



**2021/0218(COD)**

22.6.2022

## **OPINION**

of the Committee on Regional Development

for the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

on the proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 (COM2021(0557) – C9-0329/2021 – 2021/0218(COD))

Rapporteur for opinion: Raffaele Fitto

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## SHORT JUSTIFICATION

In July 2021, the Commission launched the ‘Fit for 55’ package, which seeks to bring down net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 and to achieve climate neutrality in line with the European Green Deal. The package contains a proposal to amend the Renewable Energy Directive by setting a more ambitious target for the EU to reach by 2030, in line with the proposed greenhouse gas emissions reduction target.

Aside from a more ambitious target, the proposal also puts forward measures targeting sectors in which progress has been slower to date. It seeks to strengthen the existing measures in the heating and cooling and transport sectors, and supplements these with new provisions for construction and industry. The proposal also relates to the Energy System Integration Strategy, the Hydrogen Strategy, the Offshore Renewable Energy Strategy and the Biodiversity Strategy.

The rapporteur stresses the strong local dimension in renewable energy production. It is therefore important that the Member States fully involve local and regional authorities in the planning and implementation of national environmental and climate measures.

The rapporteur believes that in order to reach environmental targets, significant transition sources, such as biomass, will need to be used over the next few years. If biomass is to be acquired and used sustainably, it is crucial that this revision lay down clear and practical definitions. The rapporteur also believes that the Commission’s proposal to introduce the cascading principle in a delegated act is unhelpful and could even prove damaging. Indeed, this approach would not only entail additional costs and red tape, but it also disregards local considerations. The best solution would be to encourage the Member States to consider cascading in view of the local context.

The rapporteur takes the view that smart grid projects in border regions can bring high added value to the cross-border approach, as they allow greater optimisation of resources, make for flexible and robust electricity systems, and bring broader social advantages to the local communities concerned.

He believes that introducing a definition of low-carbon fuels could help encourage the uptake of low-carbon measures and the use of low-carbon technologies, as alternatives with the potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help the EU work towards its 2050 environmental targets.

## AMENDMENTS

The Committee on Regional Development calls on the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, as the committee responsible, to take into account the following amendments:

### Amendment 1

#### Proposal for a directive

## Recital 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(1) The European Green Deal<sup>5</sup> establishes the objective of the Union becoming climate neutral in 2050 in a manner that contributes to the European economy, growth and job creation. That objective, and the objective of a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 as set out in the **2030 Climate Target Plan<sup>6</sup> that was endorsed both by the European Parliament<sup>7</sup> and by the European Council<sup>8</sup>**, requires an energy transition and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system.

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<sup>5</sup> Communication from the Commission COM(2019) 640 final of 11.12.2019, The European Green Deal.

<sup>6</sup> **Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562 final of 17.9.2020, Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people**

<sup>7</sup> **European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal (2019/2956(RSP))**

<sup>8</sup> **European Council conclusions of 11 December 2020,**  
<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/47296/1011-12-20-euco-conclusions-en.pdf>

## Amendment 2

**Proposal for a directive**

### Recital 2

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(2) Renewable energy plays a fundamental role in delivering the

*Amendment*

(1) The European Green Deal<sup>5</sup> establishes the objective of the Union becoming climate neutral in 2050 **at the latest** in a manner that contributes to the **sustainability of the** European economy, **environmental protection, social development,** growth and job creation **while tackling climate change**. That objective, and the objective of a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 as set out in the **Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 ('European Climate Law')**, requires an energy transition and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system.

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<sup>5</sup> Communication from the Commission COM(2019) 640 final of 11.12.2019, The European Green Deal.

European Green Deal and for achieving climate neutrality by 2050, given that the energy sector contributes over 75% of total greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. By reducing those greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy also contributes to tackling environmental-related challenges such as biodiversity loss.

European Green Deal and for achieving climate neutrality by 2050, given that the energy sector contributes over 75% of total greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. By reducing those greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy also contributes to tackling environmental-related challenges such as biodiversity loss; ***contributing to the overall improvement of environmental conditions and avoiding extreme weather-related phenomena such as draughts and floods.***

### **Amendment 3**

#### **Proposal for a directive Recital 2 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(2a) The role of Local Renewable Energy Communities as a tool for promoting the widespread use of renewable energy sources should be strengthened. Initiatives for (collective) self-generation and (collective) self-consumption in dwellings and at district level should be facilitated by reducing permitting, administrative difficulties or other factors inhibiting grid access, grid fees, and enhancing the deployment of technologies such as solar, thermal and photovoltaic, wind and geothermal technologies guaranteeing access to EU funds and enhancing the deployment of technologies such as solar thermal and photovoltaic, wind, and geothermal technologies). To this end the Commission and the Member States are requested to use their respective cohesion policy plans to encourage financing of infrastructure and instruments that will benefit these processes.***

### **Amendment 4**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 2 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(2b) Renewable energy production often takes place at local level and depends on regional SMEs; Member States should therefore fully involve local and regional authorities when setting targets and supporting policy measures;**

**Amendment 5**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 2 c (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(2c) Promoting domestic renewable energy reduces the Union's energy dependence and its need to import fossil fuels, increasing energy security.**

**Amendment 6**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 2 d (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(2d) Around 35 million Europeans are affected by energy poverty<sup>1a</sup> and renewable energy policies have an important role to play in any strategy tackling energy poverty and consumer vulnerability.**

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<sup>1a</sup> **Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/1563 of 14 October 2020 on energy poverty**

**Amendment 7**

**Proposal for a directive**

## **Recital 2 e (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(2e)** *Member States should therefore ensure that incentives and proactive policies are put in place to facilitate the uptake of efficient renewable energy generation and heating and cooling, not only in middle-and high-income households, but also and specifically in those households with low-income at risk of energy poverty, paying special attention to those located in sparsely populated areas.*

## **Amendment 8**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 2 f (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(2f)** *Managing authorities are encouraged to promote the use of integrated territorial investments (ITIs) and Community-Led Local Development (CLLD) projects to establish bottom up approaches to develop local energy communities and renewable energy projects.*

## **Amendment 9**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Recital 2 g (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(2g)** *The various sources of sustainable renewable energy available should be integrated. Their use should also be fostered through the establishment of renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities geared towards social and environmental sustainability from the viewpoint of both*

*the participants and the distribution system grid operators.*

## **Amendment 10**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 2 h (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(2h) Competent authorities should establish simplified rules and administrative procedures for small renewable energy producers and local energy communities in order to ensure that they do not face discriminatory administrative burdens.***

## **Amendment 11**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 2 i (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(2i) Member States should set up dedicated finance support schemes for local energy communities, particularly during the planning and set-up phases as well as introduce technical information and guidance sessions to support these communities and encourage the use of innovative ownership structures.***

## **Amendment 12**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>9</sup> sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>9</sup> sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final

consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to **40%** by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse *gas* emissions reduction target<sup>10</sup>. Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to be increased.

consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to **at least 45%** by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse *gas* emissions reduction target ***as enshrined in the EU climate law***<sup>10</sup>. Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to be increased ***and accompanied by national certain targets given their proven effectiveness in providing certainty for investors and to encourage continuous development of technologies which generate energy from all types of renewable sources.***

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<sup>9</sup> Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82–209

<sup>10</sup> Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562 final of 17.9.2020, Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people

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<sup>9</sup> Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82–209

<sup>10</sup> Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562 final of 17.9.2020, Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people

## Amendment 13

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3a) Given the invasion by Russia of Ukraine, the International Energy Agency provided a 10-Point Plan to the European Union for reducing reliance on Russian supplies by over a third while supporting European Green Deal ensuring a rapid, stronger and clearer energy transition. Amongst the recommendations, the International Energy Agency recommended to "Maximise power generation from bioenergy". Furthermore***

*and within the same context, the European Commission released the communication "REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy" in which it calls for doubling the objective of Fit for 55 for biomethane to the production of 35 billion cubicmetres (bcm) per year by 2030. Encourages Member States' CAP strategic plans to channel funding to biomethane produced from sustainable biomass sources, including in particular agricultural wastes and residues. The role of agricultural biomass as well as biomass from forests a sustainable, renewable and local source of energy should be therefore strengthened, encouraged and promoted in Europe's path towards decarbonisation and energy autonomy.*

#### **Amendment 14**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(3b) Continuous scientific evidence shows that energy savings, energy efficiency and renewable energy represent key drivers for reaching a net-zero GHG emission economy. In line with the Commission recommendation of 28 September 2021 entitled "On Energy Efficiency First: from principles to practice. Guidelines and examples for its implementation in decision-making in the energy sector and beyond", this Directive should take an integrated approach by promoting the most energy efficient renewable source for any given sector and application as well as by promoting system efficiency, so that the least energy would be required for various economic activities.*

## **Amendment 15**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3c) One of the five cohesion policy objectives for the period 2021-2027 is that of a greener Europe by promoting investment in clean energy, the circular economy, climate change mitigation and sustainable transport. Cohesion policy funds should therefore target preventing any increase in disparities, helping those regions bearing the heaviest transition burden, encouraging investment in infrastructure, and training workers in new technologies to ensure no one is left behind.***

## **Amendment 16**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3d) The Commission and Member States should involve regional, local and territorial authorities via a bottom-up approach in order to bring the objectives of the European Green Deal within reach. To that end, enhancing multilevel governance will be essential in order to increase local ambition and action and bring the general public and local actors on board.***

## **Amendment 17**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3e) The ERDF will have to support***

*promoting energy efficiency and a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; promote renewable energy; the development of smart energy systems and networks, and promote sustainable, multimodal, urban mobility, in the context of the transition towards a net zero carbon economy; the ESF+ has to contribute to improvements in education and training systems necessary for the adaptation of skills and qualifications, the upskilling of all, including the labour force, the creation of new jobs in sectors related to the environment, climate, energy, the circular economy and the bioeconomy (Article 4 of the ESF+ Regulation)*

## **Amendment 18**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(3f) When assessing the national bioenergy plans, the Commission should assess their consistency with and contribution to the Union's environmental and climate legislation and commitments.**

## **Amendment 19**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(3g) Renewable energy production has a strong local dimension. It is therefore important that the Member States fully involve local and regional authorities in the planning and implementation of national climate measures, provide direct access to funds and monitor the progress of the measures adopted. Where**

*applicable, the Member States should incorporate local and regional contributions into national energy and climate plans.*

## **Amendment 20**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3h) Recognises the important role cohesion policy plays in contributing to helping island regions achieve climate neutrality goals, bearing in mind the additional costs connected to sectors such as energy and transport, as well as the impact of mobile technology on their energy systems, which require a level of investment for management of intermittent renewable energy sources that is, proportionately speaking, very high;***

## **Amendment 21**

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(3i) Points out that owing to their small size and isolated energy systems, the most remote island regions, just like the outermost regions, face a major challenge when it comes to energy supply as they generally rely on fossil fuel imports for electricity generation, transport and heating;***

## **Amendment 22**

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

**(3j) Considers that use of renewable energy, including tidal power, should be a priority and believes it could benefit islands substantially, bearing in mind the local communities' requirements, including preservation of the islands' traditional architecture and local habitat; calls, therefore, for support for the development of a wide range of renewable energy sources based on their geographical features; welcomes the green hydrogen programmes which islands have launched;**

## Amendment 23

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

**(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use<sup>11</sup>, with a view to ensuring fair access to the biomass raw material market for the development of innovative, high value-added bio-based solutions and a sustainable circular bioeconomy.** When developing support schemes for bioenergy, Member States should therefore take into consideration the available sustainable supply of biomass for energy and non-energy uses and the maintenance of the national forest carbon sinks and ecosystems as well as the principles of the circular economy and the biomass cascading use, and the waste hierarchy established in Directive **2008/98/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>12</sup>. **For this, they should grant no support to the production of energy from saw logs, veneer logs, stumps and roots and avoid promoting the use of quality roundwood for energy except in well-defined circumstances. In line with the cascading**

(4) When developing support schemes for bioenergy, Member States should therefore take into consideration the available sustainable supply of biomass for energy and non-energy uses and the maintenance of the national forest carbon sinks and ecosystems, **including wildfire prevention**, as well as **ensuring protection of biodiversity and the enhancement of the principles of the circular economy and the biomass cascading use**, and the waste hierarchy established in Directive **2008/98/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>12</sup>. On the other hand, in defining the further implications of the cascading principle, it is necessary to recognise the national specificities which guide Member States in the design of their support **schemes**. **Waste** prevention, reuse and recycling of waste should be the priority option. Member States should avoid creating support schemes which would be counter to targets on treatment of waste and which would lead to the

***principle, woody biomass should be used according to its highest economic and environmental added value in the following order of priorities: 1) wood-based products, 2) extending their service life, 3) re-use, 4) recycling, 5) bio-energy and 6) disposal. Where no other use for woody biomass is economically viable or environmentally appropriate, energy recovery helps to reduce energy generation from non-renewable sources. Member States' support schemes for bioenergy should therefore be directed to such feedstocks for which little market competition exists with the material sectors, and whose sourcing is considered positive for both climate and biodiversity, in order to avoid negative incentives for unsustainable bioenergy pathways, as identified in the JRC report 'The use of woody biomass for energy production in the EU'<sup>13</sup>. On the other hand, in defining the further implications of the cascading principle, it is necessary to recognise the national specificities which guide Member States in the design of their support schemes***

***Waste prevention, reuse and recycling of waste should be the priority option. Member States should avoid creating support schemes which would be counter to targets on treatment of waste and which would lead to the inefficient use of recyclable waste. Moreover, in order to ensure a more efficient use of bioenergy, from 2026 on Member States should not give support anymore to electricity-only plants, unless the installations are in regions with a specific use status as regards their transition away from fossil fuels or if the installations use carbon capture and storage.***

inefficient use of recyclable waste.

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<sup>11</sup> ***The cascading principle aims to achieve resource efficiency of biomass use through prioritising biomass material use to energy use wherever possible, increasing thus the amount of biomass available within the system. In line with***

***the cascading principle, woody biomass should be used according to its highest economic and environmental added value in the following order of priorities: 1) wood-based products, 2) extending their service life, 3) re-use, 4) recycling, 5) bio-energy and 6) disposal.***

<sup>12</sup> Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

<sup>13</sup>

<https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC122719>

<sup>12</sup> Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

## **Amendment 24**

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

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(5) The rapid growth and increasing cost-competitiveness of renewable electricity production can be used to satisfy a growing share of energy demand, for instance using heat pumps for space heating or low-temperature industrial processes, electric vehicles for transport, or electric furnaces in certain industries. Renewable electricity can also be used to produce synthetic fuels for consumption in hard-to-decarbonise transport sectors such as aviation and maritime transport. A framework for electrification needs to enable robust and efficient coordination and expand market mechanisms to match both supply and demand in space and time, stimulate investments in flexibility, and help integrate large shares of variable renewable generation. Member States should therefore ensure that the deployment of renewable electricity continues to increase at an adequate pace to meet growing demand. For this, Member States should establish a framework that

#### *Amendment*

(5) The rapid growth and increasing cost-competitiveness of renewable electricity production can be used to satisfy a growing share of energy demand, for instance using heat pumps for space heating or low-temperature industrial processes, electric vehicles for transport, or electric furnaces in certain industries. Renewable electricity can also be used to produce synthetic fuels for consumption in hard-to-decarbonise transport sectors such as aviation and maritime transport. A framework for electrification needs to enable robust and efficient coordination and expand market mechanisms to match both supply and demand in space and time, stimulate investments in flexibility, ***energy storage and demand response*** and help integrate large shares of variable renewable generation. ***This framework must also take into account existing regional disparities and the specific features of each region, and to support cost-effective solutions, ensuring a reduction in energy costs for***

includes market-compatible mechanisms to tackle remaining barriers to have secure and adequate electricity systems fit for a high level of renewable energy, as well as storage facilities, fully integrated into the electricity system. In particular, this framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including non-financial *ones* such as insufficient digital and human resources of authorities to process a growing number of permitting applications.

***Europe's people and businesses.*** Member States should therefore, ***while taking into account the energy first principle,*** ensure that the deployment of renewable electricity continues to increase at an adequate pace to meet growing demand. For this, Member States should establish a framework that includes market-compatible mechanisms to tackle remaining barriers to have secure and adequate electricity systems fit for a high level of renewable energy, as well as storage facilities, fully integrated into the electricity system. In particular, this framework shall tackle remaining barriers ***to the full integration of non-programmable RES into the electricity system and to the process of decarbonising the generation fleet by ensuring the availability of market instruments which provide long-term price signals for investment decisions,*** including ***investments in system adequacy, stability and flexibility through competitiveness and transparent and non-discriminatory bidding processes, which provide for remuneration of the successful bidders based on market prices.*** ***This framework shall also tackle*** non-financial ***barriers,*** such as insufficient digital and human resources of authorities to process a growing number of permitting applications.

## Amendment 25

### Proposal for a directive Recital 5 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(5a) The Commission shall present guidelines to help Member States to reduce administrative barriers, in particular to simplify and accelerate permitting procedures for renewables projects, including Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to assess progress. The***

*simplification of administrative permit granting processes and sufficient digital and human resources of authorities are essential to accelerate the deployment of renewables and thus achieve the objectives laid down in this Directive.*

## Amendment 26

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 6

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

(6) When calculating the share of renewables in a Member State, renewable fuels of non-biological origin should be counted in the sector where they are consumed (electricity, heating and cooling, or transport). To avoid double-counting, the renewable electricity used to produce these fuels should not be counted. This would result in a harmonisation of the accounting rules for these fuels throughout the Directive, regardless of whether they are counted for the overall renewable energy target or for any sub-target. It would also allow to count the real energy consumed, taking account of energy losses in the process to produce those fuels. Moreover, it would allow for the accounting of renewable fuels of non-biological origin imported into and consumed in the Union.

##### *Amendment*

(6) When calculating the share of renewables in a Member State, renewable fuels of non-biological origin should be counted in the sector where they are consumed (electricity, heating and cooling, or transport). To avoid double-counting, the renewable electricity used to produce these fuels should not be counted. This would result in a harmonisation of the accounting rules for these fuels throughout the Directive, regardless of whether they are counted for the overall renewable energy target or for any sub-target. It would also allow to count the real energy consumed, taking account of energy losses in the process to produce those fuels. Moreover, it would allow for the accounting of renewable fuels of non-biological origin imported into and consumed in the Union. ***When renewable fuels of non-biological origin are consumed in a Member State other than the Member State where they were produced, in order to compensate the costs incurred by the producing Member State and to avoid discouraging investments, rules should be established to account for at least a minimum amount of the renewable fuels of non-biological origin consumed in a Member State towards the share of gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources in the Member State where they***

*were produced.*

## Amendment 27

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 7

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

(7) Member States' cooperation to promote renewable energy can take the form of statistical transfers, support schemes or joint projects. It allows for a cost-efficient deployment of renewable energy across Europe and contributes to market integration. Despite its potential, cooperation has been very limited, thus leading to suboptimal results in terms of efficiency in increasing renewable energy. Member States should therefore be obliged to test cooperation through implementing a pilot project. Projects financed by national contributions under the Union renewable energy financing mechanism established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294<sup>14</sup> would meet this obligation for the Member States involved.

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<sup>14</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294 of 15 September 2020 on the Union renewable energy financing mechanism (OJ L 303, 17.9.2020, p. 1).

##### *Amendment*

(7) Member States' cooperation to promote renewable energy, ***with the involvement of local and regional authorities***, can take the form of statistical transfers, support schemes or joint projects. It allows for a cost-efficient deployment of renewable energy across Europe and contributes to market integration. Despite its potential, cooperation has been very limited, thus leading to suboptimal results in terms of efficiency in increasing renewable energy. ***Smart grid projects in border regions can bring high added value to the cross-border approach, as they allow greater optimisation of resources, make for flexible and robust electricity systems, and bring broader social advantages to the local communities concerned.*** Member States should therefore be obliged to test cooperation through implementing a pilot project. Projects financed by national contributions under the Union renewable energy financing mechanism established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294<sup>14</sup> would meet this obligation for the Member States involved.

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<sup>14</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294 of 15 September 2020 on the Union renewable energy financing mechanism (OJ L 303, 17.9.2020, p. 1).

## Amendment 28

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 7 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(7a) Each Member State should put in place a process ensuring coordination among all the relevant national, regional and local authorities in the upstream planning of the short-, medium- and long-term renewable energy deployment scenarios. In order to ensure a bottom-up approach, Member States should require regional and local authorities to conduct integrated local renewable energy mapping and planning level and encourage smaller local municipalities to do the same on a voluntary basis.**

**Amendment 29**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 7 b (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(7b) Accurate data and information are needed at national, regional and local level for in order to contribute to the transition to an energy system based on renewable technologies. This data can be obtained from a number of sources, from smart devices to Earth observation systems like Copernicus and the soon to be created Rural Observatory.**

**Amendment 30**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Recital 7 c (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(7c) All fields of EU policies must orient its actions towards the newly established climate targets and achieve climate neutrality. This is the case for**

*Cohesion Policy, which has, for over twenty years, contributed to decarbonising the economy, while providing examples and best practices that can be mirrored in other policy dimensions, such as the amending of this Directive. Cohesion policy not only offers investment opportunities to respond to local and regional needs through the European Structural and Investment (ESI) Funds, but also provides an integrated policy framework to reduce developmental disparities between the European regions and helps them address the multiple challenges to their development, including through environmental protection, high-quality employment and fair, inclusive and sustainable development.*

#### **Amendment 31**

##### **Proposal for a directive Recital 7 d (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(7d) Additional flexibility is needed to factor in national considerations based on impact assessments.*

#### **Amendment 32**

##### **Proposal for a directive Recital 7 e (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(7e) Local and regional authorities play a crucial role in integrated and decentralised energy systems. The Commission should therefore help regional and local authorities to work across borders by helping them to set up cooperation mechanisms, including the European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC).*

### Amendment 33

#### Proposal for a directive Recital 7 f (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(7f) The transition towards climate neutrality must be just and inclusive, with a particular focus on people living in rural and remote areas, and more specifically on those territories most affected by the transition towards climate neutrality, avoiding any increase in regional disparities and empowering workers and local and regional communities. Furthermore specificities of all regions as defined in Article 174 TFEU need to be fully reflected in the transition process, in particular by focusing on rural areas, areas affected by industrial transition and regions which suffer from severe and permanent natural or demographic handicaps in order to ensure the overall harmonious development of all areas. In this regard, the national plans should integrate the specificities of their regions with a view to combating the climate crisis and making local communities more resilient.***

### Amendment 34

#### Proposal for a directive Recital 7 g (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(7g) Islands, small islands, outermost and peripheral regions have an enormous potential in the production of renewable energy and are strategic laboratories for implementing innovative policy solutions and technical measures to deliver the energy transition and reduce CO2 emissions, walking the path towards***

*energy independence, allowing them to play a crucial role for the purposes of research into climate change and biodiversity, and becoming a mirror for the rest of the Union. They should be able to access sufficient economic resources and adequate training in order to deliver integrated, sector-coupled and innovative interventions for sustainable infrastructure and local economic development.*

#### **Amendment 35**

##### **Proposal for a directive Recital 7 h (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(7h) European funding mechanisms, such as the Connecting Europe Facility and the Innovation Fund, should also fund small-scale cross-border projects and the cross-border interconnection between Member States and regions.***

#### **Amendment 36**

##### **Proposal for a directive Recital 7 i (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(7i) Cohesion policy ensures greater coherence and coordination between the cohesion policy and other EU legislative fields, improving the policy integration of climate aspects, designing more effective source-based policies, providing targeted EU funding and, consequently, improving the implementation of climate policies on the ground.***

#### **Amendment 37**

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

## Recital 7 j (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(7j) It is paramount to fully uphold multi-level governance and partnership principles in the transition to a climate-neutral economy, as local and regional authorities have direct competencies on the environment and climate change, implementing 90% of climate adaptation and 70% of climate mitigation actions. Furthermore, these authorities also develop actions that aim to promote climate-friendly behaviour among citizens, including those linked to waste management, smart mobility, sustainable housing and energy consumption.***

## Amendment 38

### Proposal for a directive Recital 8

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(8) The Offshore Renewable Energy Strategy introduces an ambitious objective of 300 GW of offshore wind and 40 GW of ocean energy across all the Union's sea basins by 2050. To ensure this step change, Member States will need to work together across borders at sea-basin level. Member States should therefore jointly define the amount of offshore renewable generation to be deployed within each sea basin by 2050, with intermediate steps in 2030 and 2040. These objectives should be reflected in the updated national energy and climate plans that will be submitted in 2023 and 2024 pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In defining the amount, ***Member States should take into account*** the offshore renewable energy potential of each sea basin, environmental protection, climate adaptation and other uses of the sea, as well as the Union's decarbonisation targets. In addition, Member States should

(8) The Offshore Renewable Energy Strategy introduces an ambitious objective of 300 GW of offshore wind and 40 GW of ocean energy across all the Union's sea basins by 2050. To ensure this step change, Member States ***and its relevant regional and local authorities*** will need to work together across borders at sea-basin level. Member States ***and their relevant regional and local actors*** should therefore jointly define ***and allocate adequate space in their maritime spatial plan for*** the amount of offshore renewable generation to be deployed within each sea basin by 2050, with intermediate steps in 2030 and 2040. These objectives should be reflected in the updated national energy and climate plans that will be submitted in 2023 and 2024 pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In defining the amount, the offshore renewable energy potential of each sea basin, ***the technical and economic***

increasingly consider the possibility of combining offshore renewable energy generation with transmission lines interconnecting several Member States, in the form of hybrid projects or, at *a later* stage, a more meshed grid. This would allow electricity to flow *in different* directions, thus maximising socio-economic welfare, optimising infrastructure expenditure and enabling a more sustainable usage of the sea.

*feasibility of the transmission grid infrastructure environmental and landscape protection and biodiversity, climate adaptation and other uses of the sea, especially the activities that were already taking place in the affected areas, the possible harm to the environment, the article 2 of the Paris Agreement, as well as the Union's decarbonisation targets should be taken into account.*

*Furthermore, Member States must fully realise the leading role of European island and outermost regions in increasing offshore wind and ocean energy production and shall ensure the possibility of including renewable energy communities in projects on offshore renewable energy.* In addition, Member States *and their relevant sub-administrations* should increasingly consider the possibility of combining offshore renewable energy generation with transmission lines interconnecting several Member States, in the form of hybrid projects or, at *alater* stage, a more meshed grid. This would allow electricity to flow *indifferent* directions, thus maximising socio-economic welfare, optimising infrastructure expenditure and enabling a more sustainable usage of the sea. *Member States bordering a sea basin could use the maritime spatial planning process to ensure a strong public participation approach so that the views of all stakeholders and coastal communities are taken into account, as well as the activities already taking place in the affected areas. Accordingly, when installing new wind parks Member States should avoid placing them in the routes of migratory birds and apply best practices to reduce bird fatalities. In order to enhance broad public acceptance, Member States should (and not shall) ensure the possibility of including renewable energy communities in joint cooperation projects on offshore renewable energy.*

## Amendment 39

### Proposal for a directive Recital 8 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(8a) The conditions considered necessary for harnessing the potential of renewable energy in European seas and oceans, including those around the islands and outermost regions are varying. Therefore, the European Union undertakes to establish alternative technologies capable of not impacting the marine environment adversely for these areas of particular interest.**

## Amendment 40

### Proposal for a directive Recital 8 b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(8b) The geographical diversity and alternative uses of the marine environment have to be taken into account in order for the renewable energy potential of all Europe's seas and oceans to be harnessed, and this calls for a far broader set of technological solutions. These solutions include floating offshore wind and solar farms, energy from waves, currents and tides, the differential in thermal or saline gradients, marine cooling, heating and geothermal energy and marine biomass (algae).**

## Amendment 41

### Proposal for a directive Recital 9

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(9) The market for renewable power

(9) The market for renewable power

purchase agreements is rapidly growing and provides a complementary route to the market of renewable power generation in addition to support schemes by Member States or to selling directly on the wholesale electricity market. At the same time, the market for renewable power purchase agreements is still limited to a small number of Member States and large companies, with significant administrative, technical and financial barriers remaining in large parts of the Union's market. The existing measures in Article 15 to encourage the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements should therefore be strengthened further, by exploring the use of credit guarantees to reduce these agreements' financial risks, taking into account that these guarantees, where public, should not crowd out private financing.

purchase agreements is rapidly growing and provides a complementary route to the market of renewable power generation in addition to support schemes by Member States or to selling directly on the wholesale electricity market. At the same time, ***these agreements provide the producer with the security of a certain income whilst the user can benefit from a stable electricity price.*** The market for renewable power purchase agreements is still limited to a small number of Member States and large companies, with significant administrative, technical and financial barriers remaining in large parts of the Union's market. The existing measures in Article 15 to encourage the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements should therefore be strengthened further, by exploring the use of credit guarantees to reduce these agreements' financial risks, taking into account that these guarantees, where public, should not crowd out private financing.

## Amendment 42

### Proposal for a directive Recital 10 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(10a) Administrative and permitting procedures need to be further rationalised, made more flexible and simplified, especially for projects linked to cohesion policy programmes, to reduce the administrative burden for both renewable energy projects and related grid infrastructure projects. Member States should define a minimum set of clear and general rules at EU level to ease and expedite national transposition processes, facilitate a homogeneous application throughout the EU of permitting procedures and ease ex-post monitoring by the Commission of the***

*measures adopted by Member States. These rules should foresee an integrated or coordinated process for renewable energy plants and the transmission grid infrastructures which are essential for their integration into the energy system and simplified permitting procedures for projects which respect clearly defined criteria.*

#### Amendment 43

##### Proposal for a directive Recital 10 b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(10b) Local and regional authorities are key actors when it comes to bringing Europe closer to achieving its energy and climate objectives. Energy production at the local level is crucial to foster renewable energy production, reduce external energy dependence and decrease energy poverty rates.***

#### Amendment 44

##### Proposal for a directive Recital 11

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(11) Buildings have a large untapped potential to contribute effectively to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions ***in*** the Union. The decarbonisation of heating and cooling in this sector through an increased share in production and use of renewable energy will be needed to meet the ambition set in the Climate Target Plan to achieve the Union objective of climate neutrality. However, progress on the use of renewables for heating and cooling has been stagnant in the last decade, largely relying on increased use of biomass. Without the establishment of targets to

(11) Buildings have a large untapped potential to contribute effectively to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions ***and to the achievement of the renewable and energy efficiency targets of*** the Union. The decarbonisation of heating and cooling in this sector through an increased share in production and use of renewable energy will be needed to meet the ambition set in the Climate Target Plan to achieve the Union objective of climate neutrality. However, progress on the use of renewables for heating and cooling has been stagnant in the last decade, largely

increase the production and use of renewable energy in buildings, there will be no ability to track progress and identify bottlenecks in the uptake of renewables. Furthermore, the creation of targets will provide a long-term signal to investors, including for the period immediately after 2030. This will complement obligations related to energy efficiency and the energy performance of buildings. Therefore, indicative targets for the use of renewable energy in buildings should be set to guide and incentivise Member States' efforts to exploit the potential of using and producing renewable energy in buildings, encourage the development of and integration of technologies which produce renewable energy while providing certainty for investors and local level engagement.

relying on increased use of biomass. Without the establishment of targets to increase the production and use of renewable energy in buildings, ***in accordance with the energy efficiency first principle*** there will be no ability to track progress and identify bottlenecks in the uptake of renewables. Furthermore, the creation of targets will provide a long-term signal to investors, including for the period immediately after 2030. This will complement obligations related to energy efficiency and the energy performance of buildings. Therefore, indicative targets for the use of renewable energy in buildings should be set to guide and incentivise Member States' efforts to exploit the potential of using and producing renewable energy in buildings, encourage the development of and integration of technologies which produce renewable energy ***and help their efficient integration in the energy system***, while providing certainty for investors and local level engagement ***as well as contributing to system efficiency. Finally, as renewable energy production often takes place at local and regional level and depends on local and regional SMEs, Member States need to fully involve local and regional authorities when setting targets and supporting policy measures.***

## Amendment 45

### Proposal for a directive Recital 12

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(12) Insufficient numbers of skilled workers, in particular installers and designers of renewable heating and cooling systems, slow down the replacement of fossil fuel heating systems by renewable energy based systems and is a major barrier to integrating renewables in buildings, industry and agriculture. Member States

#### *Amendment*

(12) Insufficient numbers of skilled workers, in particular installers and designers of renewable heating and cooling systems, slow down the replacement of fossil fuel heating systems by renewable energy based systems, ***including solar thermal photovoltaic systems, shallow geothermal systems and heat pumps and***

should cooperate with social partners and renewable energy communities to anticipate the skills that will be needed. A sufficient number of high-quality training programmes and certification possibilities ensuring proper installation and reliable operation of a wide range of renewable heating and cooling systems should be made available and designed in a way to attract participation in such training programmes and certification systems. Member States should consider what actions should be taken to attract groups currently under-represented in the occupational areas in question. The list of trained and certified installers should be made public to ensure consumer trust and easy access to tailored designer and installer skills guaranteeing proper installation and operation of renewable heating and cooling.

*energy storage systems*, and is a major barrier to integrating renewables in buildings, industry and agriculture. ***Upskilling through training programmes for installers and designers on renewable heating and cooling and storage technologies should be managed at local and regional level;*** Member States should cooperate with ***business, regional and educational authorities***, social partners and renewable energy communities to anticipate the skills that will be needed. A sufficient number of high-quality training programmes and certification possibilities ensuring proper installation and reliable operation of a wide range of renewable heating and cooling systems should be made available and designed in a way to attract participation in such training programmes and certification systems. ***Training courses and qualifications already acquired by the operators on the basis of the previous legislation must be preserved.*** Member States, ***and local and regional authorities***, should consider what actions should be taken to attract groups currently under-represented in the occupational areas in question, ***including through the use of resources earmarked for the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) and how to incentivise the promotion of new and improved skills, aiming to specifically support stable, local and high-quality employment in rural communities.*** The list of trained and certified installers should be made public ***and widely promoted*** to ensure consumer trust and easy access to tailored designer and installer skills guaranteeing proper installation and operation of renewable heating and cooling.

## Amendment 46

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

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(12a) *The transition to a more integrated energy system that supports clean energy and a climate-neutral economy shall ensure the provision of new vocational training opportunities and prevent job losses.***

## **Amendment 47**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 14**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(14) Infrastructure development for district heating and cooling networks should be stepped up and steered towards harnessing a wider range of renewable heat and cold sources in an efficient and flexible way in order to increase the deployment of renewable energy and deepen energy system integration. It is therefore ***appropriate to*** update the list of renewable energy sources that district heating and cooling networks should increasingly accommodate and require the integration of thermal energy storage as a source of flexibility, greater energy efficiency and more cost-effective operation.

(14) Infrastructure development for district heating and cooling networks should be stepped up and steered towards harnessing a wider range of renewable heat and cold sources in an efficient and flexible way in order to increase the deployment of renewable energy and deepen energy system integration. It is therefore ***indispensable for Member States to support the renovation of existing and the development of highly efficient 4th and 5th generation renewable district heating and cooling networks fuelled exclusively by renewable energy sources and unavoidable waste heat or cold, and*** update the list of renewable energy sources that district heating and cooling networks should increasingly accommodate and require the integration of thermal energy storage as a source of flexibility, greater energy efficiency and more cost-effective operation.

## **Amendment 48**

### **Proposal for a directive Recital 19**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(19) Distributed storage assets, such as

(19) ***Decentralised energy resources***

domestic batteries and batteries of electric vehicles have the potential to offer considerable flexibility and balancing services to the grid through aggregation. In order to facilitate the development of such services, the regulatory provisions concerning connection and operation of the storage assets, such as tariffs, commitment times and connection specifications, should be designed in a way that does not hamper the potential of all storage assets, including small and mobile ones, to offer flexibility and balancing services to the system and to contribute to the further penetration renewable electricity, in comparison with larger, stationary storage assets.

*such as distributed renewable generation, demand response, smart heating and cooling devices, hot water tanks, thermal energy storage, distributed storage assets, such as domestic batteries and batteries of electric vehicles, smart heating and cooling systems, and other smart devices* have the potential to offer considerable flexibility and balancing services to the grid through aggregation. In order to facilitate the development of such *devices and related* services, the regulatory provisions concerning connection and operation of the *decentralised generation and* storage assets, such as tariffs, commitment times and connection specifications, should be designed in a way that does not hamper the potential of all *these* storage assets, including small and mobile ones, to offer flexibility and balancing services to the system and to contribute to the further penetration *of* renewable electricity, in comparison with larger, stationary storage assets. *Member States should also provide a level playing field for smaller market actors, in particular renewable energy communities, so that they are able to participate in the market without facing disproportionate administrative or regulatory burden.*

## Amendment 49

### Proposal for a directive Recital 23

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(23) Increasing ambition in the heating and cooling sector is key to delivering the overall renewable energy target given that heating and cooling constitutes around half of the Union's energy consumption, covering a wide range of end uses and technologies in buildings, industry and district heating and cooling. To accelerate the increase of renewables in heating and cooling, an annual 1.1 percentage point

#### *Amendment*

(23) Increasing ambition in the heating and cooling sector is key to delivering the overall renewable energy target given that heating and cooling constitutes around half of the Union's energy consumption, covering a wide range of end uses and technologies in buildings, industry and district heating and cooling. To accelerate the increase of renewables in heating and cooling, an annual 1.1 percentage point

increase at Member State level should be made binding as a minimum for all Member States. For those Member States, which already have renewable shares above 50% in the heating and cooling sector, it should remain possible to only apply half of the binding annual increase rate and Member States with 60% or above may count any such share as fulfilling the average annual increase rate in accordance with points b) and c) of paragraph 2 of Article 23. In addition, Member State-specific top-ups should be set, redistributing the additional efforts to the desired level of renewables in 2030 among Member States based on GDP and cost-effectiveness. A longer list of different measures should also be included in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 to facilitate increasing the share of renewables in heating and cooling. Member States may implement one or more measures from the list of measures.

increase at Member State level should be made binding as a minimum for all Member States. For those Member States, which already have renewable shares above 50% in the heating and cooling sector, it should remain possible to only apply half of the binding annual increase rate and Member States with 60% or above may count any such share as fulfilling the average annual increase rate in accordance with points b) and c) of paragraph 2 of Article 23. In addition, Member State-specific top-ups should be set, redistributing the additional efforts to the desired level of renewables in 2030 among Member States based on GDP and cost-effectiveness ***and Member States shall carry out with the involvement of local and regional authorities, an assessment of their potential of energy from renewable sources in the heating and cooling sector and of the use of unavoidable waste heat and cold in full compliance with the energy efficiency first principle.*** A longer list of different measures should also be included in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 to facilitate increasing the share of renewables in heating and cooling. Member States may implement one or more measures from the list of measures. ***When adopting and implementing those measures, Member states should ensure their accessibility to all consumers, in particular those in low-income or vulnerable households, and should 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.***

## Amendment 50

### Proposal for a directive Recital 29

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(29) The use of renewable fuels and

*Amendment*

(29) The use of renewable fuels and

renewable electricity in transport can contribute to the decarbonisation of the Union transport sector in a cost-effective manner, and improve, amongst other, energy diversification in that sector while promoting innovation, growth and jobs in the Union economy and reducing reliance on energy imports. With a view to achieving the increased target for greenhouse gas emission savings defined by the Union, the level of renewable energy supplied to all transport modes in the Union should be increased. Expressing the transport target as a greenhouse gas intensity reduction target would stimulate an increasing use of the most cost-effective and performing fuels, in terms of greenhouse gas savings, in transport. In addition, a greenhouse gas intensity reduction target would stimulate innovation and set out a clear benchmark to compare across fuel types and renewable electricity depending on their greenhouse gas intensity. Complementary to this, increasing the level of the energy-based target on advanced biofuels and biogas and introducing a target for renewable fuels of non-biological origin would ensure an increased use of the renewable fuels with smallest environmental impact in transport modes that are difficult to electrify. The achievement of those targets should be ensured by obligations on fuel suppliers as well as by other measures included in [Regulation (EU) 2021/XXX on the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels in maritime transport - FuelEU Maritime and Regulation (EU) 2021/XXX on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport]. Dedicated obligations on aviation fuel suppliers should be set only pursuant to [Regulation (EU) 2021/XXX on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport].

renewable electricity in transport can contribute to the decarbonisation of the Union transport sector in a cost-effective manner, and improve, amongst other, energy diversification in that sector while promoting innovation, growth and jobs in the Union economy and reducing reliance on energy imports. With a view to achieving the increased target for greenhouse gas emission savings defined by the Union, the level of renewable energy supplied to all transport modes in the Union should be increased. Expressing the transport target as a greenhouse gas intensity reduction target would stimulate an increasing use of the most cost-effective and performing fuels, in terms of greenhouse gas savings, in transport. In addition, a greenhouse gas intensity reduction target would stimulate innovation and set out a clear benchmark to compare across fuel types and renewable electricity depending on their greenhouse gas intensity. ***However, in order to ensure the achievement of the greenhouse gas emission savings target, Member States should have the possibility to do so by means of measures targeting volumes, energy content or greenhouse gas emissions, provided that it is demonstrated that the greenhouse gas intensity reduction and minimum shares are achieved.*** Complementary to this, increasing the level of the energy-based target on advanced biofuels and biogas and introducing a target for renewable fuels of non-biological origin would ensure an increased use of the renewable fuels with smallest environmental impact in transport modes that are difficult to electrify. The achievement of those targets should be ensured by obligations on fuel suppliers as well as by other measures included in [Regulation (EU) 2021/XXX on the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels in maritime transport - FuelEU Maritime and Regulation (EU) 2021/XXX on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport]. Dedicated obligations on

aviation fuel suppliers should be set only pursuant to [Regulation (EU) 2021/XXX on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport].

## Amendment 51

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 30

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

(30) Electromobility will play an essential role in decarbonising the transport sector. To foster the further development of electromobility, Member States should establish a credit mechanism enabling operators of charging points accessible to the public to contribute, by supplying renewable electricity, towards the fulfilment of the obligation set up by Member States on fuel suppliers. While supporting electricity in transport through such a mechanism, it is important that Member States continue setting a high level of ambition for the decarbonisation of their liquid fuel mix *in* transport.

##### *Amendment*

(30) Electromobility will play an essential role in decarbonising the transport sector. To foster the further development of electromobility, Member States should establish a credit mechanism enabling operators of charging points accessible to the public *as well as private charging points* to contribute, by supplying renewable electricity, towards the fulfilment of the obligation set up by Member States on fuel suppliers. While supporting electricity in transport through such a mechanism, it is important that Member States continue setting a high level of ambition for the decarbonisation of their liquid fuel mix *mainly in hard-to-decarbonise transport sectors, such as the maritime and aviation sectors*.

## Amendment 52

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 31

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

(31) The Union's renewable energy policy aims to contribute to achieving the climate change mitigation objectives of the European Union in terms of the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. In the pursuit of this goal, it is essential to also contribute to wider environmental objectives, and in particular the prevention of biodiversity loss, which is negatively impacted by the

##### *Amendment*

(31) The Union's renewable energy policy aims to contribute to achieving the climate change mitigation objectives of the European Union in terms of the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. In the pursuit of this goal, it is essential to also contribute to wider environmental objectives, and in particular the prevention of biodiversity loss, which is negatively impacted by the

indirect land use change associated to the production of certain biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. Contributing to these climate and environmental objectives constitutes a deep and longstanding intergenerational concern for Union citizens and the Union legislator. *As a consequence, the changes in the way the transport target is calculated should not affect the limits established on how to account toward that target certain fuels produced from food and feed crops on the one hand and high indirect land-use change-risk fuels on the other hand. In addition, in order not to create an incentive to use biofuels and biogas produced from food and feed crops in transport, Member States should continue to be able to choose whether count them or not towards the transport target. If they do not count them, they may reduce the greenhouse gas intensity reduction target accordingly, assuming that food and feed crop-based biofuels save 50% greenhouse gas emissions, which corresponds to the typical values set out in an annex to this Directive for the greenhouse gas emission savings of the most relevant production pathways of food and feed crop-based biofuels as well as the minimum savings threshold applying to most installations producing such biofuels.*

### Amendment 53

#### Proposal for a directive Recital 35

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

(35) To ensure higher environmental effectiveness of the Union sustainability and greenhouse emissions saving criteria for solid biomass fuels in installations producing heating, electricity and cooling, the minimum threshold for the applicability of such criteria should be lowered from the

indirect land use change associated to the production of certain **high-indirect land-use change-risk** biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. Contributing to these climate and environmental objectives constitutes a deep and longstanding intergenerational concern for Union citizens and the Union legislator. ***Sustainable biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels that co-generate valuable protein for animal and human consumption, and are deforestation-free, should be a building block of the decarbonisation of transport, within a reasonable limit preventing unwanted negative impacts on the availability of food and feed resources. Member States should be put in an equal footing in their use of these sustainable biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, to reach the higher level of emission savings, under common limit.***

##### *Amendment*

(35) To ensure higher environmental effectiveness of the Union sustainability and greenhouse emissions saving criteria for solid biomass fuels in installations producing heating, electricity and cooling, the minimum threshold for the applicability of such criteria should be lowered from the

current 20 MW to **5 MW**.

current 20 MW to **10 MW starting in 2027**.

## Amendment 54

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 36

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

## Amendment 55

### Proposal for a directive

#### Recital 37

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(37) In order to reduce the administrative burden for producers of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels and for Member States, where voluntary or national schemes have been recognised by

*Amendment*

(36) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 strengthened the bioenergy sustainability and greenhouse gas savings framework by setting criteria for all end-use sectors. It set out specific rules for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass, requiring the sustainability of harvesting operations and the accounting of land-use change emissions. To achieve an enhanced protection of especially biodiverse and carbon-rich habitats, such as primary forests, highly biodiverse forests, grasslands and peat lands, exclusions and limitations to source forest biomass from those areas should be introduced, ***when harvesting biomass from countries that do not meet the harvesting criteria at national or subnational level or without management systems in place at the forest sourcing area*** in line with the approach for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass.

*Amendment*

(37) In order to reduce the administrative burden for producers of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels and for Member States, where voluntary or national schemes have been recognised by

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

the Commission through an implementing act as giving evidence or providing accurate data regarding the compliance with sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria as well as other requirements set in this Directive, Member States should accept the results of the certification issued by such schemes within the scope of the Commission's recognition. In order to reduce the burden on small installations, Member States should establish a simplified verification mechanism **starting 1 January 2027** for installations of between **10 and 20MW**.

## Amendment 56

### Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 36

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

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

#### *Amendment*

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

## Amendment 57

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c – point 14 oa (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 14

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

#### *Amendment*

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

## Amendment 58

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c – point 14 o b (new)**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 14

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(14 ob) 'energy efficiency first' means 'energy efficient first' as defined in point (18) of Article 2 of Regulation(EU) 2018/1999***

**Amendment 59**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c – point 14 o c (new)**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 14

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(14o c) 'joint project' means any joint undertaking between regions, cities or Member States, legally, technically or financially, for the production of renewable energy, which would not be possible without that cooperation;***

**Amendment 60**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c – point 14 o d (new)**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 14

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(14o d) 'community battery' means a stand-alone rechargeable battery with a rated capacity greater than 50 kWh, which is suitable for installation and use in a residential, commercial or industrial environment and is owned by different shareholders or members in a Renewable energy Community jointly acting renewable energy self-consumers or a***

*renewable energy community company;*

## **Amendment 61**

### **Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c – point 18 b a (new)**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 18

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(18 b a) ‘Low-carbon fuels’ means liquid and gaseous fuels produced from non-renewable raw materials;**

## **Amendment 62**

### **Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c – point 22a (new)**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 22

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**22a a. biomass from forests’ means biomass produced from forestry, as well as residues from forest based industry; Member States may classify biomass as high-risk primary biomass during implementation of this Directive at national level when the use of such biomass as an energy source might pose a high risk for regional sustainable forest management practices.**

## **Amendment 63**

### **Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c – point 22 a b (new)**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 22

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(22a b) ‘agricultural biomass’ means residue and waste generated through farming activities and resulting from the production, maintenance and processing of agricultural products, animal wastes and food processing wastes.*

## **Amendment 64**

### **Proposal for a directive**

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 16 (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(ca) (a) point 16 is replaced by the following:*

*“(16) ‘renewable energy community’ means a legal person*

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

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

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

## **Amendment 65**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least **45%**; ***As renewable energy production often takes place at local and regional level and depends on local and regional SMEs, Member States need to fully involve local and regional authorities when setting targets and supporting policy measures.***

**Amendment 66**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity ***or the climate, in their support scheme***. To that end, they shall ***apply (as used in the Directive) (instead of “implement”)*** the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading ***guidance***, referred to in the third subparagraph.

**Amendment 67**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1 – point a – point i

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

## **Amendment 68**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1 – point a – point iii

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

## **Amendment 69**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1 – introductory part

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

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

## **Amendment 70**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b – point ii**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(ii) it is produced **applying** Biomass CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage and meets the requirements set in Article 29(11), second subparagraph.

(ii) it is produced **in a facility that has undertaken an assessment to prove its readiness for the application of** Biomass CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage and meets the requirements set in Article 29(11), second subparagraph.

## **Amendment 71**

### **Proposal for a directive**

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(ii a) Cogeneration is either not technically feasible or commercially not viable**

## **Amendment 72**

### **Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b – point ii b (new)**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(ii b) discontinuation of support would determine the replacement of the installation with a fossil-based one**

## **Amendment 73**

### **Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b – point ii c (new)**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(ii c) it is produced in a facility which is**

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

#### **Amendment 74**

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

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b – point ii d (new)**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

#### **Amendment 75**

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

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 3

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

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

*deleted*

#### **Amendment 76**

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

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 4

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions, **the maximisation of power generation from bioenergy as recommended by the International Energy Agency in its 10-Point Plan to the European Union for reducing reliance on Russian supplies by over a third while supporting the European Green Deal, the increase of biomethane production from sustainable biomass sources, in particular agricultural biomass, as recommended by the European Commission in "REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy".**;

**Amendment 77**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 4a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

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

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

*Transition Strategic Facilities, including those measures to accelerate and simplify permitting procedures, and ensuring long-term price signals for investment decisions, including investments in system adequacy, stability and flexibility through competitive, transparent and non-discriminatory bidding processes, which provide for remuneration of the successful bidders based on market prices. Renewable energy projects and the associated transmission networks that are of strategic interest shall receive priority treatment through a simplified permitting process.* When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of *nonbiological* origin. *Member States and their relevant sub-national administrations shall endeavour to promote the most sustainable renewable energy generation technologies, for example by assessing the embodied carbon footprint of the projects and applying sustainability best practices in the project development,*

## Amendment 78

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3 – point a

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

With regard to the first subparagraph, point (a), (b), or (c), gas and electricity from renewable sources shall be considered only once for the purposes of calculating the share of gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources. Energy produced from renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be accounted in the sector - electricity, heating and cooling or transport

#### *Amendment*

With regard to the first subparagraph, point (a), (b), or(c), gas and electricity from renewable sources shall be considered only once for the purposes of calculating the share of gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources. *Electricity and* energy produced from renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be accounted in the sector - electricity, heating and cooling

- where it is consumed.

or transport *and counted in the member State*- where it is consumed *only if a statistical transfer, joint project or joint support scheme between involved Member States is previously agreed. If not, when renewable fuels of non-biological origin are consumed by a Member State different than the producing Member State, a minimum level of energy shall be accounted in the Member State where it is produced.*

## Amendment 79

### Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 9 – paragraph 1a

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

1a. By 31 December 2025, each Member State shall agree to establish at least one joint project with one or more other Member States for the production of renewable energy. The Commission shall be notified of such an agreement, including the date on which the project is expected to become operational. Projects financed by national contributions under the Union renewable energy financing mechanism established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294<sup>25</sup> shall be deemed to satisfy this obligation for the Member States involved.;

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<sup>25</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294 of 15 September 2020 on

#### *Amendment*

1a. By 31 December 2025, each Member State shall agree to establish at least one joint project with one or more other Member States for the production of renewable energy. ***Such cooperation as the drafting and implementation of this joint project should involve local and regional authorities and private operators.*** The Commission shall be notified of such an agreement, including the date on which the project is expected to become operational. Projects financed by national contributions under the Union renewable energy financing mechanism established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294<sup>25</sup> shall be deemed to satisfy this obligation for the Member States involved. ***Local and regional authorities involved in cross-border projects, including joint structures such as Euro regions and EGTCs, should also be eligible for financial support and technical assistance;***

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<sup>25</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294 of 15 September 2020 on

the Union renewable energy financing mechanism (OJ L 303, 17.9.2020, p. 1).

the Union renewable energy financing mechanism (OJ L 303, 17.9.2020, p. 1).

## Amendment 80

### Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 9 – paragraph 7a (new)

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

7a. Member States bordering a sea basin shall cooperate to jointly define the amount of offshore renewable energy they plan to produce in that sea basin by 2050, with intermediate steps in 2030 and 2040. They shall take into account the specificities and development in each region, the offshore renewable potential of the sea basin and the importance of ensuring the associated integrated grid planning. Member States shall notify that amount in the updated integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.;

#### *Amendment*

7a. Member States bordering a sea basin shall cooperate to jointly define ***and allocate adequate space in their maritime spatial plan for*** the amount of offshore renewable energy ***and related infrastructure*** they plan to produce in that sea basin by 2050, with intermediate steps in 2030 and 2040. They shall ***facilitate coexistence with maritime activities and*** take into account ***environmental and landscape protection*** the specificities and development in each region, ***especially the activities that already take place in the affected area, the socioeconomical reality, and the possible harm to the environment, the technical and economic feasibility of the transmission grid infrastructure***, the offshore renewable potential of the sea basin and the importance of ensuring the associated integrated grid planning ***and to respect EU environmental legislation. To this end, there should be enhanced cooperation on regional planning for shipping lanes, fishing, protected and restricted areas and energy infrastructure; better collaboration between private and public research; dialogue cultivated between the competent public institutions and any other suitable action carried out.*** Member States shall notify that amount in the updated integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.;

## **Amendment 81**

### **Proposal for a directive**

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 9 – paragraph 7a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*In order to ensure the sustainable management of maritime space and coasts and unlock the potential of offshore renewables, Member States, bordering a sea basin, shall make use of Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) process accompanied by a solid approach to public participation enabling stakeholders' and affected coastal communities' views are taken into consideration at an early stage. In order to enhance broad public acceptance, Member States shall ensure the possibility of including renewable energy communities in joint cooperation projects on offshore renewable energy.*

## **Amendment 82**

### **Proposal for a directive**

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 9 – paragraph 7a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*In order to reduce complexity, increase efficiency and transparency and help enhance cooperation among Member States there should be a unique point of contact ('one stop shop') per priority offshore grid corridor, facilitating the permit granting process for offshore renewable energy projects of common interest.*

## **Amendment 83**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5 – point c**  
Directive (EU) 2018/2001  
Article 15 – paragraph 8 – subparagraph 2 (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***Following the assessment of Member States under the first subparagraph, the Commission shall analyse the barriers to long-term power purchase agreements and in particular to the deployment of cross-border renewable power purchase agreements and issue guidance on the removal of these barriers;***

#### **Amendment 84**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5 – point d**  
Directive (EU) 2018/2001  
Article 15 – paragraph 9 – subparagraph 2 (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***Member States shall present an assessment of their permitting process and the measures for improvement to be taken in line with the guidelines in the updated integrated national energy and climate plan referred to in Article 14(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/199 in accordance with the procedure and timeline laid down in that Article.***

#### **Amendment 85**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5 – point d**  
Directive (EU) 2018/2001  
Article 15 – paragraph 9 – subparagraph 3 (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***Member States shall be required to develop strategic planning processes to identify available land to deploy***

*renewable energy projects, in particular degraded land and land available for multiple uses, such as agricultural land and inland water bodies where renewable energy projects can be deployed;*

## **Amendment 86**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5 – point d**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15 – paragraph 9 – subparagraph 4 (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*The Commission shall assess the measures for improvement and score the KPIs of Member States. This information should be made publicly available. The Commission shall introduce incentives for Member States scoring higher in accordance with the KPIs assessment, including priority access to EU funds dedicated to renewable energy project*

## **Amendment 87**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 6**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15a – paragraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

1. In order to promote the production and use of renewable energy in the building sector, Member States shall set an indicative target for the share of renewables in final energy consumption in their buildings sector in 2030 that is consistent with an indicative target of at least a 49 % share of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector in the Union's final consumption of energy in 2030. The national target shall be expressed in terms of share of national final energy consumption and calculated in

1. In order to promote the production and use of renewable energy in the building sector, Member States shall set an indicative target for the share of renewables in final energy consumption in their buildings sector in 2030 that is consistent with an indicative target of at least a 49 % share of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector in the Union's final consumption of energy in 2030. The national target shall be expressed in terms of share of national final energy consumption and calculated in

accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7. Member States shall include their target in the updated integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 as well as information on how they plan to achieve it.

accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7 ***including in the calculation of the share of final consumption of the electricity from renewable sources comprising self-consumption, energy communities and the share of renewable energy in the electricity mix.*** Member States shall include their target in the updated integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 as well as information on how they plan to achieve it.

## **Amendment 88**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 6**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15a – paragraph 2

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

2. Member States shall introduce measures in their building regulations and codes and, where applicable, in their support schemes, to increase the share of electricity and heating and cooling from renewable sources in the building stock, including national measures relating to substantial increases in renewables self-consumption, renewable energy communities and local energy storage, in combination with energy efficiency improvements relating to cogeneration and passive, nearly zero-energy and **zero-energy** buildings.

#### *Amendment*

2. Member States shall introduce measures in their building regulations and codes and, where applicable, in their support schemes, to increase the share of electricity and heating and cooling from renewable sources in the building stock, including national measures relating to substantial increases in renewables self-consumption, renewable energy communities, **local renewable energy sharing**, and local energy storage, in combination with energy efficiency improvements relating to cogeneration and passive, nearly zero-energy and **zero energy** buildings.

## **Amendment 89**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 6**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 15 a – paragraph 4

*Text proposed by the Commission*

4. In order to achieve the indicative share of renewable energy set out in paragraph 1, Member States shall promote the use of renewable heating and cooling systems and equipment. To that end, Member States shall use all appropriate measures, tools and incentives, including, among others, energy labels developed under Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>26</sup>, energy performance certificates pursuant to Directive 2010/31/EU, or other appropriate certificates or standards developed at national or **Union level**, and shall ensure the provision of adequate information and advice on renewable, highly energy efficient alternatives as well as on financial instruments and incentives available to promote an increased replacement rate of old heating systems and an increased switch to solutions based on renewable energy.;

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<sup>26</sup> Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1).

**Amendment 90**

**Proposal for a directive**  
**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 6 a (new)**  
Directive (EU) 2018/2001  
Article 15b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

4. In order to achieve the indicative share of renewable energy set out in paragraph 1 **and 3**, Member States shall promote the use of **efficient** renewable heating and cooling systems and equipment, **including smart-renewable-based heating and cooling systems, as well as the smart decentralised energy resources in buildings**. To that end, Member States shall use all appropriate measures, tools and incentives, including, among others, energy labels developed under Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>26</sup>, energy performance certificates pursuant to Directive 2010/31/EU, or other appropriate certificates or standards developed at national or **Union level**, and shall ensure the provision of adequate information and advice on renewable, highly energy efficient alternatives as well as on financial instruments and incentives available to promote an increased replacement rate of old heating systems and an increased switch to solutions based on renewable energy.;

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<sup>26</sup> Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1).

**(6 a) The following Article is inserted:**

*Article 15 b*

*'Integrated renewable energy resources assessment and planning'*

*Member States shall perform integrated mapping and planning for the deployment of renewable energy resources on their territory in coordination with all relevant national, regional and local authorities.*

*The integrated mapping and planning referred to in paragraph 1 shall also consider the energy storage facilities required to ensure a stable and resilient penetration of renewables, taking into account elements such as seasonal variations and energy scarcity periods.*

*While identifying the most suitable areas for the deployment of renewables, Member States shall determine different levels of priority taking into account both the availability of the energy resource as well as the environmental and biodiversity protection and impacts on local communities and pre-existing activities. Member States may facilitate the deployment of projects in the areas identified as having the highest level of priority through the permit granting process set out in Article 16(6), without prejudice to Article 16(7)'. (7)'.*

**Amendment 91**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 18 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

3. Member States shall ensure that certification schemes are available for installers and designers of all forms of renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings, industry and agriculture, and for installers of solar photovoltaic systems. Those schemes may take into account

*Amendment*

3. Member States shall ensure that certification schemes are available for installers and designers of all forms of renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings, industry and agriculture, and for installers of solar, ***thermal and shallow geothermal*** photovoltaic ***systems***,

existing schemes and structures as appropriate, and shall be based on the criteria laid down in Annex IV. Each Member State shall recognise the certification awarded by other Member States in accordance with those criteria.

***systems and heat pumps, including storage and active demand respond*** systems. Those schemes may take into account existing schemes and structures as appropriate, and shall be based on the criteria laid down in Annex IV. Each Member State shall recognise the certification awarded by other Member States in accordance with those criteria.

## **Amendment 92**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 18 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

Member States shall ensure that trained and qualified installers of renewable heating and cooling systems are available in sufficient numbers for the relevant technologies to service the growth of renewable heating and cooling required to contribute to the annual increase in the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector as set out in Article 23.

#### *Amendment*

Member States shall ensure that trained and qualified installers of renewable heating and cooling ***systems, solar thermal and photovoltaic systems, shallow geothermal systems, heat pumps and storage systems and active demand respond*** systems are available in sufficient numbers for the relevant technologies to service the growth of renewable heating and cooling required to contribute to the annual increase in the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector as set out in Article 23 ***in buildings as set out in Article 15a and for renewable energy in transport as set out in Article 25, as well as the overall renewable energy target as set out in Article 3.***

## **Amendment 93**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 18 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 3

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

To achieve such sufficient numbers of

#### *Amendment*

To achieve such sufficient numbers of

installers and designers, Member States shall ensure that sufficient training programmes leading to qualification or certification covering renewable heating and cooling technologies, and their latest innovative solutions, are made available. Member States shall put in place measures to promote participation in such programmes, in particular by small and medium-sized enterprises and the self-employed. Member States may put in place voluntary agreements with the relevant technology providers and vendors to train sufficient numbers of installers, which may be based on estimates of sales, in the latest innovative solutions and technologies available on the market.

installers and designers, Member States *or their competent authorities at regional and local level*, shall ensure that sufficient training programmes leading to qualification or certification covering renewable heating and cooling technologies, *storage technologies*, and their latest innovative solutions, *including infrastructure*, are made available. Member States shall put in place measures to promote participation in such programmes, in particular by small and medium-sized enterprises and the self-employed. Member States may put in place voluntary agreements with the relevant technology providers and vendors to train sufficient numbers of installers, which may be based on estimates of sales, in the latest innovative solutions and technologies available on the market.

#### **Amendment 94**

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

##### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 18 – paragraph 4 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***4 a. By 31 December 2025 the Commission shall assess the availability of trained and qualified installers of renewable energy technologies needed to cover the demand for jobs at Member State level. Where necessary, the Commission shall make recommendations to Member States to reduce any gap in the availability of trained workers, which shall be made publicly available.***

#### **Amendment 95**

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

##### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 8 – point a – point i**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

To that end, Member States shall ensure that a guarantee of origin is issued in response to a request from a producer of energy from renewable **sources. Member States may arrange for guarantees of origin to be issued for energy from non-renewable** sources. Issuance of guarantees of origin may be made subject to a minimum capacity limit. A guarantee of origin shall be of the standard size of 1 MWh. No more than one guarantee of origin shall be issued in respect of each unit of energy produced.;

*Amendment*

To that end, Member States shall ensure that a guarantee of origin is issued in response to a request from a producer of energy from renewable sources. Issuance of guarantees of origin may be made subject to a minimum capacity limit. A guarantee of origin shall be of the standard size of 1 MWh. No more than one guarantee of origin shall be issued in respect of each unit of energy produced.’;

**Amendment 96**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 10**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 20a – paragraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

1. Member States shall require transmission system operators and distribution system operators in their territory to make available information on the share of renewable electricity and the greenhouse gas emissions content of the electricity supplied in each bidding zone, as accurately as possible and as close to real time as possible **but in time intervals of no more than one hour**, with forecasting where available. This information shall be made available digitally in a manner that **ensures** it can be used by electricity market participants, aggregators, consumers and end-users, and that it can be read by electronic communication devices such as smart metering systems, electric vehicle recharging points, heating and cooling systems and building energy management

*Amendment*

1. Member States shall require transmission system operators and distribution system operators in their territory to make available information on the share of renewable electricity and the greenhouse gas emissions content of the electricity supplied in each bidding zone, as accurately as possible and as close to real time as possible , with forecasting where available. This information shall be made available digitally in a manner that **enables** it can be used by electricity market participants, aggregators, consumers and end-users, and that it can be read by electronic communication devices such as smart metering systems, electric vehicle recharging points, heating and cooling systems and building energy management systems. **Member States shall ensure that transmission system operators and**

systems.

*distribution system operators are Legally granted the access to have access to the related data in order to fulfil this task.*

## **Amendment 97**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 10**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 20a – paragraph 2

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

2. In addition to the requirements in [the proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020], Member States shall ensure that manufacturers of domestic and industrial batteries enable real-time access to basic battery management system information, including battery capacity, state of health, state of charge and power set point, to battery owners and users as well as to third parties acting on their behalf, such as building energy management companies and electricity market participants, under non-discriminatory terms and at no cost.

#### *Amendment*

2. In addition to the requirements in [the proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020], Member States shall ensure that manufacturers of domestic, **community** and industrial batteries enable real-time access to basic battery management system information, including battery capacity, state of health, state of charge and power set point, to battery owners and users as well as to third parties acting on their behalf, such as building energy management companies and electricity market participants, under non-discriminatory terms and at no cost.

## **Amendment 98**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 10**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 20a – paragraph 4

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

4. Member States shall ensure that the national regulatory framework does not discriminate against participation in the electricity markets, including congestion management and the provision of flexibility and balancing services, of small or mobile systems such as domestic batteries and electric vehicles, both directly

#### *Amendment*

4. Member States shall ensure that the national regulatory framework does not discriminate against participation in the electricity markets, including congestion management and the provision of flexibility and balancing services, of **district heating and cooling networks** small or mobile systems such as domestic

and through aggregation.;

batteries, *community batteries* and electric vehicles, *thermal energy storage units and smart electric heating and cooling appliances and systems, and other smart devices facilitating consumers' flexible renewable electricity consumption*, both directly and through aggregation. *Member States shall provide a level playing field for smaller market actors, in particular renewable energy communities, so that they are able to participate in the market without facing disproportionate administrative or regulatory burden.*;

## Amendment 99

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 11

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 22a – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

1. Member States shall endeavour to increase the share of renewable sources in the amount of energy sources used for final energy *and non-energy* purposes in the industry sector by an indicative average minimum annual increase of 1.1 percentage points by 2030.

#### *Amendment*

1. Member States, *in coordination with regional and local authorities* shall endeavour to increase the share of renewable sources in the amount of energy sources used for final energy purposes in the industry sector by an indicative average minimum annual increase of 1.1 percentage points by 2030.

## Amendment 100

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 11

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 22a – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

Member States shall include the measures planned and taken to achieve such indicative increase in their integrated national energy and climate plans and progress reports submitted pursuant to

#### *Amendment*

Member States *in coordination with regional and local authorities* shall include the measures planned and taken to achieve such indicative increase in their integrated national energy and climate

Articles 3, 14 and **17 of** Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

plans and progress reports submitted pursuant to Articles 3, 14 and **17 of** Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

## Amendment 101

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 11

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 22 a – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

Member States shall ensure that the contribution of renewable fuels of non-biological origin used for final energy and non-energy purposes shall **be 50 %** of the hydrogen used for final energy and non-energy purposes in industry by 2030. For the calculation of that percentage, the following rules shall apply:

#### *Amendment*

Member States ***in coordination with regional and local authorities*** shall ensure that the contribution of renewable fuels of non-biological origin used for final energy and non-energy purposes shall **be 50 %** of the hydrogen used for final energy and non-energy purposes in ***the hard-to-abate high-temperature industry, aviation and shipping sectors where electrification is not a feasible solution*** by 2030. For the calculation of that percentage, the following rules shall apply: ***By the year of entry into force of this Directive, the Commission shall perform an impact assessment on the development of the market in renewable energy from renewable fuels of non-biological origin, in order to establish whether sufficient volumes are likely to be available by 2030.***

## Amendment 102

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 11

Directive (EU) 2018/2011

Article 22a – paragraph 2

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

2. Member States shall ensure that industrial products that are labelled or claimed to be produced with renewable energy and renewable fuels of non-

#### *Amendment*

2. Member States ***in coordination with regional and local authorities***, shall ensure that industrial products that are labelled or claimed to be produced with

biological origin shall indicate the percentage of renewable energy used or renewable fuels of **non-biological** origin used in the raw material acquisition and pre-processing, manufacturing and distribution stage, calculated on the basis of the methodologies laid down in Recommendation 2013/179/EU<sup>27</sup> or, alternatively, ISO 14067:2018.;

renewable energy and renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall indicate the percentage of renewable energy used or renewable fuels of **nonbiological** origin used in the raw material acquisition and pre-processing, manufacturing and distribution stage, calculated on the basis of the methodologies laid down in Recommendation 2013/179/EU<sup>27</sup> or, alternatively, ISO 14067:2018.;

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<sup>27</sup> 2013/179/EU: Commission Recommendation of 9 April 2013 on the use of common methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organisations, OJ L 124, 4.5.2013, p. 1–210

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<sup>27</sup> 2013/179/EU: Commission Recommendation of 9 April 2013 on the use of common methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organisations, OJ L 124, 4.5.2013, p. 1–210

## Amendment 103

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 12 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 23 – paragraph 1a

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

1a. Member States shall carry out an assessment of their potential of energy from renewable sources and of the use of waste heat and cold in the heating and cooling sector including, where appropriate, an analysis of areas suitable for their deployment at low ecological risk and of the potential for small-scale household projects. The assessment shall set out milestones and measures to **in** increase renewables in heating and cooling and, where appropriate, the use of waste heat and cold through district heating and cooling with a view of establishing a long-term national strategy to decarbonise heating and cooling. The assessment shall be part of the integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and shall accompany the comprehensive

#### *Amendment*

1a. Member States shall carry out an assessment of their potential of energy from renewable sources and of the use of waste heat and cold in the heating and cooling sector including, where appropriate, an analysis of areas suitable for their deployment at low ecological risk and of the potential for small-scale household projects **with the participation of local and regional authorities**. The assessment shall set out milestones and measures to **an increase of** renewables in heating and cooling and, where appropriate, the use of waste heat and cold through district heating and cooling **and small-scale household and SMEs** with a view of establishing a long-term national strategy to decarbonise heating and cooling. The assessment shall be **in accordance with the energy efficiency first**

heating and cooling assessment required by Article 14(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU.;

***principle and*** part of the integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and shall accompany the comprehensive heating and cooling assessment required by Article 14(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU.;

## **Amendment 104**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 12 – point c a (new)**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 23 – paragraph 1a – subparagraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(c a) the following subparagraph is inserted:***

***Member States shall in particular provide information to the owners or tenants of buildings and SMEs on cost-effective measures, and financial instruments, to improve the use of renewable energy in the heating and cooling systems. Member States shall provide the information through accessible and transparent advisory tools based in one-stop shops;***

## **Amendment 105**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 12 – point d**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 23 – paragraph 4 – part d

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(d) capacity building for national and local authorities to plan and implement renewable projects and infrastructures;

(d) capacity building for national, ***regional*** and local authorities to plan and implement renewable projects and infrastructures;

## **Amendment 106**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 12 – point d**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 23 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1 – point i

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(i) other policy measures, with an equivalent effect, including fiscal measures, support schemes or other financial incentives.

*Amendment*

(i) other policy measures, with an equivalent effect, including fiscal measures, support schemes or other 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.***

**Amendment 107**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 12 – point d**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 23– paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

*Text proposed by the Commission*

When adopting and implementing those measures, Member States shall ensure their accessibility to all consumers, in particular those in low-income or vulnerable households, who would not otherwise possess sufficient up-front capital to benefit.;

*Amendment*

When adopting and implementing those measures, Member States shall ensure their accessibility to all consumers ***including those who are tenants***, in particular those in low-income or vulnerable households ***and shall require a significant share of measures to be implemented as a priority in households living in a condition of energy poverty as defined in the [Energy Efficiency Directive Recast] and in social housing***, who would not otherwise possess sufficient up-front capital to benefit.;

**Amendment 108**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 13 – point e**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 24(e) – paragraph 8

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Member States may extend the assessment and coordination requirements under the first and third subparagraphs to gas transmission and distribution system operators, including hydrogen networks and other energy networks.

*Amendment*

Member States may extend the assessment and coordination requirements under the first and third subparagraphs to gas transmission and distribution system operators, including hydrogen networks and other energy networks.

***Member States shall coordinate with regions and cities to facilitate the implementation of this paragraph.***

**Amendment 109**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 14**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(b) the share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX in the energy supplied to the transport sector is at least 0,2 % in 2022, 0,5 % in 2025 and 2,2 % in 2030, and the share of renewable fuels of non-biological origin is at least 2,6 % in 2030.

*Amendment*

(b) the share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX in the energy supplied to the transport sector is at least 0,2 % in 2022, 0,5 % in 2025 and 2,2 % in 2030, and the share of renewable fuels of non-biological origin is at least 2,6 % in 2030. ***By the year of entry into force of this Directive, the Commission shall perform an impact assessment on the development of the market in renewable energy from renewable fuels of non-biological origin, in order to establish whether sufficient volumes are likely to be available by 2030.***

**Amendment 110**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 14**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

For the calculation of the reduction referred to in point (a) and the share referred to in point (b), Member States shall take into account renewable fuels of non-biological origin also when they are used as intermediate products for the production of *conventional* fuels. For the calculation of the reduction referred to in point (a), Member States may take into account recycled carbon fuels.

For the calculation of the reduction referred to in point (a) and the share referred to in point (b), Member States shall take into account renewable fuels of non-biological origin also when they are used as intermediate products for the production of *transport* fuels. For the calculation of the reduction referred to in point (a), Member States may take into account recycled carbon fuels.

## Amendment 111

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 14

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

When setting the obligation on fuel suppliers, Member States may exempt fuel suppliers supplying electricity or renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin from the requirement to comply with the minimum share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX with respect to those fuels.

#### *Amendment*

When setting the obligation on fuel suppliers, Member States may exempt fuel suppliers supplying electricity or renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin from the requirement to comply with the minimum share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX with respect to those fuels. ***When setting the obligation referred to in points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph to ensure the achievement of the targets set out therein, Member States may do so, inter alia, by means of measures targeting volumes, energy content or greenhouse gas emissions, provided that it is demonstrated that the greenhouse gas intensity reduction and minimum shares referred to in points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph are achieved.***

## Amendment 112

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 14

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 25 – paragraph 2

*Text proposed by the Commission*

2. Member States shall establish a mechanism allowing fuel suppliers in their territory to exchange credits for supplying renewable energy to the transport sector. Economic operators that supply renewable electricity to electric vehicles through public recharging stations shall receive credits, irrespectively of whether the economic operators are subject to the obligation set by the Member State on fuel suppliers, and may sell those credits to fuel suppliers, which shall be allowed to use the credits to fulfil the obligation set out in paragraph 1, first subparagraph.;

*Amendment*

2. Member States shall establish a mechanism allowing fuel suppliers in their territory to exchange credits for supplying renewable energy to the transport sector. Economic operators that supply renewable electricity to electric vehicles through public **and private** recharging stations shall receive credits, irrespectively of whether the economic operators are subject to the obligation set by the Member State on fuel suppliers, and may sell those credits to fuel suppliers, which shall be allowed to use the credits to fulfil the obligation set out in paragraph 1, first subparagraph.;

**Amendment 113**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 15 – point a – point i**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 26 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources referred to in Article 7 and of the greenhouse gas intensity reduction target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), the share of biofuels and bioliquids, as well as of biomass fuels consumed in transport, where produced from food and feed crops, shall be no more than one percentage point higher than the share of such fuels in the final consumption of energy in the transport sector in 2020 in that Member State, with a maximum of 7 % of final consumption of energy in the transport sector in that Member State.;

*Amendment*

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources referred to in Article 7 and of the greenhouse gas intensity reduction target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), the share of biofuels and bioliquids, as well as of biomass fuels consumed in transport, where produced from food and feed crops, shall be no more than one percentage point higher than the share of such fuels in the final consumption of energy in the transport sector in 2020 in that Member State with a maximum of 7 % of final consumption of energy in the transport sector in that Member State. ***By way of derogation, Member States may decide to exclude bioliquids used for electricity production in the outermost regions and non-interconnected areas from the***

*aforementioned 7 % ceiling for the transport sector;*

#### **Amendment 114**

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

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 16 – point c – point (iv) a (new)**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 27 – point c

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

*(iv a) the share of biofuels and biogas for transport produced from grape marc and wine lees may be considered to be twice its energy content during a 6-years transitional period starting from the entry into force of the directive.*

#### **Amendment 115**

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

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 – point a – point ii**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 29 – subparagraph 4 – point a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

— (a) in the case of solid biomass fuels, in installations producing electricity, heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input equal to or exceeding 5 MW,

— (a) in the case of solid biomass fuels, in installations producing electricity, heating and cooling ***which are not yet in service at the time of entry into force of this Directive***, with a total rated thermal input equal to or exceeding ***20 MW and, from 1 January 2027, 10 MW***,

#### **Amendment 116**

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

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 – point a – point ii**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 29 – subparagraph 4 – point b

*Text proposed by the Commission*

— (b) in the case of gaseous biomass fuels, in installations producing electricity, heating and cooling with **a total** rated thermal input equal to or exceeding 2 MW,

*Amendment*

— (b) in the case of gaseous biomass fuels, in installations producing electricity, heating and cooling with **an average** rated thermal input equal to or exceeding 2 MW,

**Amendment 117**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 – point a – point ii**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 29 – subparagraph 4 – point b a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

— **(ba) in the case of bioliquids, in an installation producing electricity, heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input equal to or exceeding 10 MW,**

**Amendment 118**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 – point b**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 29 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

This paragraph, with the exception of the first subparagraph, point (c), also applies to biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass.;

This paragraph, with the exception of the first subparagraph, point (c), also applies to biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass **originating from a country, a subnational entity or a forest area, which does not meet the criteria set out in paragraph 6;**

**Amendment 119**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 – point c**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 29 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

*Text proposed by the Commission*

The first subparagraph, with the exception of points (b) and (c), and the second subparagraph also apply to biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass.;

*Amendment*

The first subparagraph, with the exception of points (b) and (c), and the second subparagraph also apply to biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass ***from a country , a subnational entity or a forest area, which does not meet the criteria set out in paragraph 6.***;

**Amendment 120**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 – point d**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 29 – paragraph 5

*Text proposed by the Commission*

5. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural or forest biomass taken into account for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c), shall not be made from raw material obtained from land that was peatland in January 2008, unless evidence is provided that the cultivation and harvesting of that raw material does not involve drainage of previously undrained soil.;

*Amendment*

5. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural or forest biomass ***originating from a country, a subnational entity or a forest area which does not meet the criteria set out in paragraph 6,*** taken into account for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c), shall not be made from raw material obtained from land that was peatland in January 2008, unless evidence is provided that the cultivation and harvesting of that raw material does not involve drainage of previously undrained soil ***and the relevant authorities report compliance at the level of the national, subnational or forest area of origin with the criteria for minimising the risk of using forest biomass derived from non-sustainable production set out in paragraph 6.***

**Amendment 121**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 – point e – introductory part**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 29 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1 (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(e) in paragraph 6, first subparagraph, point (a), point **(iv)** *is* replaced by the following:

*Amendment*

(e) in paragraph 6, first subparagraph, point (a), point **(iii)** *and point (iv)* **are** replaced by the following:

**Amendment 122**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 – point e**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 29 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1 – point iii (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(iii) that areas designated by international or national law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection purposes, including land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008 whether or not the land continues to have that status:***

***-primary forest and other wooded land, namely forest and other wooded land of native species, where there is no clearly visible indication of human activity and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed;***

***-wetlands, namely land that is covered with or saturated by water permanently or for a significant part of the year;***

***-peatland;***

***unless evidence is provided that the production of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes, does not involve drainage of previously undrained soil, or that evidence is provided that the harvesting of raw material is necessary to preserve its status as high-biodiversity value;***

**Amendment 123**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 – point e**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 29 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1 – point a – point (iv)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(iv) that harvesting is carried out considering maintenance of soil quality and biodiversity with the aim of minimising negative impacts, ***in a way that avoids harvesting of stumps and roots, degradation of primary forests or their conversion into plantation forests, and harvesting on vulnerable soils; minimises large clear-cuts and ensures*** locally appropriate ***thresholds for deadwood extraction and requirements to use logging systems that minimise impacts on soil quality, including soil compaction, and on biodiversity features and habitats;***

*Amendment*

(iv) that harvesting is carried out considering maintenance of soil quality and biodiversity with the aim of minimising negative impacts ***and uses*** locally appropriate ***sustainable forest management practices based on principles agreed in Forest Europe and FAO;***

**Amendment 124**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 – point f – introductory part**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 29 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1 (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(f) in paragraph 6, first subparagraph, point ***(b)***, point (iv) ***is*** replaced by the following:

*Amendment*

(f) in paragraph 6, first subparagraph, point ***(a)***, ***point (iii) and*** point (iv) ***are*** replaced by the following:

**Amendment 125**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 – point f**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 29 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1 – point iii (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

***(iii) that areas designated by international or national law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection***

*purposes, including land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008 whether or not the land continues to have that status:*

*-primary forest and other wooded land, namely forest and other wooded land of native species, where there is no clearly visible indication of human activity and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed;*

*-wetlands, namely land that is covered with or saturated by water permanently or for a significant part of the year;*

*-peatland;*

*unless evidence is provided that the production of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes, does not involve drainage of previously undrained soil, or that evidence is provided that the harvesting of raw material is necessary to preserve its status as high-biodiversity value;*

## Amendment 126

### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 – point f

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 29 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1 – point b – point iv

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

(iv) that harvesting is carried out considering maintenance of soil quality and biodiversity with the aim of minimising negative impacts, ***in a way that avoids harvesting of stumps and roots, degradation of primary forests or their conversion into plantation forests, and harvesting on vulnerable soils; minimises large clear-cuts and ensures*** locally appropriate ***thresholds for deadwood extraction and requirements to use logging systems that minimise impacts on soil quality, including soil compaction,***

#### *Amendment*

(iv) that harvesting is carried out considering maintenance of soil quality and biodiversity with the aim of minimising negative impacts, ***and uses*** locally appropriate ***sustainable forestry management practices based on principles agreed in Forest Europe and FAO;***

*and on biodiversity features and habitats;*

#### **Amendment 127**

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

##### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 – point g**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 29 – paragraph 10 – subparagraph 1 – point d

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(d) at least 70 % for electricity, heating and cooling production from biomass fuels used in installations until 31 December 2025, and at least 80 % from 1 January 2026.;

*Amendment*

(d) at least 70 % for electricity, heating and cooling production from biomass fuels used in installations ***starting operations from 1 January 2021*** until 31 December 2025, and at least 80 % ***for installations starting*** from 1 January 2026.;

#### **Amendment 128**

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

##### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 a (new)**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 29 – paragraph 13

*Present text*

*Amendment*

***"13. For the purposes referred to in point (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 of this Article, Member States may derogate, for a limited period of time, from the criteria laid down in paragraphs 2 to 7 and 10 and 11 of this Article by adopting different criteria for:***

***(a) installations located in an outermost region as referred to in Article 349 TFEU to the extent that such facilities produce electricity or heating or cooling from biomass fuels and the transport sector, in particular the space sector and related astrophysics activities; and***

***(b) biomass fuels used in the installations and transport sector referred to in point (a) of this subparagraph, irrespective of the place of origin of that biomass, provided that such criteria are objectively***

*justified on the grounds that their aim is to ensure, for that outermost region, a smooth phase-in of the criteria laid down in paragraphs 2 to 7 and 10 and 11 of this Article and thereby incentivise the transition from fossil fuels to sustainable biomass fuels.*

*The different criteria referred to in this paragraph shall be subject to a specific notification by the relevant Member State to the Commission."*

*(Directive (EU) 2018/2001)*

## **Amendment 129**

### **Proposal for a directive**

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 20 – point b**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 30 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

Member States shall take measures to ensure that economic operators submit reliable information regarding the compliance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Articles 29(2) to (7) and (10) and 29a(1) and (2), and that economic operators make available to the relevant Member State, upon request, the data used to develop that information.

#### *Amendment*

Member States shall take measures to ensure that economic operators submit reliable information regarding the compliance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Articles 29(2) to (7) and (10) and 29a(1) and (2), and that economic operators make available to the relevant Member State, upon request, the data used to develop that information. ***Member States shall require economic operators to arrange for an adequate standard of independent auditing of the information submitted, and to provide evidence that this has been done. The auditing shall verify that the systems used by economic operators are accurate, reliable and protected against fraud, including verification ensuring that materials are not intentionally modified or discarded so that the consignment or part thereof could become a waste or residue. It shall evaluate the frequency and methodology of sampling and the robustness of the***

*data.*

### **Amendment 130**

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

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 20 – point d**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 30 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 4

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

For installations producing electricity heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input between **5 and 10 MW**, Member States shall establish simplified national verification schemes to ensure the fulfillment of the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions criteria set out in paragraphs (2) to (7) and (10) of Article 29.

#### *Amendment*

For installations producing electricity heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input between **10 and 20 MW starting 1 January 2027**, Member States shall establish simplified national verification schemes to ensure the fulfillment of the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions criteria set out in paragraphs (2) to (7) and (10) of Article 29.

### **Amendment 131**

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

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 21**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 31 – paragraphs 2, 3 and 4

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

**(21) in Article 31, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are deleted:**

#### *Amendment*

**deleted**

### **Amendment 132**

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

#### **Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 22**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 31a – paragraph 1

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

1. The Commission shall ensure that a Union database is set up to enable the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable

#### *Amendment*

1. The Commission shall ensure that a Union database is set up to enable the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels **including the tracing of the**

fuels and recycled carbon fuels.

*feedstocks listed in Annex IX used in their production, and recycled carbon fuels.*

### Amendment 133

#### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 22

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 31a – paragraph 4

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

4. ***If*** guarantees of origin have been issued for the production of a consignment of renewable gases, Member States shall ensure that those guarantees of origin are cancelled ***before*** the consignment of renewable gases ***can be registered in the database.***

#### *Amendment*

4. ***When*** guarantees of origin have been issued for the production of a consignment of renewable gases, Member States shall ensure that those guarantees of origin are ***registered in the database and are*** cancelled ***after*** the consignment of renewable gases ***is withdrawn from the European network for renewable gas.***

### Amendment 134

#### Proposal for a directive

#### Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 22

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 31a – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

For data verification, voluntary or national schemes recognised by the Commission pursuant to Article 30(4), (5) and (6) may use third party information systems as intermediaries to collect the data, provided that such use has been notified to the Commission.

#### *Amendment*

For data verification, voluntary or national schemes recognised by the Commission pursuant to Article 30(4), (5) and (6) may use third party information systems as intermediaries to collect the data, provided that such use has been notified to the Commission.

***To the extent possible, the data base shall include disaggregated data on a NUTS 3 or NUTS 2 level.***

### Amendment 135

#### Proposal for a directive

#### Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 5 – point a

*Text proposed by the Commission*

6. For the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 1(a), greenhouse gas emissions savings from improved agriculture management, esca, such as shifting to reduced or zero-tillage, improved crop/rotation, the use of cover crops, including crop residue management, and the use of organic soil improver (e.g. compost, manure fermentation digestate), shall be taken into account only if they do not risk to negatively affect biodiversity. Further, solid and verifiable evidence shall be provided that the soil carbon has increased or that it is reasonable to expect to have increased over the period in which the raw materials concerned were cultivated while taking into account the emissions where such practices lead to increased fertiliser and herbicide use<sup>37</sup> .;

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<sup>37</sup> Measurements of soil carbon can constitute such evidence, e.g. by a first measurement in advance of the cultivation and subsequent ones at regular intervals several years apart. In such a case, before the second measurement is available, increase in soil carbon would be estimated on the basis of representative experiments or soil models. From the second measurement onwards, the measurements would constitute the basis for determining the existence of an increase in soil carbon and its magnitude.

*Amendment*

6. For the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 1(a), greenhouse gas emissions savings from improved agriculture management, esca, such as shifting to reduced or zero-tillage, ***storing carbon in soil with biochar*** improved crop/rotation, the use of cover crops, including crop residue management, and the use of organic soil improver (e.g. compost, manure fermentation digestate), shall be taken into account only if they do not risk to negatively affect biodiversity. ***Carbon in biomasses can be converted into biochar through pyrolysis, which can be stored by land application, thereby making it a negative emissions technology. Here, the bonus for the improved agricultural and manure management is returned to the farmer responsible for the negative emissions when sustainability/environmental certificates are issued.*** Further, solid and verifiable evidence shall be provided that the soil carbon has increased or that it is reasonable to expect to have increased over the period in which the raw materials concerned were cultivated while taking into account the emissions where such practices lead to increased fertiliser and herbicide use<sup>37</sup> .;

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<sup>37</sup> Measurements of soil carbon can constitute such evidence, e.g. by a first measurement in advance of the cultivation and subsequent ones at regular intervals several years apart. In such a case, before the second measurement is available, increase in soil carbon would be estimated on the basis of representative experiments or soil models. From the second measurement onwards, the measurements would constitute the basis for determining the existence of an increase in soil carbon and its magnitude.

## Amendment 136

### Proposal for a directive

#### Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 5 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Annex V – point 18

#### *Text proposed by the Commission*

18. For the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 17, the emissions to be divided shall be  $e_{ec} + e_l + e_{sca}$  + those fractions of  $e_p$ ,  $e_{td}$ ,  $e_{ccs}$   $e_{ccr}$  that take place up to and including the process step at which a co-product is produced. If any allocation to co-products has taken place at an earlier process step in the life-cycle, the fraction of those emissions assigned in the last such process step to the intermediate fuel product shall be used for those purposes instead of the total of those emissions. In the case of biogas and biomethane, all co-products that do not fall under the scope of point 7 shall be taken into account for the purposes of that calculation. No emissions shall be allocated to wastes and residues. Co-products that have a negative energy content shall be considered to have an energy content of zero for the purposes of the calculation. Wastes and residues including all wastes and residues included in Annex IX shall be considered to have zero life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions up to the process of collection of those materials irrespectively of whether they are processed to interim products before being transformed into the final product.

***Residues that are not included in Annex IX and fit for use in the food or feed market shall be considered to have the same amount of emissions from the extraction, harvesting or cultivation of raw materials,  $e_{ec}$ , as their closest substitute in the food and feed market that is included in the table in part D.*** In the case of biomass fuels produced in

#### *Amendment*

18. For the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 17, the emissions to be divided shall be  $e_{ec} + e_l + e_{sca}$  + those fractions of  $e_p$ ,  $e_{td}$ ,  $e_{ccs}$   $e_{ccr}$  that take place up to and including the process step at which a co-product is produced. If any allocation to co-products has taken place at an earlier process step in the life-cycle, the fraction of those emissions assigned in the last such process step to the intermediate fuel product shall be used for those purposes instead of the total of those emissions. In the case of biogas and biomethane, all co-products that do not fall under the scope of point 7 shall be taken into account for the purposes of that calculation. No emissions shall be allocated to wastes and residues. Co-products that have a negative energy content shall be considered to have an energy content of zero for the purposes of the calculation. Wastes and residues including all wastes and residues included in Annex IX shall be considered to have zero life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions up to the process of collection of those materials irrespectively of whether they are processed to interim products before being transformed into the final product. In the case of biomass fuels produced in refineries, other than the combination of processing plants with boilers or cogeneration units providing heat and/or electricity to the processing plant, the unit of analysis for the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 17 shall be the refinery.

refineries, other than the combination of processing plants with boilers or cogeneration units providing heat and/or electricity to the processing plant, the unit of analysis for the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 17 shall be the refinery.

#### **Amendment 137**

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

##### **Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 8 – point a (new)**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Annex IX – Part A – point (a bis) – point (r)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

**(a a) (a bis) In part A, the following  
alineia is inserted:**

**(r) Intermediate and cover crops;**

#### **Amendment 138**

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

##### **Annex I – paragraph 1 – point 8 a (new)**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Annex IX – Part A – point g

*Present text*

*Amendment*

**(8 a) Annex IX, point (g) is replaced by:**

**"(g) empty palm fruit bunches;"**

*(Directive (EU) 2018/2001)*

## PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

<b>Title</b>	Amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652
<b>References</b>	COM(2021)0557 – C9-0329/2021 – 2021/0218(COD)
<b>Committee responsible</b> Date announced in plenary	ITRE 13.9.2021
<b>Opinion by</b> Date announced in plenary	REGI 13.9.2021
<b>Rapporteur for the opinion</b> Date appointed	Raffaele Fitto 27.9.2021
<b>Discussed in committee</b>	15.3.2022
<b>Date adopted</b>	15.6.2022
<b>Result of final vote</b>	+: 22 –: 13 0: 5
<b>Members present for the final vote</b>	François Alfonsi, Pascal Arimont, Adrian-Dragoş Benea, Rosanna Conte, Corina Creţu, Rosa D’Amato, Christian Doleschal, Raffaele Fitto, Chiara Gemma, Mircea-Gheorghe Hava, Krzysztof Hetman, Manolis Kefalogiannis, Constanze Krehl, Elżbieta Kruk, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu, Anđelika Anna Mozdżanowska, Niklas Nienaß, Andrey Novakov, Younous Omarjee, Alessandro Panza, Tsvetelina Penkova, Caroline Roose, Marcos Ros Sempere, André Rougé, Susana Solís Pérez, Monika Vana
<b>Substitutes present for the final vote</b>	Álvaro Amaro, Asger Christensen, Laurence Farreng, Sandro Gozi, Jan Olbrycht, Dimitrios Papadimoulis, Rovana Plumb, Peter Pollák, Simone Schmiedtbauer, Yana Toom
<b>Substitutes under Rule 209(7) present for the final vote</b>	Pietro Fiocchi, Vlad Gheorghe, Eero Heinäluoma, Antonio Maria Rinaldi

## FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

22	+
ECR	Pietro Fiocchi, Raffaele Fitto, Elzbieta Kruk, Andželika Anna Mozdżanowska
ID	Rosanna Conte, Alessandro Panza, Antonio Maria Rinaldi
PPE	Álvaro Amaro, Pascal Arimont, Christian Doleschal, Mircea-Gheorghe Hava, Krzysztof Hetman, Manolis Kefalogiannis, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu, Andrey Novakov, Jan Olbrycht, Peter Pollák, Simone Schmiedtbauer
RENEW	Asger Christensen, Vlad Gheorghe, Susana Solís Pérez, Yana Toom

13	-
S&D	Adrian-Dragoş Benea, Corina Creţu, Eero Heinäluoma, Constanze Krehl, Tsvetelina Penkova, Rovana Plumb, Marcos Ros Sempere
THE LEFT	Dimitrios Papadimoulis
VERTS/ALE	François Alfonsi, Rosa D'Amato, Niklas Nienaa, Caroline Roose, Monika Vana

5	0
ID	André Rougé
NI	Chiara Gemma
RENEW	Laurence Farreng, Sandro Gozi
THE LEFT	Younous Omarjee

**Key to symbols:**

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention