

(53) With the growing importance of self-consumption of renewable electricity, there is a need for a definition of renewable self-consumers and a regulatory framework which would empower self-consumers to generate, store, consume and sell electricity without facing disproportionate burdens. Collective self-consumption should be allowed ***in certain cases so that*** citizens living in apartments for example can benefit from consumer empowerment to the same extent as households in single family homes.

Amendment

(53) With the growing importance of self-consumption of renewable electricity, there is a need for a definition of renewable self-consumers and a regulatory framework which would empower self-consumers to generate, store, consume and sell electricity without facing disproportionate burdens. Collective self-consumption should be allowed ***for*** citizens living in apartments ***who*** for example can benefit from consumer empowerment to the same extent as households in single family homes.

Or. en

Justification

Collective self-consumption should be allowed for citizens living in apartments without exemptions. By removing 'in certain cases', consumers will be empowered and be provided with the option to choose for collective self-consumption.

Amendment 18

Proposal for a directive Recital 53 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(53a) Since around 50 million households in the Union are affected by energy poverty, renewable energy policies have an important role to play in any strategy to address energy poverty and consumer vulnerability.

Or. en

Amendment 19

Proposal for a directive Recital 53 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(53b) Member States should therefore ensure that incentives and proactive policies are put in place to facilitate the take-up of renewable generation and heating and cooling not only in middle and high-income households but also in low-income households at risk of energy poverty or in social housing.

Or. en

Amendment 20

Proposal for a directive Recital 55

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(55) The specific characteristics of local renewable energy communities in terms of size, ownership structure and the number

(55) The specific characteristics of local renewable energy communities in terms of size, ownership structure and the number

of projects can hamper their competition on equal footing with large-scale players, namely competitors with larger projects or portfolios. Measures to offset those disadvantages include enabling energy communities to operate in the energy system and *easing* their market integration.

of projects can hamper their competition on equal footing with large-scale players, namely competitors with larger projects or portfolios. Measures to offset those disadvantages include enabling energy communities to operate in the energy system, *aggregate their offers*, and *ease* their market integration *and participation*.

Or. en

Amendment 21

Proposal for a directive Recital 57

Text proposed by the Commission

(57) Several Member States have implemented measures in the heating and cooling sector to reach their 2020 renewable energy target. However, in the absence of binding national targets post-2020, the remaining national incentives may not be sufficient to reach the long-term decarbonisation goals for 2030 and 2050. In order to be in line with such goals, reinforce investor certainty and foster the development of a Union-wide renewable heating and cooling market, while respecting the energy efficiency first principle, it is appropriate to *encourage the effort of Member States in the supply of renewable heating and cooling to contribute to the progressive increase of the share of renewable energy*. Given the fragmented nature of some heating and cooling markets, it is of utmost importance to ensure flexibility in designing *such an effort*. It is also important to ensure that a potential uptake of renewable heating and cooling does not have detrimental environmental side-effects.

Amendment

(57) Several Member States have implemented measures in the heating and cooling sector to reach their 2020 renewable energy target. However, in the absence of binding national targets post-2020, the remaining national incentives may not be sufficient to reach the long-term decarbonisation goals for 2030 and 2050. In order to be in line with such goals, reinforce investor certainty and foster the development of a Union-wide renewable heating and cooling market, while respecting the energy efficiency first principle, it is appropriate to *require Member States to increase progressively the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector*. Given the fragmented nature of some heating and cooling markets, it is of utmost importance to ensure flexibility in designing *and implementing such a requirement and to ensure that those Member States already enjoying high penetration rates of renewables are not overly burdened*. It is also important to ensure that a potential uptake of renewable heating and cooling does not have detrimental environmental side-effects *and, to that end, the sustainability criteria for biomass are*

important. Given that many installers of heating and cooling equipment are SMEs, strengthened provisions in this sector will represent an important opportunity for their growth, and Member States should provide incentives to SMEs by applying a multiplication factor.

Or. en

Amendment 22

Proposal for a directive Recital 60

Text proposed by the Commission

(60) The potential synergies between ***an effort*** to increase the uptake of renewable heating and cooling and the existing schemes under Directives 2010/31/EU and 2012/27/EU should be emphasised. Member States should, to the extent possible, have the possibility to use existing administrative structures to implement such effort, in order to mitigate the administrative burden.

Amendment

(60) The potential synergies between ***a requirement*** to increase the uptake of renewable heating and cooling and the existing schemes under Directives 2010/31/EU and 2012/27/EU should be emphasised. Member States should, to the extent possible, have the possibility to use existing administrative structures to implement such effort, in order to mitigate the administrative burden.

Or. en

Amendment 23

Proposal for a directive Recital 61

Text proposed by the Commission

(61) In the area of district heating, it is therefore crucial to enable the fuel-switching to renewables and prevent regulatory and technology lock-in and technology lock-out through reinforced rights for renewable energy producers and final consumers, and bring the tools to end-consumers to facilitate their choice

Amendment

(61) In the area of district heating, it is therefore crucial to enable the fuel-switching to renewables and prevent regulatory and technology lock-in and technology lock-out through reinforced rights for renewable energy producers and final consumers, and bring the tools to end-consumers to facilitate their choice

between the highest energy performance solution that take into account future heating and cooling needs in line with expected building performance criteria.

between the highest energy performance solution that take into account future heating and cooling needs in line with expected building performance criteria.
Nevertheless, it can be appropriate to restrict the right of consumers to switch in cases where the district heating supplier has concrete investment plans to improve its energy performance in terms of efficiency of renewables. However, where consumers wish to disconnect from the system in order to produce their own heating from renewable energy sources, that right should not be restricted.

Or. en

Amendment 24

Proposal for a directive Recital 65

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(65) The promotion of low carbon fossil fuels that are produced from fossil waste streams can also contribute towards the policy objectives of energy diversification and transport decarbonisation. It is therefore appropriate to include those fuels in the incorporation obligation on fuel suppliers.

deleted

Or. en

Justification

A directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources should not include nor foster any kind of fossil fuel.

Amendment 25

Proposal for a directive Recital 101

Text proposed by the Commission

(101) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely to achieve at least **27%** share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030 , cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather , by reason of the scale of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity 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 those objectives.

Amendment

(101) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely to achieve at least **35 %** share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy **and a 12 % share of energy from renewable sources in each Member State's transport energy consumption** by 2030 , cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather , by reason of the scale of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity 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 those objectives.

Or. en

Amendment 26

Proposal for a directive Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

This Directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. It sets binding **minimum targets** for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy **and for the share of energy from renewable sources in transport** in 2030 . **The Union target is to be collectively achieved by Member States through binding national targets** . It also lays down rules on financial support to electricity produced from renewable sources, self-consumption of renewable electricity, and renewable energy use in the heating and cooling and transport sectors,

sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels .

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

Or. en

Amendment 27

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 28

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa a) "renewable energy community" means a local energy community as defined in Article 2(7) of Directive [on common rules for the internal market in

electricity] which complies with Article 22(1) of this Directive;

Or. en

Justification

To improve legal certainty the Directive should provide a definition of renewable energy community, clarifying that they are a category of local energy communities: they are locally controlled and are generally value rather than profit driven, which conduct a narrow set of activities. As such they are subject to specific requirements and entitled to a beneficial treatment, reflecting their role and value in achieving the EU Policy objectives in renewables.

Amendment 29

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point ff

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 30

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Union binding overall *target* for 2030

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

Or. en

Amendment 31

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

1. *Each Member State* shall ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in *its* gross final consumption of energy in 2030, *calculated in accordance with this Directive*, is at least *its national overall target for the share of energy from renewable sources in that year, as set out in the fourth column of the table in part A of Annex I. Such mandatory national overall targets are consistent with a Union target of at least a 35 % share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030.*

Or. en

Amendment 32

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall introduce measures effectively designed to ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources equals or exceeds that shown in the trajectory set out in Part Aa of Annex I. Those measures shall be included in the integrated national energy and climate change plans and notified to the Commission in accordance with Regulation [on the Governance of the Energy Union].

Or. en

Amendment 33

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. *Each Member State shall ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in all forms of transport in 2030 is at least 12 % of the final consumption of energy in transport in that Member State.*

Or. en

Amendment 34

Proposal for a directive Article 3 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 35

Proposal for a directive Article 3 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

deleted

Regulation shall apply.

Or. en

Amendment 36

Proposal for a directive Article 4 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Financial support for *electricity* from renewable sources

Amendment

Financial support for *energy* from renewable sources

Or. en

Amendment 37

Proposal for a directive Article 4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 38

Proposal for a directive Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

2. Support for electricity from renewable sources shall be designed so as to *maximise the integration of* electricity from renewable sources in the electricity market and ensure that renewable energy producers are responding to market price signals and maximise their market revenues. *Except for small scale installations and demonstration projects, support for electricity generated from renewable sources granted through direct price support schemes shall take the form of a premium paid in addition to market revenues.*

Or. en

Amendment 39

**Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 3**

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

3. Member States shall ensure that support for renewable electricity is granted *through* an open, transparent *and non-discriminatory* competitive *bidding process in accordance with paragraphs 3a and 3b. Member States may apply a different procedure to small scale installations and demonstration projects.*

Or. en

Amendment 40

**Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 3 a (new)**

3a. When organising the bidding process referred to in paragraph 3, Member States shall:

(a) consult stakeholders to review the draft tender specifications;

(b) publish, well in advance, the tender specifications, including a detailed description of the procedures to be followed by all the bidders, an exhaustive list of pre-qualification criteria, criteria governing the selection of bidders and the award of the contract, a detailed description of the contract specifications, including the provided financial aid and a detailed description of the bidder liability rules;

(c) set a reasonable time frame for bid preparation and project realisation taking into account project development cycles of the eligible technologies;

(d) establish non-discriminatory and transparent pre-qualification criteria and rules on the delivery period of the project;

(e) award support on the basis of price;

(f) take into account the specificities of renewable energy communities in order to enable them to compete on equal footing with other bidders.

Or. en

Amendment 41

Proposal for a directive Article 4 – paragraph 3 b (new)

3b. When support for electricity generated from renewable sources is allocated through a competitive bidding process as referred to in paragraph 3,

Member States shall examine the feasibility of competition between renewable energy technologies. Member States shall, to the extent possible, grant support in tender procedures which are open to all technologies but which retain the right to use a technology-specific bidding process in order to take into account the longer term potential of a particular new and innovative technology and the need to achieve technology diversification, network constraints and grid stability, system integration costs and environmental constraints, where those constraints cannot be addressed in the tender design.

Or. en

Amendment 42

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 3 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3c. In order to increase the generation of energy from renewable sources in the outermost regions, Member States may adapt financial support in projects located in those regions to take into account production costs associated to their specific conditions of isolation and external dependence.

Or. en

Amendment 43

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. Member States shall ensure that

2. Member States shall ensure that

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

support for at least **15 %** of the newly-supported capacity in each year between 2021 and 2025 and at least **20 %** of the newly-supported capacity in each year between 2026 and 2030 is open to installations located in other Member States.

Or. en

Justification

The Rapporteur believes that the opening of the national support schemes will lead to a more efficient and cost-effective levels of support.

Amendment 44

Proposal for a directive Article 5 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. Member States that have not reached a level of interconnection with other Member States of at least 10 % between 2021 and 2025 and of 15 % between 2026 and 3030 and for which the opening of support schemes would increase the cost of ensuring the stability of the electricity system, may request that the Commission exempt them from the obligation laid down in this Article, including the decision to not allow installations located in their territory to participate in support schemes organised in other Member States. Any Commission exemption granted under this paragraph shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Or. en

Amendment 45

Proposal for a directive Article 5 – paragraph 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3b. Member States may decide to implement the provisions of paragraph 2 through joint projects in accordance with Articles 9, 10 and 11.

Or. en

Amendment 46

Proposal for a directive Article 6 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 47

Proposal for a directive Article 6 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. Member States shall ensure that any modification of support schemes is made public at least six months before its entry into force and is subject to a transparent and inclusive public consultation process. Any substantial change to an existing support scheme shall include an appropriate transitional period before the new support scheme

enters into force.

Or. en

Amendment 48

Proposal for a directive Article 6 – paragraph 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1b. When the rights and the economics of supported projects are significantly affected by other regulatory changes which impact energy projects in a discriminatory manner, Member States shall ensure that projects supported receive adequate compensation.

Or. en

Amendment 49

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Ambient heat energy ***captured*** by heat pumps shall be taken into account for the purposes of paragraph 1(b) provided that the final energy output significantly exceeds the primary energy input required to drive the heat pumps. The quantity of heat to be considered as energy from renewable sources for the purposes of this Directive shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology laid down in Annex VII.

Ambient heat energy ***transferred*** by heat pumps ***for the production of heating or cooling*** shall be taken into account for the purposes of paragraph 1(b) provided that the final energy output significantly exceeds the primary energy input required to drive the heat pumps. The quantity of heat ***or cold*** to be considered as energy from renewable sources for the purposes of this Directive shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology laid down in Annex VII.

Or. en

Justification

This AM is necessary for the internal logic of the text as there are new elements introduced in article 7 in the Commission proposal.

Amendment 50

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) For the purpose of complying with the target set out in Article 3(1)(a), the contribution of fuels supplied in aviation and maritime sector shall be considered to be 1,2 times the energy content and the contribution of renewable electricity supplied to road vehicles shall be considered to be 2,5 times its energy content.

Or. en

Amendment 51

Proposal for a directive

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) deducted from the amount of energy from renewable sources that is taken into account in measuring ***the renewable energy share of the Member State*** making the transfer for the purposes of this Directive ; and

(a) deducted from the amount of energy from renewable sources that is taken into account in measuring ***compliance with the national target of the Member State*** making the transfer for the purposes of this Directive ; and

Or. en

Amendment 52

Proposal for a directive

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) added to the amount of energy from renewable sources that is taken into account in measuring *the renewable energy share of Member State* accepting the transfer for the purposes of this Directive .

(b) added to the amount of energy from renewable sources that is taken into account in measuring *compliance with the national target of the Member State* accepting the transfer for the purposes of this Directive .

Or. en

Justification

The proposed change is necessary in order to adapt the directive to the reintroduction of national binding targets.

Amendment 53

**Proposal for a directive
Article 10 – paragraph 3 – point a**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) deducted from the amount of electricity or heating or cooling from renewable energy sources that is taken into account, in measuring *the renewable energy share of the Member State* issuing the letter of notification under paragraph 1; and

(a) deducted from the amount of electricity or heating or cooling from renewable energy sources that is taken into account, in measuring *compliance with national target of the Member State* issuing the letter of notification under paragraph 1; and

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

Or. en

Justification

The proposed change is necessary in order to adapt the directive to the reintroduction of national binding targets.

Amendment 54

**Proposal for a directive
Article 11 – paragraph 2 – introductory part**

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Electricity from renewable energy sources produced in a third country shall be taken into account only for the purposes of measuring Member States' **renewable energy shares** if the following conditions are met:

Amendment

2. Electricity from renewable energy sources produced in a third country shall be taken into account only for the purposes of measuring **compliance with** Member States' **targets** if the following conditions are met:

Or. en

Amendment 55

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that any national rules concerning the authorisation, certification and licensing procedures that are applied to plants and associated transmission and distribution network infrastructures for the production of electricity, heating or cooling from renewable energy sources, and to the process of transformation of biomass into biofuels or other energy products, are proportionate and necessary.

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that any national rules concerning the authorisation, certification and licensing procedures that are applied to plants and associated transmission and distribution network infrastructures for the production of electricity, heating or cooling from renewable energy sources, to the process of transformation of biomass into biofuels, **bioliquids and biomass fuels** or other energy products, **and to renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin** are proportionate and necessary.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for the sake of consistency of the text of the Directive. The aim of this amendment is to make clear that all forms of renewable energy are subject to the principles set in this article.

Amendment 56

Proposal for a directive

Article 15 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) simplified and less burdensome authorisation procedures, including through simple notification ***if allowed by the applicable regulatory framework***, are established for decentralised devices for producing energy from renewable sources.

Amendment

(d) simplified and less burdensome authorisation procedures, including through simple notification, are established for decentralised devices for producing energy from renewable sources.

Or. en

Justification

The proposed change is necessary taking into consideration that new elements have been introduced in the Commission proposal regarding administrative procedures.

Amendment 57

**Proposal for a directive
Article 15 – paragraph 3**

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall ensure that investors have sufficient predictability of the planned support for energy from renewable sources. To this aim, Member States shall define and publish a long-term schedule in relation to expected allocation for support, covering at least the following ***three*** years and including for each scheme the indicative timing, the capacity, the budget expected to be allocated, as well as a consultation of stakeholders on the design of the support.

Amendment

3. Member States shall ensure that investors have sufficient predictability of the planned support for energy from renewable sources. To this aim, Member States shall define and publish a long-term schedule in relation to expected allocation for support, covering at least the following ***five*** years and including for each scheme the indicative timing, the capacity, the budget expected to be allocated, as well as a consultation of stakeholders on the design of the support.

Or. en

Justification

The aim of this amendment is to provide more certainty to investors.

Amendment 58

**Proposal for a directive
Article 15 – paragraph 9**

Text proposed by the Commission

9. Member States shall remove administrative barriers to corporate long-term power purchase agreements to finance renewables and facilitate their uptake.

Amendment

9. Member States shall remove ***regulatory and*** administrative barriers to corporate long-term power purchase agreements to finance renewables and facilitate their uptake.

Or. en

Amendment 59

**Proposal for a directive
Article 16 – paragraph 4**

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The permit granting process referred to in paragraph 1 shall not exceed a period of three years, except for the cases set out in Article ***16(5)*** and Article 17.

Amendment

4. The permit granting process referred to in paragraph 1 shall not exceed a period of three years, except for the cases set out in Article ***16(4a) and (5)*** and Article 17.

Or. en

Amendment 60

**Proposal for a directive
Article 16 – paragraph 4 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. For installations with an electricity capacity between 50kW and 1MW, the permit granting process shall not exceed a period of one year.

Or. en

Amendment 61

Proposal for a directive

Article 19 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that no guarantees of origin are issued to a producer that receives financial support from a support scheme for the same production of energy from renewable sources. Member States shall issue such guarantees of origin and transfer them to the market by auctioning them. The revenues raised as a result of the auctioning shall be used to offset the costs of renewables support.

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that ***in the case of new renewable energy installations commissioned after ...[date of the entry into force of this Directive]*** no guarantees of origin are issued to a producer that receives financial support from a support scheme for the same production of energy from renewable sources, ***unless double compensation is avoided. It shall be presumed that there is no double compensation where:***

(a) financial support is granted by way of a tender procedure;

(b) the value of the guarantees of origin is administratively taken into account in the level of financial support; or

(c) the guarantees of origin are not issued directly to the producer but to a supplier who buys back the renewable energy in a competitive setting.

Where guarantees of origin are not issued to a producer that receives financial support from a support scheme, Member States shall issue such guarantees of origin and transfer them to the market by auctioning them. The revenues raised as a result of the auctioning shall be used to offset the costs of renewables support.

Or. en

Justification

Guarantees of Origin are an important tool for RES producers and retailers to value the green characteristics of their renewable energy production and offer green products. They represent a market-based income for RES producers that is – other than support schemes – actually reflecting the demand for green energy by final customers. Destroying this direct link and not allowing the issuing of GOs to RES producers that benefit from financial support, entails a number of serious risks and disadvantages. The provision of GOs and financial

support to RES producers should not be mutually exclusive. Possible concerns of “double compensation” can be addressed through other ways.

Amendment 62

Proposal for a directive

Article 21 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) are entitled to consume their self-generated renewable electricity without it being subject to any charge, fee or tax.

Or. en

Amendment 63

Proposal for a directive

Article 21 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ab) electricity storage systems combined with installations generating renewable electricity for self-consumption shall not be subject to any charge. Direct taxation and double grid fees for stored electricity should be avoided;

Or. en

Amendment 64

Proposal for a directive

Article 21 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d) receive a remuneration for the self-generated renewable electricity they feed into the grid which *reflects the market value of the electricity fed in.*

(d) receive a remuneration for the self-generated renewable electricity they feed into the grid which *is equivalent at least to the market price.*

Amendment 65**Proposal for a directive
Article 21 – paragraph 2***Text proposed by the Commission*

2. Member States shall ensure that renewable self-consumers living in the same multi-apartment block, or located in the same commercial, or shared services, site or closed distribution system, are allowed to jointly engage in self-consumption as if they were an individual renewable self-consumer. In this case, the threshold set out in paragraph 1(c) shall apply to each renewable self-consumer concerned.

Amendment

2. Member States shall ensure that renewable self-consumers living in the same multi-apartment block, or located in the same commercial, **industrial** or shared services, site or closed distribution system, are allowed to jointly engage in self-consumption as if they were an individual renewable self-consumer. In this case, the threshold set out in paragraph 1(c) shall apply to each renewable self-consumer concerned.

Or. en

Amendment 66**Proposal for a directive
Article 21 – paragraph 2 a (new)***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

2a. Member States shall carry out an assessment of the existing barriers and potential of development of self-consumption in their territories in order to put in place an enabling framework to promote and facilitate the development of renewable self-consumption. That framework shall include:

- (a) specific measures, including financial incentives, to encourage participation in self-consumption by low-income households at risk of energy poverty, including those who are tenants;**
- (b) tools to facilitate access to finance;**

(c) *incentives for developers to undertake projects sited in social housing;*

(d) *incentives to building owners to create opportunities for self-consumption for tenants;*

(e) *the removal of all regulatory barriers to renewable self-consumption.*

This assessment and enabling framework shall be part of the national climate and energy plans in accordance with Regulation [on the Governance of the Energy Union].

Or. en

Amendment 67

Proposal for a directive Article 21 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. The renewable self-consumer's installation may be managed by a third party for installation, operation, including metering, and maintenance.

Amendment

3. The renewable self-consumer's installation may be **owned or** managed by a third party for installation, operation, including metering, and maintenance.

Or. en

Amendment 68

Proposal for a directive Article 23 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. In order to facilitate the penetration of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector, each Member State shall **endeavour to** increase the share of renewable energy supplied for heating and cooling by at least **1** percentage **point** (pp) every year, expressed in terms of national share of final energy consumption and

Amendment

1. In order to facilitate the penetration of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector, each Member State shall increase the share of renewable energy supplied for heating and cooling by at least **2** percentage **points** (pp) every year, expressed in terms of national share of final energy consumption and calculated

calculated according to the methodology set out in Article 7.

according to the methodology set out in *this Article and in Article 7. The 2 pp may be taken as an average over the previous three years.*

Or. en

Amendment 69

Proposal for a directive Article 23 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Ia. When calculating the share of renewable energy supplied for heating and cooling, Member States may:

(a) take any share of renewable energy in heating and cooling above 50 % achieved after 1 January 2020 and distribute this share as an annual increase in the period until 2030;

(b) take into account the amount of energy supplied from waste heat and cold from efficient district heating and cooling networks as defined in point (41) of Article 2 of Directive 2012/27/EU, which are built, refurbished or expanded after 1 January 2020;

(c) count the amount of energy supplied by SMEs using a multiplier of 2, provided that the total amount counted as a result of using that multiplier does not represent more than half of the required annual increase in the heating and cooling sector in each Member State.

Or. en

Amendment 70

Proposal for a directive Article 23 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States **may** designate and make public, on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria, a list of measures and the implementing entities, such as fuel suppliers, which shall contribute to the increase set out in paragraph 1.

Amendment

2. Member States **shall** designate and make public, on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria, a list of measures and the implementing entities, such as fuel suppliers, ***local public bodies, professional bodies active in the planning, designing, building and refurbishing sectors, heating and cooling equipment suppliers and installers*** which shall contribute to the increase set out in paragraph 1.

Or. en

Amendment 71

Proposal for a directive

Article 23 – paragraph 3 – introductory wording

Text proposed by the Commission

3. The increase set out in paragraph 1 may be implemented through one or more of the following options:

Amendment

3. The increase set out in paragraph 1 may, ***inter alia***, be implemented through one or more of the following options:

Or. en

Amendment 72

Proposal for a directive

Article 23 – paragraph 3 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) regulations, standards or norms such as those related to buildings, urban planning, energy networks and heating and cooling equipment and installation of such equipment, and voluntary agreements with industry or local authorities;

Amendment 73

Proposal for a directive

Article 23 – paragraph 3 – point c b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(cb) taxes and levies, such as energy and CO₂ taxes and energy network charges;

Or. en

Amendment 74

Proposal for a directive

Article 23 – paragraph 3 – point c c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(cc) financing schemes and instruments or financial incentives contributing to the installation of renewable heating and cooling equipment and the development of energy networks supplying renewable energy for heating and cooling in buildings and industry.

Or. en

Amendment 75

Proposal for a directive

Article 23 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. When implementing the measures referred to in paragraph 3, Member States shall include requirements with a social aim in any obligation they impose on implementing entities, and shall require a

significant share of measures to be implemented as a priority in low-income households at risk of energy poverty and in social housing.

Or. en

Amendment 76

Proposal for a directive Article 23 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Member States may use the established structures under the national energy efficiency obligation schemes set out in Article 7 of Directive 2012/27/EU to implement and monitor the measures referred to in paragraph 2.

Amendment

4. Member States may use the established structures under the national energy efficiency obligation schemes set out in Article 7 of Directive 2012/27/EU to implement and monitor the measures referred to in paragraph 3.

Or. en

Amendment 77

Proposal for a directive Article 23 – paragraph 5 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) the nature and share of measures implemented in low-income households at risk of energy poverty and in social housing.

Or. en

Amendment 78

Proposal for a directive Article 24 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States may restrict the right to **disconnect or** switch supplier to customers who can prove that the planned alternative supply solution for heating or cooling results in a significantly better energy performance. The performance assessment of the alternative supply solution may be based on the Energy Performance Certificate as defined in Directive 2010/31/EU.

Amendment

3. Member States may restrict the right to switch supplier to customers who can prove that the planned alternative supply solution for heating or cooling results in a significantly better energy performance. The performance assessment of the alternative supply solution may be based on the Energy Performance Certificate as defined in Directive 2010/31/EU.

Or. en

Amendment 79

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

With effect from 1 January 2021, Member States shall require fuel suppliers to include a minimum share of energy from advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, **from waste-based fossil fuels** and from renewable electricity in the total amount of transport fuels they supply for consumption or use on the market in the course of a calendar year.

Amendment

In order to achieve the target of 12 % of final energy consumption from renewable sources referred to in Article 3 Member States shall require, ***with effect from 1 January 2021***, fuel suppliers to include a minimum share of energy from advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, and from renewable electricity in the total amount of transport fuels they supply for consumption or use on the market in the course of a calendar year.

Or. en

Amendment 80

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The minimum share shall be at least equal to 1.5% in 2021, increasing up to at least **6.8%** in 2030, following the trajectory set out in part B of Annex X. Within this total share, the contribution of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed *in part A of Annex IX* shall be at least **0.5%** of the transport fuels supplied for consumption or use on the market as of 1 January 2021, increasing up to at least **3.6%** by 2030, following the trajectory set out in part C of Annex X.

Amendment

The minimum share shall be at least equal to 1.5% in 2021, increasing up to at least **9 %** in 2030, following the trajectory set out in part B of Annex X. Within this total share, the contribution of advanced biofuels, ***other biofuels*** and biogas produced from feedstock listed Annex IX shall be at least **1,5 %** of the transport fuels supplied for consumption or use on the market as of 1 January 2021, increasing up to at least **5,3 %** by 2030, following the trajectory set out in part C of Annex X.

Or. en

Amendment 81

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Fuel suppliers only supplying fuels in the form of electricity and renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin do not need to comply with the minimum share of advanced biofuels, other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX.

Or. en

Amendment 82

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 – point b – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

for the calculation of the numerator, the energy content of advanced biofuels and

for the calculation of the numerator, the energy content of advanced biofuels and

other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, *waste based fossil fuels* supplied to all transport sectors, and renewable electricity supplied to road vehicles, shall be taken into account.

other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin supplied to all transport sectors and renewable electricity supplied to road vehicles, shall be taken into account.

Or. en

Amendment 83

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 – point b – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

For the calculation of the numerator, the contribution from biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock included in part B of Annex IX shall be limited *to 1.7% of the energy content of transport fuels supplied for consumption or use on the market and* the contribution of fuels supplied in the aviation and maritime sector shall be considered to be *1.2* times their energy content.

Amendment

For the calculation of the numerator, the contribution from biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock included in part B of Annex IX shall be limited. *When setting this limit Member States shall take into due consideration the availability of feedstock listed in part B of Annex IX and shall ensure that the share to be fulfilled by supplying advanced biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in part A of Annex IX increases from a starting point of 0,5% in 2021.*

The contribution of fuels supplied in the aviation and maritime sector shall be considered to be *1,2* times their *energy content and the contribution of renewable electricity supplied to road vehicles shall be considered to be 2,5 times its* energy content.

Or. en

Amendment 84

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

To determine the share of renewable electricity for the purposes of paragraph 1 either the average share of electricity from renewable energy sources in the Union or the share of electricity from renewable energy sources in the Member State where the electricity is supplied, as measured two years before the year in question may be used. ***In both cases, an equivalent amount of guarantees of origin issued in accordance with Article 19 shall be cancelled.***

Amendment

To determine the share of renewable electricity for the purposes of paragraph 1 either the average share of electricity from renewable energy sources in the Union or the share of electricity from renewable energy sources in the Member State where the electricity is supplied, as measured two years before the year in question may be used.

Or. en

Amendment 85

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, to determine the share of electricity for the purposes of paragraph 1 in the case of electricity obtained from a direct connection to an installation generating renewable electricity and supplied to road vehicles, that electricity shall be fully counted as renewable. Similarly, electricity obtained through long-term power purchase agreements for renewable electricity shall be fully counted as renewable electricity.

Or. en

Amendment 86

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In any event, an equivalent amount of guarantees of origin issued in accordance with Article 19 shall be cancelled.

Or. en

Amendment 87

Proposal for a directive Article 25 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to further specify the methodology referred to in paragraph 3(b) of this Article to determine the share of biofuel resulting from biomass being processed with fossil fuels in a common process, to specify the methodology for assessing greenhouse gas emission savings from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin and ***waste-based fossil fuels and*** to determine minimum greenhouse gas emission savings required for these fuels for the purpose of paragraph 1 of this Article.

6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to further specify the methodology referred to in paragraph 3(b) of this Article to determine the share of biofuel resulting from biomass being processed with fossil fuels in a common process, to specify the methodology for assessing greenhouse gas emission savings from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin and to determine minimum greenhouse gas emission savings required for these fuels for the purpose of paragraph 1 of this Article.

Or. en

Amendment 88

Proposal for a directive Annex I – Part A

Text proposed by the Commission

National overall targets for the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2020¹

A. National overall targets

¹ In order to be able to achieve the national objectives set out in this Annex, it is underlined that the State aid guidelines for environmental protection recognise the continued need for national mechanisms of support for the promotion of energy from renewable sources.

	Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2005 (S ₂₀₀₅)	<i>Target for share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2020 (S₂₀₂₀)</i>
Belgium	2,2 %	13 %
Bulgaria	9,4 %	16 %
Czech Republic	6,1 %	13 %
Denmark	17,0 %	30 %
Germany	5,8 %	18 %
Estonia	18,0 %	25 %
Ireland	3,1 %	16 %
Greece	6,9 %	18 %
Spain	8,7 %	20 %
France	10,3 %	23 %
⇒ Croatia ⇐	⇒ 12,6% ⇐	⇒ 20% ⇐
Italy	5,2 %	17 %
Cyprus	2,9 %	13 %
Latvia	32,6 %	40 %
Lithuania	15,0 %	23 %
Luxembourg	0,9 %	11 %
Hungary	4,3 %	13 %
Malta	0,0 %	10 %
Netherlands	2,4 %	14 %
Austria	23,3 %	34 %
Poland	7,2 %	15 %
Portugal	20,5 %	31 %
Romania	17,8 %	24 %

Slovenia	16,0 %	25 %	
Slovak Republic	6,7 %	14 %	
Finland	28,5 %	38 %	
Sweden	39,8 %	49 %	
United Kingdom	1,3 %	15 %	
<i>Amendment</i>			
National overall targets for the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030 ¹			
A. National overall targets			
	Share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2005 (S ₂₀₀₅)	Target for share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2020 (S ₂₀₂₀)	Target for share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, 2030 (S₂₀₃₀)
Belgium	2,2 %	13 %	26%
Bulgaria	9,4 %	16 %	29%
Czech Republic	6,1 %	13 %	26%
Denmark	17,0 %	30 %	45%
Germany	5,8 %	18 %	34%
Estonia	18,0 %	25 %	38%
Ireland	3,1 %	16 %	33%
Greece	6,9 %	18 %	33%
Spain	8,7 %	20 %	36%
France	10,3 %	23 %	38%
⇒ Croatia ⇐	⇒ 12,6% ⇐	⇒ 20% ⇐	34%

¹ In order to be able to achieve the national objectives set out in this Annex, it is underlined that the State aid guidelines for environmental protection recognise the continued need for national mechanisms of support for the promotion of energy from renewable sources.

Italy	5,2 %	17 %	32%
Cyprus	2,9 %	13 %	27%
Latvia	32,6 %	40 %	52%
Lithuania	15,0 %	23 %	38%
Luxembourg	0,9 %	11 %	24%
Hungary	4,3 %	13 %	27%
Malta	0,0 %	10 %	28%
Netherlands	2,4 %	14 %	29%
Austria	23,3 %	34 %	48%
Poland	7,2 %	15 %	28%
Portugal	20,5 %	31 %	46%
Romania	17,8 %	24 %	39%
Slovenia	16,0 %	25 %	38%
Slovak Republic	6,7 %	14 %	27%
Finland	28,5 %	38 %	50%
Sweden	39,8 %	49 %	63%
United Kingdom	1,3 %	15 %	32%

Or. en

Amendment 89
Proposal for a directive
Annex I – Part Aa (new)

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>

<i>Amendment</i>
B.TRAJECTORY
<i>The trajectory referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 3(1) shall consist of the following shares of energy from renewable sources:</i>
<i>S₂₀₂₀ + 0,20 (S₂₀₃₀ – S₂₀₂₀), as an average for the two-year period 2021 to 2022;</i> <i>S₂₀₂₀ + 0,40 (S₂₀₃₀ – S₂₀₂₀), as an average for the two-year period 2023 to 2024;</i> <i>S₂₀₂₀ + 0,60 (S₂₀₃₀ – S₂₀₂₀), as an average for the two-year period 2025 to 2026; and</i> <i>S₂₀₂₀ + 0,80 (S₂₀₃₀ – S₂₀₂₀), as an average for the two-year period 2027 to 2028,</i> <i>where</i> <i>S₂₀₂₀ = the target for share for that Member State in 2020 as indicated in the table in part A,</i> <i>and</i> <i>S₂₀₃₀ = the share for that Member State in 2030 as indicated in the table in part A.</i>

Or. en

Amendment 90

Proposal for a directive

Annex VII – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

- Qusable = the estimated total usable heat delivered by heat pumps fulfilling the criteria referred to in Article 7 (4), implemented as follows: Only heat pumps for which $SPF > 1,15 * 1/\eta$ shall be taken into account,

Amendment

- Qusable = the estimated total usable heat delivered by heat pumps ***for the production of heating and cooling*** fulfilling the criteria referred to in Article 7 (4), implemented as follows: Only heat pumps for which $SPF > 1,15 * 1/\eta$ shall be taken into account,

Or. en

Amendment 91

Proposal for a directive

Annex X – Part B

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>	
Part B: Minimum shares of energy from advanced biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, renewable transport fuels of non-biological origin, waste-based fossil fuels and renewable electricity, as referred to in Article 25(1)	
Calendar year	Minimum share
2021	<i>1.5 %</i>
2022	<i>1.85 %</i>

2023	2.2 %
2024	2.55 %
2025	2.9 %
2026	3.6 %
2027	4.4 %
2028	5.2 %
2029	6.0 %
2030	6.8 %

Amendment

Part B: Minimum shares of energy from advanced biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, renewable transport fuels of non-biological origin, waste-based fossil fuels and renewable electricity, as referred to in Article 25(1)

Calendar year	Minimum share
2021	1,5 %
2022	1,9 %

2023	2,3 %
2024	2,7 %
2025	3,4 %
2026	4,1 %
2027	4,8 %
2028	6,1 %
2029	7,4 %
2030	9,0 %

Or. en

Amendment 92
Proposal for a directive
Annex X – Part C

<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>	
Part C: Minimum shares of energy from advanced biofuels, other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX as referred to in Article 25(1)	
Calendar year	Minimum share
2021	0.5 %
2022	0.7%
2023	0.9 %
2024	1.1 %
2025	1.3 %
2026	1.75 %
2027	2.2 %
2028	2.65 %
2029	3.1 %
2030	3.6 %
<i>Amendment</i>	
Part C: Minimum shares of energy from advanced biofuels, other biofuels and biogas	

produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX as referred to in Article 25(1)

Calendar year	Minimum share
2021	1,5 %
2022	1,8%
2023	2,2 %
2024	2,6 %
2025	3 %
2026	3,4 %
2027	3,9 %
2028	4,3 %
2029	4,8 %
2030	5,3 %

Or. en

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The challenge: decarbonising the economy by 2050

The European Parliament is committed to European citizens and their quality of life, and to economic and social development.

The time has come to build a clear, effective legal framework geared towards decarbonisation of the economy, the course charted in the historic Paris Agreement, which was signed in 2015 and has been in force since November 2016.

More than ever, we need to be ambitious in the new Renewable Energy Directive; we have to work towards safe, clean energy that will be accessible to all and help to create jobs.

Europe: a leader in renewable energy?

The substantial expansion now occurring, and likely to continue, in the global renewable energy market offers a major opportunity, both for our industry and for creating high-quality jobs within the EU. Our technological knowledge base, industrial structure, and skilled professionals have enabled us to become a trail-blazer in the worldwide development of renewable energy technologies: these are assets which should be exploited and promoted.

The use of renewable energy sources is also helping to increase the EU's energy independence by enhancing energy security, as well as making us less vulnerable in relation to outside energy suppliers.

In recent years the investment needed to decarbonise the EU economy has been showing signs of slowing down. One example is the fall-off in renewable energy investment in Europe, contrasting with the investment records being set in other parts of the world.

In support of a new regulatory framework to promote renewable energy

Renewable energy target consistent with full decarbonisation in 2050: 35%

Although the rapporteur welcomes many of the new provisions set out in the Commission proposal, he considers the EU renewable energy target – 27% – to be disappointingly unambitious.

It should be stressed that the October 2014 European Council, which called for a renewable energy target of at least 27%, preceded the signing of the Paris Agreement.

Secondly, an overall target of 27% does not differ greatly from the baseline scenario, which suggests that the figure would stand at 24.3% in 2030 (without factoring in the probable lower costs of more mature renewable technologies).

Furthermore, in 2016 Parliament adopted a resolution calling for the renewable energy target to be at least 30% and, more generally, pointing to the desirability of aiming much higher.

At present, even Parliament's proposed target seems modest compared with the decarbonisation needs agreed at COP21. What is at stake, therefore, is not just the possibility

of attaining the Paris goals, but also the EU's leadership in the clean energy field.

Several Member States, indeed, are setting targets well above those laid down for 2030.

IRENA (2016), for example, maintains that a global renewable energy figure of 36% for 2030 is not only possible, but also necessary in order to limit the increase in the global average temperature to 2°C.

For all these reasons, the rapporteur proposes that a binding EU-wide target be set whereby renewables would have to account for 35% of gross final energy consumption by 2030. This minimum target should be met through a joint effort by all the Member States, which should set new binding national targets, also covering the transport sector.

National clean energy commitments

If the current directive (Directive 2009/28/EC) has successfully paved the way to more widespread use of renewables, then that is due largely to the clear-cut approach of setting binding targets at country level.

Binding targets afford certainty to investors, thus lowering financial support requirements. In addition, they make for a clear division of responsibilities, enabling corrective measures to be taken in the event of non-compliance.

Given that the Commission has itself ascertained that setting binding national targets is the best way to achieve the 2020 renewable energy goals, it is difficult to accept that they should be abolished. A system of voluntary national contributions amounts to less than a clear signal of ambition.

A flexible, predictable, Europe-oriented financial support framework

The criteria for drawing up market-based support schemes make for greater competition and lower the cost of developing renewable energy sources (RES).

Member States should, however, be allowed to determine their technology mix according to social, environmental, geographical, and climate-related factors. Flexibility in that form also helps to reduce the cost of integrating renewables into the energy system. The rapporteur is therefore proposing to lay down some common general principles for renewable energy support schemes.

The fact of opening up support schemes to RES generators located in other Member States is a way to harmonise and reduce the costs of such schemes by enhancing competitiveness.

The mechanisms for cooperation between Member States could bring benefits in terms of cost-effectiveness to the promotion of renewables. To enable those benefits to be realised while also affording flexibility to Member States, the rapporteur is proposing an arrangement allowing the obligation of opening up support schemes to be replaced by the option of carrying out joint projects.

Regional cooperation should be commensurate with the levels of interconnection necessary to

enable variable renewable energy sources to be managed properly and lower the cost of their integration into the energy system. Member States with very low levels of interconnection should not, therefore, be obliged to participate in such arrangements.

Enhancing legal certainty

Sudden changes in support policies for renewable energy sources have led to uncertainty for investors. A number of countries have taken retroactive measures, causing a loss of confidence and insecurity in the renewable energy sector and cutting off funding for new plants. This has led to a danger that the 2020 targets might not be met and weakened local cutting-edge industries in many regions. The EU has to be perceived as an attractive area for investment in renewables, not least on account of the legal certainty afforded by its regulatory framework. That is why Article 6 is being strengthened in order to remove the ambiguities and make it clear that its scope extends to both current and future investments. The system of regulation should be widened so as to encompass transitional periods for changes to the rules and the compensation necessary in order to offset external changes that might discriminate against renewables, given that these could greatly affect the economic viability of projects supported.

Breaking down administrative barriers

Another obstacle to the use of renewables in the EU is the complex administrative procedures and the long waiting times that they entail. The proposed one-stop shops have repeatedly been called for by industry players.

Although a maximum of three years for granting a permit might be a realistic option for larger plants, it seems unduly long where smaller plants are concerned. Time-frames need to be shortened for smaller scale projects that can be implemented without the wide-ranging consultation and assessment required for larger plants.

Consumer involvement in energy transition

Since the current directive was adopted, technological progress and the lower costs of some technologies have encouraged new types of energy management enabling consumers to be placed at the heart of energy policy. These new forms of participation in the energy system should be brought together and promoted. The new directive, therefore, should not only allow the development of self-consumption and renewable communities, but should actively encourage it while averting discrimination or overly cumbersome procedures or burdens. The consumption of self-generated renewable energy remaining outside the grid should not be subject to taxes or charges of any kind.

Citizens in middle or high income brackets often have better access to the start-up capital needed for investment in renewable energy self-generation systems.

However, in a Europe where there are 50 million people living in energy poverty, the use of renewables has a vital role to play in developing a new energy system paradigm that will benefit society as a whole.

Support schemes to promote self-generation should accordingly be designed to reach all

consumers, especially those with fewer resources.

Importance of sector-specific targets

Specific targets have to be set for the heating and cooling and transport sectors, given the potential scale of renewable penetration and the fact that these sectors account for roughly 75%¹ of the EU's final energy consumption. We will not achieve our decarbonisation goals unless efforts are redoubled in those sectors.

As regards heating and cooling, what is needed is not just a higher level of ambition placed on a binding footing, but also measures affording flexibility to Member States which already have high renewable energy penetration rates.

Provision should likewise be made to ensure that measures taken in this sector give special attention to vulnerable households at risk of energy poverty.

Transport accounts for about a third of final energy consumption in the EU, but oil-derived fuels are continuing to an overwhelming extent (94%) to make up the highest proportion. The current directive sets a 10% target for renewable energy in transport, to be met by 2020. In order to make progress in this sector, which causes 35% of the EU's total CO₂ emissions, the sector-specific target should continue to apply and be updated for 2030. To that end, it is essential to encourage mobility using alternative fuels, for example electro-mobility.

The rapporteur believes that the directive needs to be made more ambitious so as to enable Europe to fulfil its climate action commitments. A lack of ambition regarding renewables not only calls our credibility into question, but, most seriously of all, jeopardises our future development.

¹ Source: Eurostat (2014).

**ANNEX: LIST OF ENTITIES OR PERSONS
FROM WHOM THE RAPPORTEUR HAS RECEIVED INPUT**

1. Red Eléctrica Española (REE)
2. Repsol
3. Unión Fotovoltaica Española (UNEF)
4. Dupont Industrial Biosciences
5. Gas Natural Fenosa (GNF)
6. European Commission
7. Government of Denmark
8. Government of the United Kingdom
9. Government of Germany
10. Statoil
11. European Renewable Energies Federation (EREF)
12. Danish Energy Association. DONG Energy
13. Eurelectric
14. ‘Clean Energy For All Europeans Package’: (dinner debate with Orgalime, Electrolux, Bosch, Diehl, and the European Forum for Manufacturing – EFM)
15. Asociación Española de Operadores de Gases Licuados de Petróleo (AOGLP)
16. European Union of Independent Tanker Owners (UPI)
17. Falck Renewables
18. Austrian Biomass Association
19. Austrian Chamber of Agriculture
20. Endesa
21. Metsä Group
22. Arizona Chemical
23. Gas Distributors for Sustainability: GRDF, GNF, Italgas, Galp, and Athenora
24. ‘SolarPower Summit’: European Commission, Eurelectric, Greenpeace, SolarPower Europe, Energy Post, and others
25. Acciona
26. Abengoa
27. EPURE
28. European Biomass Association
29. Association of Public Enterprises and Public Services Austria
30. Government of Sweden
31. COGEN Europe
32. Siemens
33. Seminar on ‘The transition towards a new energy model in Europe’: European Commission, PSOE, UNEF, Asociación Eólica Española, REE, Asociación de Comercializadores de Energía Independiente (ACIE), Asociación General de Consumidores (ASGECO), Iberdrola, Plataforma para un Nuevo Modelo Energético
34. ANPIER
35. Fundación Renovables
36. Climate Action Network (CAN)
37. Ocean Energy Europe
38. Wind Europe
39. Greenpeace

40. North Carolina office of the Southern Environmental Law Center
41. Drax Power Station
42. IDA Group
43. APPA and APPA Biocarburantes
44. Hydrogen Europe
45. International Air Transport Association (IATA)
46. Transport & Environment
47. Birdlife Europe
48. Iberdrola
49. Euroheat & Power
50. EDF
51. European Geothermal Energy Council
52. European Solar Thermal Industry Federation
53. European Hydrogen Association
54. Greenpeace
55. European Copper Institute
56. ENGIE
57. '3rd EU Energy Summit': European Commission, Government of Belgium, Iberdrola, ENEL, 50 Hertz, Wind Europe, and others
58. Government of the Canary Islands
59. Confederation of Swedish Enterprise
60. Scania AB
61. Eurochambres
62. Center for European Policy (CEP)
63. Confederation of European Paper Industries (CEPI)
64. Innogy
65. Arcelormittal
66. Shell
67. REScoop
68. Oxfam
69. EDSO
70. Tesla
71. 'Biofuels Round Table': European Commission, Leaders of Sustainable Biofuels (LSB), European Waste-to-Advanced Biofuels Association (EWABA), FEDIOL, ePURE, European Biodiesel Board (EBB), Transport & Environment, and others
72. European Federation of Local Energy Companies (CEDEC)
73. Austrian Federal Economic Chamber
74. ENCE
75. EDP Renovables
76. Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Belgium and Luxembourg (breakfast debate with the European Commission, Acciona, and other Spanish companies)
77. Government of Spain
78. Paikallisvoima ry
79. Rune Henriksen, member of the Norwegian Parliament
80. EREF (breakfast debate with the European Commission and academics:: Fraunhofer Institute Munich, IG Windkraft, and others)
81. True North Venture Partners
82. Eurobat
83. Nordic Council (MPs from Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Norway, and Sweden)

84. European Federation for Intelligent Energy Efficiency Services (EFIEES)
85. European Biogas Association
86. Seminar on 'Clean Energy Transition and the Revised Renewable Energy Directive': European Commission, PSOE, ANPIER, Fundación Renovables, and others
87. Council of European Energy Regulators (CEER) / Comisión Nacional del Mercado de la Competencia (CNMC)
88. Snam S.p.A.
89. Platform for Electro-mobility
90. Association of Austrian electricity companies
91. European Ventilation Industry Association (EVIA)
92. FERN
93. Total, ENI, and Neste
94. Council of European Municipalities and Regions
95. Airbus
96. ABB - Wind Sector Initiative
97. Government of Portugal
98. Polish Electricity Association (PKEE)
99. Government of the Netherlands
100. Seminar on 'Energy Union – the European Parliament decides'