



2021/0218(COD)

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AMENDMENTS

41 - 305

Draft opinion

Nils Torvalds

(PE703.044v01-00)

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

Proposal for a directive

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

Amendment 41 Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The European Green Deal⁵ 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 Plan⁶ that was endorsed both by the European Parliament⁷ and by the European Council⁸**, requires an energy transition and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system.

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

⁶ *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*

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

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

Amendment

(1) The European Green Deal⁵ establishes the objective of the Union becoming climate neutral in 2050 **at the latest** in a manner that contributes to the European **sustainable economic, environmental and social development, prosperity** and job creation. That objective, and the objective of **an at least 55%** reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 as set out in the **European Climate law**, requires an energy transition **based on reducing energy and resource consumption and increased efficiency** and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system.

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

Or. en

Amendment 42

Marco Dreosto, Silvia Sardone, Rosanna Conte, Matteo Adinolfi, Danilo Oscar Lancini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The European Green Deal⁵ 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 Plan⁶ that was endorsed both by the European Parliament⁷ and by the European Council⁸, requires an energy transition and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system.

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

⁶ 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

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

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

Amendment

(1) The European Green Deal⁵ 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 Plan⁶ that was endorsed both by the European Parliament⁷ and by the European Council⁸, requires an energy transition and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system. ***Those objectives can only be confirmed once an impact assessment has been carried out.***

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

⁶ 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

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

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

Or. it

Amendment 43 Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive Recital 1 a (new)

(1a) The General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 (8th EAP) sets out thematic priority objectives for 2030 in the areas of climate change mitigation, adaptation to climate change, protecting and restoring biodiversity, a non-toxic circular economy, a zero pollution environment and minimising environmental pressures from production and consumption across all sectors of the economy and recognises that these objectives, which address both drivers and impacts of environmental damage, are inherently interlinked. The 8th EAP also has a long-term priority objective that by 2050 at the latest, people live well, within the planetary boundaries in a well-being economy where nothing is wasted, growth is regenerative, climate neutrality in the Union has been achieved and inequalities have been significantly reduced. A healthy environment underpins the well-being of all people and is an environment in which biodiversity is conserved, ecosystems thrive, and nature is protected and restored, leading to increased resilience to climate change, weather and climate-related disasters and other environmental risks.

Or. en

**Amendment 44
Martin Häusling**

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 1 b (new)**

(1b) The General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030('8th EAP'), the framework for Union action in the field of the environment and climate, aims to accelerate the green transition to a climate-neutral, sustainable, non-toxic,

resource-efficient, renewable energy-based, resilient and competitive circular economy in a just, equitable and inclusive way, and to protect, restore and improve the state of the environment by, inter alia, halting and reversing biodiversity loss. It supports and strengthens an integrated policy and implementation approach, building upon the European Green Deal. The 8th EAP recognises that achieving this transition will require systemic change which, according to the EEA, entails a fundamental, transformative and cross-cutting change that implies major shifts and reorientation in system goals, incentives, technologies, social practices and norms, as well as in knowledge systems and governance approaches.

Or. en

Amendment 45
Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1c) Ensuring that legislative initiatives, programmes, investments, projects and their implementation are consistent with, contribute where relevant, and do no harm to any of the 8th EAP objectives is necessary for the objectives' achievement. Furthermore, ensuring that social inequalities resulting from climate- and environmental-related impacts and policies are minimised and that measures taken to protect the environment and climate are carried out in a socially fair and inclusive way, as well as gender mainstreaming throughout climate and environmental policies, including by incorporating a gender perspective at all stages of the policy-making process, will be required to meet the objectives of the 8th EAP and, as such, are also laid down

as enabling conditions in the 8thEAP.

Or. en

Amendment 46
Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1d) The 2030 climate mitigation objective of the 8th EAP is swift and predictable reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and, at the same time, enhancement of removals by natural sinks in the Union to attain the 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target as laid down in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, in line with the Union's climate and environment objectives, whilst ensuring a just transition that leaves no one behind. To help achieve its objectives, the 8th EAP also lays down the enabling condition of phasing out of environmentally harmful subsidies, including through setting a deadline for the phasing out of fossil fuel subsidies consistent with the ambition of limiting global warming to 1,5°C as well as a binding Union framework to monitor and report on Member States' progress towards phasing out fossil fuel subsidies, based on an agreed methodology.

Or. en

Amendment 47
Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

(2) In view of the current and objective need for an energy mix that does

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.

not hastily displace the energy from fossil fuel sources, adequate resources must be invested in the renewable energy sector, 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.

Or. it

Amendment 48 **Martin Häusling**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 2**

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(2) Renewable energy plays a fundamental role in ***achieving the objectives of the 8th EAP and*** delivering ***on*** the European Green Deal ***which both entail*** 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 ***can*** also ***contribute*** to tackling environmental-related challenges such as biodiversity loss, ***land, water and air pollution as long as the renewable energy sources themselves do not exacerbate these challenges. Strict sustainability criteria as well as, where necessary the exclusion of certain feedstock for the purposes of counting toward the targets under this Directive as well as being eligible for support, are necessary to fulfil this condition.***

Or. en

Amendment 49

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(2) Renewable energy plays a fundamental role in delivering the 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 ***indirectly*** contributes to tackling environmental-related challenges, ***which are exacerbated by climate change***, such as biodiversity loss. ***However, evidence shows that deployment of renewable energy can on the contrary lead to biodiversity loss, and this Directive aims to remediate past rules and prevent further biodiversity loss.***

Or. en

Amendment 50

Stanislav Polčák

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(2) Renewable energy plays a fundamental role in delivering the 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. ***However, it should still be borne in mind when deploying these resources that they can also have negative impacts on biodiversity if they are not deployed appropriately.***

Amendment 51**Marco Dreosto, Silvia Sardone, Rosanna Conte, Matteo Adinolfi, Danilo Oscar Lancini****Proposal for a directive****Recital 2***Text proposed by the Commission*

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

Amendment

(2) Renewable energy plays a fundamental role in delivering the 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. ***Member States must, however, be permitted to maintain the energy mix.***

Or. it

Amendment 52**María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Susana Solís Pérez, Pascal Canfin, Michal Wiezik, Róża Thun und Hohenstein, Nicolae Ștefănuță****Proposal for a directive****Recital 2***Text proposed by the Commission*

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

Amendment

(2) Renewable energy plays a fundamental role in delivering the 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 ***and contributes to improvements in air quality and human health.***

Amendment 53

Nicolae Ștefănuță, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) Member States plans for new generation of renewable energy should make sure that impacts on the natural ecosystems and the impact of locations of new developments are minimised. Energy planning of new developments should prioritise the use of available areas with low ecological sensitivities and exclude energy related activities from strictly protected areas and buffer zones, as these areas are fundamental instruments to stop biodiversity loss.

Or. en

Amendment 54

Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ 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 target¹⁰. ***Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to***

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ 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 ***consistently*** in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target¹⁰.

be increased.

⁹ 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

¹⁰ 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

⁹ 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

¹⁰ 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

Or. it

Amendment 55 **Martin Häusling**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 3**

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ 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 target¹⁰. Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to be increased.

⁹ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the

Amendment

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. ***To achieve the objective of the 8th EAP and the European Green Deal and to make the legislation fit for 1.5°C***, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to ***at least 51%*** by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target¹⁰ ***as enshrined in the EU climate law***. Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to be increased ***and accompanied by national binding 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***.

⁹ 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

¹⁰ 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

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

¹⁰ 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

Or. en

Amendment 56

Emma Wiesner, Martin Hojsík, Linea Søgaaard-Lidell

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ 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 target¹⁰. Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to be increased.

⁹ 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

¹⁰ 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

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ 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 **50%** by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target¹⁰. Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to be increased.

⁹ 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

¹⁰ 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 57**Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl****Proposal for a directive****Recital 3***Text proposed by the Commission*

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ 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 target¹⁰. Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to be increased.

⁹ 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

¹⁰ 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

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ 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 **45%** by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target¹⁰. Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to be increased.

⁹ 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

¹⁰ 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 58**María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Susana Solís Pérez, Pascal Canfin****Proposal for a directive****Recital 3**

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ 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 target¹⁰. Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to be increased.

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ 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 **45%** by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target¹⁰. Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to be increased.

⁹ 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

¹⁰ 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

⁹ 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

¹⁰ 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

Or. en

Amendment 59

Teuvo Hakkarainen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ 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

(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ 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 target¹⁰. Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to be increased.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

40% by **2040** in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target¹⁰. Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to be increased ***in a socially sustainable manner***.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

Or. fi

Amendment 60 **Martin Häusling**

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) In line with the latest scientific evidence energy savings, energy efficiency and renewable energy, are among the key drivers for reaching a net zero emissions economy. In addition to this Directive on Renewable Energy, the Union has committed to the Energy Efficiency First principle, which should be implemented in all relevant legislation and initiatives.

Or. en

Amendment 61 **Emma Wiesner, Linea Søgaard-Lidell**

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) When assessing the National Bioenergy Plans, the Commission should assess the consistency with the sustainability criteria as provided for in Article 29 of this regulation, the risk that significant amounts of unsustainable biomass is used to fulfil the Bioenergy Plans or that the raw material markets are significantly distorted by support schemes.

Or. en

Justification

The sustainability aspects are addressed with sustainability criteria and should therefore be assessed, together with the potential risks of using unsustainable biomass or significant distortions in the raw material markets, in the Bioenergy Plan and reviewed by the Commission.

Amendment 62

Pascal Canfin, Michal Wiezik, Róza Thun und Hohenstein, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Martin Hojsík, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) At COP26, the Commission together with global leaders committed to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030, elevating the global ambition level for the preservation and recovery of global forests, and for an accelerated transition to zero emissions transportation.

Or. en

Amendment 63

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) At COP26, the Commission together with global leaders elevated the global ambition level for the preservation and recovery of global forests, and for an accelerated transition to zero emissions transportation.

Or. en

Amendment 64

Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Alexandr Vondra, Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Beata Szydło, Elżbieta Kruk

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4) here is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use , 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 . For this, they should grant no support to the production of energy from saw logs, veener logs, stumps and roots and avoid promoting the use of quality roundwood for energy except in well-defined circumstances. In line with

deleted

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. 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' . 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.

Or. en

Amendment 65

Marco Dreosto, Silvia Sardone, Rosanna Conte, Matteo Adinolfi, Danilo Oscar Lancini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use¹¹, 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 Council¹². ***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 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) bioenergy 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***

Amendment

(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use¹¹, 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 Council¹². 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.

the EU¹³. 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.***

¹¹ 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) bioenergy and 6) disposal.

¹² 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).

¹³

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

¹¹ 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) bioenergy and 6) disposal.

¹² 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).

Or. it

Amendment 66
Jessica Polfjärd

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the **cascading** principle of **biomass use**¹¹, 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 Council¹². **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 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**

Amendment

(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the principle of **sustainable forest management**, 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 waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹². 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.

identified in the JRC report ‘The use of woody biomass for energy production in the EU’¹³. 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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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).

¹³

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

¹² 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).

Or. en

Amendment 67

Marco Dreosto, Silvia Sardone, Rosanna Conte, Matteo Adinolfi, Danilo Oscar Lancini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use¹¹, 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 Council¹². 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 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) bioenergy 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,***

Amendment

(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use¹¹, 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 Council¹². For this, they should grant no support to the production of energy from saw logs, veneer logs, stumps and roots. 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.

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’¹³. 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.

¹¹ 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) bioenergy and 6) disposal.

¹² 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).

¹³

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

¹¹ 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) bioenergy and 6) disposal.

¹² 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).

Or. it

Amendment 68

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle *of biomass use¹¹*, 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 Council¹². 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 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

Amendment

(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle *in particular with respect to forest and agricultural biomass*, 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. *The cascading principle should be applied by putting the use of raw materials, for example wood, into an order of value to create resource effectiveness and promoting using biomass according to its highest economic and environmental added value for maximising the positive climate impact of bioenergy and to minimise harmful impacts on the biodiversity. Policies should therefore take into account these principles and further promote the re-introduction of secondary raw materials in the economy over recovery for energy purposes, as required by the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC. In particular*, 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. For this, they should grant no support to the production of energy from *primary woody biomass*. In line with the cascading

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’¹³. 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.**

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.

Only where no other use for woody biomass is economically viable or environmentally appropriate, energy recovery **from secondary woody biomass** 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 climate, **environment** 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. 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, in particular as regards the available volumes of feedstock and share of pre-existing competing industrial uses other than energy recovery.**

Moreover, waste prevention, reuse and recycling of waste should be the priority option. Member States should **not create** support schemes which would be counter to targets on treatment of waste and which would lead to the inefficient use of recyclable waste.

¹³ 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.

¹² 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).

¹³

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

Or. en

Amendment 69

Michal Wiezik, Martin Hojsík, Róza Thun und Hohenstein, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Nicolae Ștefănuță

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use¹¹, 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 Council¹². 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 principle, woody biomass should be used

Amendment

(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use¹¹, 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, ***and with a view to contributing to climate objectives***. 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 Council¹². For this, they should grant no support to the production of energy from ***primary woody biomass and they should promote*** the use of ***secondary woody biomass*** for energy in well-defined circumstances. In line with the cascading

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'¹³. 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.

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, ***e.g. as in the case of deadwood and coarse woody debris left on site***, energy recovery helps to reduce energy generation from non-renewable sources. ***Notwithstanding, the biomass feedstock should be characterised by payback time relevant for the climate goals of the EU.*** 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 **energy use** is considered positive for climate and ***not detrimental for biodiversity, in case of woody biomass this means secondary woody biomass***, 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'¹³. 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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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).

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

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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).

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

Or. en

Amendment 70 **Martin Häusling**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 4**

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use¹¹, 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

Amendment

(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use¹¹ **as well as with climate, climate and air pollution objectives**, 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, **ensuring protection of biodiversity and enhancement** of the national forest carbon

cascading use, and the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹². 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 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'¹³. **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.**

sinks and ecosystems as well **implementing** 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 Council¹². For this, they should grant no support to the production of **electricity from woody biomass and to the production of heat using primary woody biomass**. In line with the cascading principle, **secondary** woody biomass should be used according to its highest 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 **secondary** woody biomass is 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'¹³. 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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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).

¹³

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

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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).

¹³

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

Or. en

Amendment 71 Maria Spyra

Proposal for a directive Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with ***the cascading principle of biomass use¹¹***, 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

Amendment

(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with ***their support schemes*** 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

circular economy and the biomass cascading use, and the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹². 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 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'¹³. 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

biomass cascading use, and the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹². For this, they should grant no support *for* the production of *renewable* energy *produced from the incineration of waste if the separate collection obligations* and avoid promoting the use of quality *round wood* for energy except in well-defined circumstances. In line with the *support schemes* 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'¹³. On the other hand, in defining the further implications of the *support schemes*, 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.

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¹¹ 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.

¹² 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).

¹³

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

¹² 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).

¹³

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

Or. en

Justification

We need to avoid potential red tapes regarding the bioenergy policies with potential incorporation of extra burdens to the Member States. We shouldn't proceed with additional responsibilities alongside with NECPs; otherwise would create additional obstacles to the overall legislative efforts.

Amendment 72

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use¹¹, with a view to ensuring fair access to the biomass raw material market for the development of innovative, high

Amendment

(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use¹¹, 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 Council¹². 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 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'¹³. 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

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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.*

¹¹ 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.

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¹³

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

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 73 **Teuvo Hakkarainen**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 4**

(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use¹¹, 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 Council¹². 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 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'¹³. On the other hand, in defining the further implications of the cascading principle, it is necessary to recognise the

(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use¹¹, 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 Council¹². For this, they should grant no support to the production of energy from saw logs **and** veneer logs, and avoid promoting the use of quality roundwood for energy. 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. 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'¹³. On the other hand, in defining the further implications of the cascading principle, it is necessary to recognise the national specificities which guide Member

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.

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¹² 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).

¹³

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

Or. fi

Amendment 74
Marie Toussaint, Bas Eickhout

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4 a (new)

(4a) Scientific studies from the IPCC and others show that wood-burning power plants pump more CO₂ into the atmosphere per unit of energy than coal plants. Harvesting trees to burn wood for bioenergy also leads to a reduction in the carbon sinks of forests. These two reasons highlight why the burning of forest biomass for energy is detrimental to efforts to tackle the climate emergency. Whilst planting new trees absorbs emissions over time, the time period for the carbon debt to be paid back is too long as burning of wood will increase warming for decades to centuries and that is true even when the wood replaces coal, oil or natural gas. Furthermore, whilst a tree can be grown and harvested, complex ecosystems such as forests are not easily replaced. The Habitats Directive EU-level assessment of the conservation status of 81 forest habitats concluded that 14% are in good (or favourable) conservation status. The remaining habitats are in poor status (54%), bad status (31%) or unknown (1%). In addition, the assessment indicated that forestry is the dominant pressure reported for most of the forest habitat types. In line with the EU's biodiversity strategy, forests need to be protected and restored. In addition to the impacts on climate and biodiversity, burning wood also has implications for air quality. Wood burning emits fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), which are known to have carcinogenic effects, as well as being a significant source of mercury re-emissions and other toxic pollutants. Accordingly, and with the scale of the climate and ecological crises that we face in mind, it does not make any sense for Member States to continue to provide support for the burning of wood for energy, nor for it to count towards the EU's renewable energy targets.

Amendment 75
Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) It is necessary to ensure that energy production from biomass develops, particularly in Member States where agriculture and forestry have traditionally played a major role, provided that this technology contributes to the circular economy and ensures a neutral balance in terms of CO2 emissions.

Or. it

Amendment 76
Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

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, and

(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- and medium 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 sectors **and applications**, 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

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 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.

investments in flexibility *and additional renewable capacities*, and help *to maximise the integration of* large shares of variable renewable generation. Member States should ensure that the *increase in demand for electricity in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin is met with equivalent amounts of additional renewable generation capacities*. 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, including non-financial ones such as insufficient digital and human resources of authorities to process a growing number of permitting applications. *When designing the framework, Member States should promote electrification and the most energy- and resource- efficient sustainable renewable energy generation technologies in each sector in application of the energy efficiency first principle'. In order to guarantee a harmonised approach across the EU, the Commission should develop a framework on additionality in view of determining the baseline of Member States and criteria measuring additionality*

Or. en

Amendment 77
Aldo Patriciello

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) The rapid growth and increasing

Amendment

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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 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.

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 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 *for the full integration of non-programmable RES into the electricity system and for the decarbonisation process of 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 competitive, transparent and non-discriminatory bidding process, which provide for a remuneration of the awarded recipients based on market prices. The framework shall also tackle non-financial barriers* such as insufficient digital and human resources of authorities to process a growing number of permitting applications.

Or. en

Amendment 78
Stanislav Polčák

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 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.

Amendment

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ones such as insufficient digital and human resources of authorities to process a growing number of permitting applications.

Or. cs

Amendment 79

Ivan David

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 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.

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(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 sectors such as aviation and maritime transport, **industry or buildings**. 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 **efficient** 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 **by optimizing the use of energy infrastructure**. 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 **energy** 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.

Or. en

Justification

The greatest technical difficulties and the most financial costs are associated with the decarbonization of industry and construction of buildings. The resilience of the gas system as a whole provides great flexibility for e-RES penetration thanks to the versatility of the CCGT and the resilience and robustness of gas storage facilities and networks. The implementation of e-RES should be done in such a way as to optimize the use of energy infrastructure. Converting existing gas infrastructure to the use of renewable and decarbonised gases instead of building new electricity infrastructure can reduce the need for investment expenditure in gas and electricity networks by up to 35%.

Amendment 80

Maria Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Susana Solís Pérez, Pascal Canfin, Michal Wiezik, Róza Thun und Hohenstein, Nicolae Ștefănuță

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

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, 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 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.

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, including non-financial ones such as insufficient digital and human resources of authorities **and guidance** to process **more efficiently and cost-effectively** a growing number of permitting applications **in a timely matter**.

Or. en

Amendment 81
Esther de Lange, Tom Berendsen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) The rollout of hybrid heat pumps, that can use both heat as an energy source, as well as gas, should be incentivized within the Renewable Energy Directive criteria to achieve the 2030 and 2050 climate targets. It gives the flexibility to use warmth as an energy source and gas as a transitional energy source towards 2030 climate targets, as well as green gas and hydrogen gas towards the 2050 climate targets. Innovative technologies, such as hybrid heat pumps, need to be developed and used within the criteria of the revised Renewable Energy Directive, as they can be used as a transition technology towards the 2030 climate goals as well as giving a contribution to the 2050 climate targets.

Or. en

Amendment 82

María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Susana Solís Pérez, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a directive

Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) The Commission should present guidelines to help Member States bringing down administrative barriers, in particular with a view to simplify and accelerate permitting procedures for renewable energy projects, including Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to assess their 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.

Or. en

Amendment 83

Pascal Canfin, Róza Thun und Hohenstein, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Martin Hojsík, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos

Proposal for a directive

Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) The future EU's economic governance framework should encourage Member States to implement the reforms necessary to accelerate the green transition, and enabling investments in needed technologies.

Or. en

Amendment 84

Marco Dreosto, Silvia Sardone, Rosanna Conte, Matteo Adinolfi, Danilo Oscar Lancini

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) 2020/1294¹⁴ would meet this obligation for the Member States involved.***

¹⁴ 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 are starting from different places in terms of renewable energy use. Therefore, European targets should not be imposed, but instead objectives should be suggested that take account of what has already been done by different countries in this area.*** 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.

Or. it

Amendment 85
Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a directive
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) ***The need to protect the countryside, and to ensure the integrity of fertile land, goes hand in hand with the need to invest in constructing offshore wind farms and raised photovoltaic installations.***

Amendment 86
Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(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 **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.**

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 **and allocate adequate space in their maritime spatial plan for** the amount of offshore renewable generation **and related infrastructure** to be deployed within each sea basin by **2030, 2040 and 2050**.. **Where the cumulated objective does not amount to at least 79 GW and 340 GW of installed capacity by 2030 and 2050 respectively, or where intermediate steps are not in line with the 2030 and 2050 objectives, the Commission shall take additional measures to facilitate the roll-out of offshore renewable energy.** 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 **and biodiversity**, climate adaptation and other uses of the sea, as well as the Union's **GHG emission reduction** targets. **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 such as by increasing rotor blade visibility through visual cues by applying**

contrast painting to single blades, as well by requiring the installation of automated curtailment system whereby turbines are slowed or stopped when wildlife are considered at increased risk of collision.

Or. en

Amendment 87
Aldo Patriciello

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(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 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

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, ***the technical and economic feasibility of the transmission grid infrastructure***, environmental protection, climate adaptation and other uses of the sea, as well as the Union's decarbonisation targets. In addition, Member States should increasingly consider the ***need for an integrated planning in terms of RES and networks and the*** possibility of combining offshore renewable energy generation with ***developing*** transmission lines interconnecting several Member States, or, at a later stage, a more meshed grid. This

more sustainable usage of the sea.

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. ***The targets for each basin should be established in strong coordination with the electricity TSOs.***

Or. en

Amendment 88
Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) In order to enhance broad public acceptance, Member States should ensure the possibility of including renewable energy communities in joint cooperation projects on offshore renewable energy. In addition, Member States 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 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 amore sustainable usage of the sea.

Or. en

Amendment 89
Maria Spyra

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8 a (new)

(8a) This Directive should not introduce new elements to the National Energy and Climate Plans as defined in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Or. en

Amendment 90
Christophe Hansen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

Amendment

(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. **Both, sovereigns and private investors should also be encouraged to issue European Green bonds to finance projects or subsidy schemes for renewable energy installations.**

Or. en

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Overly complex and excessively long administrative procedures constitute a major barrier for the deployment of renewable energy. On the basis of the measures to improve administrative procedures for renewable energy installations that Member States are to report on by 15 March 2023 in their first integrated national energy and climate progress reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the **Council**¹⁵, the Commission should assess whether the provisions included in this Directive to streamline these procedures have resulted in smooth and proportionate procedures. If that assessment reveals significant scope for improvement, the Commission should take appropriate measures to ensure Member States have streamlined and efficient administrative procedures in place.

Amendment

(10) Overly complex and excessively long administrative procedures constitute a major barrier for the deployment of renewable energy. ***Further streamlining of administrative and permitting procedures is needed to ease the administrative burden for both renewable energy projects and the related grid infrastructure projects. Member States should define a minimum set of clear and general rules at EU level to ease and accelerate the national transposition processes, facilitate a homogeneous application throughout the EU of permitting procedures and ease the ex-post monitoring of the measures adopted by Member States from the Commission. These rules should foresee an integrated or coordinated process for renewable energy plants and the transmission grid infrastructures which are essential for their integration in the energy system and simplified permitting procedures for projects which respect clearly defined criteria.*** On the basis of the measures to improve administrative procedures for renewable energy installations that Member States are to report on by 15 March 2023 in their first integrated national energy and climate progress reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵, the Commission should ***further*** assess whether the provisions included in this Directive to streamline these procedures have resulted in smooth and proportionate procedures. If that assessment reveals significant scope for improvement, the Commission should take appropriate measures to ensure Member States have streamlined and efficient administrative procedures in place.

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 92

Teuvo Hakkarainen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Overly complex and excessively long administrative procedures constitute a major barrier for the deployment of renewable energy. On the basis of the measures to improve administrative procedures for renewable energy installations that Member States are to report on by 15 March 2023 in their first integrated national energy and climate progress reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵, the Commission should assess whether the provisions included in this Directive to streamline these procedures have resulted in smooth and proportionate procedures. If that assessment reveals significant scope for improvement, the Commission should take appropriate measures to ensure Member States have streamlined and

Amendment

(10) Overly complex and excessively long administrative procedures constitute a major barrier for the deployment of renewable energy. ***The scope of the directive should therefore be extended as regards sustainability criteria and greenhouse gas emission criteria for installations with low thermal input for electricity, heating and cooling production from biomass fuels.*** On the basis of the measures to improve administrative procedures for renewable energy installations that Member States are to report on by 15 March 2023 in their first integrated national energy and climate progress reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵, the Commission should assess whether the provisions included in this Directive to

efficient administrative procedures in place.

streamline these procedures have resulted in smooth and proportionate procedures. If that assessment reveals significant scope for improvement, the Commission should take appropriate measures to ensure Member States have streamlined and efficient administrative procedures in place.

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

Or. fi

Amendment 93

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Overly complex and excessively long administrative procedures constitute a major barrier for the deployment of renewable energy. On the basis of the measures to improve administrative procedures for renewable energy installations that Member States are to report on by 15 March 2023 in their first integrated national energy and climate progress reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵, the

Amendment

(10) Overly complex and excessively long administrative procedures constitute a major barrier for the deployment of renewable energy. On the basis of the measures to improve administrative procedures for renewable energy installations that Member States are to report on by 15 March 2023 in their first integrated national energy and climate progress reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁵, the

Commission should assess whether the provisions included in this Directive to streamline these procedures have resulted in smooth and proportionate procedures. If that assessment reveals significant scope for improvement, the Commission should take appropriate measures to ensure Member States have streamlined and efficient administrative procedures in place.

Commission should assess whether the provisions included in this Directive to streamline these procedures have resulted in smooth and proportionate procedures. If that assessment reveals significant scope for improvement, the Commission should take appropriate measures to ensure Member States have streamlined and efficient administrative procedures in place. ***However, simplification of administrative procedures should not include easier occupation of agricultural land and easier permitting of deforestation for the construction of photovoltaic and wind power plants.***

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

Or. en

Justification

In many Member States, due to the installation of photovoltaic and wind power plants, there is a massive occupation of agricultural land and extensive deforestation. This practice is absolutely unacceptable because it damages the environment and food self-sufficiency. The simplified procedures proposed by the Commission on the basis of the review of official procedures should not facilitate this excessive behaviour.

Amendment 94
Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a directive
Recital 11

(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 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.

(11) Buildings have **the** potential to contribute effectively to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. The **gradual** decarbonisation of heating and cooling in this sector through an increased share in production and use of renewable energy will be needed to achieve the Union climate **objectives**. However, progress on the use of renewables for heating and cooling has been stagnant in the last decade. Without **indicative** targets to 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.

Or. it

Amendment 95
Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive
Recital 11

(11) Buildings have a large untapped

(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 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.

potential to contribute effectively to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. The decarbonisation of heating and cooling in this sector through ***the phase out of fossil based H&C appliances/systems as well as*** an increased share in production and use of renewable energy ***and energy efficiency measures*** 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 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, ***binding*** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 96

Aldo Patriciello

Proposal for a directive

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Buildings have a large untapped

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 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.

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 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 ***through the most efficient technologies***, encourage the development of and integration of technologies which produce renewable energy while providing certainty for investors and local level engagement.

Or. en

Amendment 97

María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Susana Solís Pérez, Michal Wiezik, Nicolae Ștefănuță

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

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 and is a major barrier to integrating renewables in buildings, industry and agriculture. Member States 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.

fossil fuel heating systems by renewable energy based systems and is a major barrier to integrating renewables in buildings, industry and agriculture. Member States should *partner and* 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. Member States should consider what actions should be taken to attract groups currently under-represented in the occupational areas in question *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 to ensure consumer trust and easy access to tailored designer and installer skills guaranteeing proper installation and operation of renewable heating and cooling.

Or. en

Amendment 98 Ivan David

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,

Amendment

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

industry and agriculture. Member States 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.

Member States 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.

Or. en

Justification

Many heating systems are already compatible with both fossil fuels and renewable energy, such as district heating (where the Commission is proposing to increase the share of renewable energy) or gas boilers (fully compatible with renewable gas, and new equipment retrofittable to hydrogen).

Amendment 99 **Martin Häusling**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 16**

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) In order for flexibility and balancing services from the aggregation of distributed storage assets to be developed in a competitive manner, real-time access to basic battery information such as state of health, state of charge, capacity and power set point should be provided under non-discriminatory terms and free of charge to

Amendment

(16) In order for flexibility and balancing services from the aggregation of distributed storage assets to be developed in a competitive manner, real-time access to basic battery information such as state of health, state of charge, capacity and power set point should be provided under non-discriminatory

the owners or users of the batteries and the entities acting on their behalf, such as building energy system managers, mobility service providers and other electricity market participants. It is therefore appropriate to introduce measures addressing the need of access to such data for facilitating the integration-related operations of domestic batteries and electric vehicles, complementing the provisions on access to battery data related to facilitating the repurposing of batteries in [the proposed Commission regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]. The provisions on access to battery data of electric vehicles should apply in addition to any laid down in Union law on type approval of vehicles.

terms, *in full compliance with the relevant provisions in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation)* and free of charge to the owners or users of the batteries and the entities acting on their behalf, such as building energy system managers, mobility service providers and other electricity market participants. It is therefore appropriate to introduce measures addressing the need of access to such data for facilitating the integration-related operations of domestic batteries and electric vehicles, complementing the provisions on access to battery data related to facilitating the repurposing of batteries in [the proposed Commission regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]. The provisions on access to battery data of electric vehicles should apply in addition to any laid down in Union law on type approval of vehicles.

Or. en

Justification

Art 20a(new).2

Amendment 100

Jan Huitema, Linea Søgaard-Lidell, Pascal Canfin, Martin Hojsík

Proposal for a directive

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) In order for flexibility and balancing services from the aggregation of distributed storage assets to be developed in a competitive manner, real-time access

Amendment

(16) In order for flexibility and balancing services from the aggregation of distributed storage assets to be developed in a competitive manner, real-time access

to basic battery information such as state of health, state of charge, capacity and power set point should be provided under non-discriminatory terms and free of charge to the owners or users of the batteries and the entities acting on their behalf, such as building energy system managers, mobility service providers and other electricity market participants. It is therefore appropriate to introduce measures addressing the need of access to such data for facilitating the integration-related operations of domestic batteries and electric vehicles, complementing the provisions on access to battery data related to facilitating the repurposing of batteries in [the proposed Commission regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]. The provisions on access to battery data of electric vehicles should apply in addition to any laid down in Union law on type approval of vehicles.

to basic battery information such as state of health, state of charge, capacity and power set point should be provided under non-discriminatory terms and free of charge to the owners or users of the batteries and the entities acting on their behalf, such as building energy system managers, mobility service providers and other electricity market participants ***such as electric vehicle users***. It is therefore appropriate to introduce measures addressing the need of access to such data for facilitating the integration-related operations of domestic batteries and electric vehicles, complementing the provisions on access to battery data related to facilitating the repurposing of batteries in [the proposed Commission regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]. The provisions on access to battery data of electric vehicles should apply in addition to any laid down in Union law on type approval of vehicles.

Or. en

Justification

These requirements should be maintained in the regulation, to also benefit electric vehicle users.

Amendment 101

Jessica Polfjärd

Proposal for a directive

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) In order for flexibility and balancing services from the aggregation of distributed storage assets to be developed in a competitive manner, real-time access to basic battery information such as state of health, state of charge, capacity and power set point should be provided under non-

Amendment

(16) In order for flexibility and balancing services from the aggregation of distributed storage assets to be developed in a competitive manner, real-time ***and read-only*** access to basic battery information such as state of health, state of charge, capacity and power set point

discriminatory terms and free of charge to the owners or users of the batteries and the entities acting on their behalf, such as building energy system managers, mobility service providers and other electricity market participants. It is therefore appropriate to introduce measures addressing the need of access to such data for facilitating the integration-related operations of domestic batteries and electric vehicles, complementing the provisions on access to battery data related to facilitating the repurposing of batteries in [the proposed Commission regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]. The provisions on access to battery data of electric vehicles should apply in addition to any laid down in Union law on type approval of vehicles.

should be provided under non-discriminatory terms and free of charge to the owners or users of the batteries and the entities acting on their behalf, such as building energy system managers, mobility service providers and other electricity market participants. It is therefore appropriate to introduce measures addressing the need of **read-only** access to such data for facilitating the integration-related operations of domestic batteries and electric vehicles, complementing the provisions on access to battery data related to facilitating the repurposing of batteries in [the proposed Commission regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]. The provisions on access to battery data of electric vehicles should apply in addition to any laid down in Union law on type approval of vehicles.

Or. en

Amendment 102

Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Electric vehicle users entering into contractual agreements with electromobility service providers and electricity market participants should have the right to receive information and explanations on how the terms of the agreement will affect the use of their vehicle and the state of health of its battery. Electromobility service providers and electricity market participants should explain clearly to electric vehicle users how they will be remunerated for the flexibility, balancing and storage services provided to the electricity system and market by the use of their electric vehicle.

Amendment

(18) Electric vehicle users entering into contractual agreements with electromobility service providers and electricity market participants should have the right to receive information and explanations on how the terms of the agreement will affect the use of their vehicle and the state of health of its battery. Electromobility service providers and electricity market participants should explain clearly to electric vehicle users how they will be remunerated for the flexibility, **how their aggregated data is used**, balancing and storage services provided to the electricity system and

Electric vehicle users also need to have their consumer rights secured when entering into such agreements, in particular regarding the protection of their personal data such as location and driving habits, in connection to the use of their vehicle. Electric vehicle users' preference regarding the type of electricity purchased for use in their electric vehicle, as well as other preferences, can also be part of such agreements. For the above reasons, it is important ***that electric vehicle users can use their subscription at multiple recharging points***. This will also allow the electric vehicle user's service provider of choice to optimally integrate the electric vehicle in the electricity system, through predictable planning and incentives based on the electric vehicle user preferences. This is also in line with the principles of a consumer-centric and prosumer-based energy system, and the right of supplier choice of electric vehicle users as final customers as per the provisions of Directive (EU) 2019/944.

market by the use of their electric vehicle. Electric vehicle users also need to have their consumer rights secured when entering into such agreements, in particular regarding the ***privacy and*** protection of their personal data such as location and driving habits, in connection to the use of their vehicle. Electric vehicle users' preference regarding the type of electricity purchased for use in their electric vehicle, as well as other preferences, can also be part of such agreements. For the above reasons, it is important ***to ensure that the charging infrastructure that is to be deployed, is used most effectively, and to improve consumer confidence in e-mobility, it is essential that the use of publicly accessible recharging stations is open to all users, regardless of the car brand and whether or not they are part of a contract-based payment scheme and that they accept payment cards widely used in the Union***. This will also allow the electric vehicle user's service provider of choice to optimally integrate the electric vehicle in the electricity system, through predictable planning and incentives based on the electric vehicle user preferences. This is also in line with the principles of a consumer-centric and prosumer-based energy system, and the right of supplier choice of electric vehicle users as final customers as per the provisions of Directive (EU) 2019/944.

Or. en

Amendment 103

Agnès Evren

Proposal for a directive

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) Electric vehicle users entering into contractual agreements with electromobility service providers and

Amendment

(18) Electric vehicle users entering into contractual agreements with electromobility service providers and

electricity market participants should have the right to receive information and explanations on how the terms of the agreement will affect the use of their vehicle and the state of health of its battery. Electromobility service providers and electricity market participants should explain clearly to electric vehicle users how they will be remunerated for the flexibility, balancing and storage services provided to the electricity system and market by the use of their electric vehicle. Electric vehicle users also need to have their consumer rights secured when entering into such agreements, in particular regarding the protection of their personal data such as location and driving habits, in connection to the use of their vehicle. Electric vehicle users' preference regarding the type of electricity purchased for use in their electric vehicle, as well as other preferences, can also be part of such agreements. For the above reasons, it is important that electric vehicle users can use their subscription at multiple recharging points. This will also allow the electric vehicle user's service provider of choice to optimally integrate the electric vehicle in the electricity system, through predictable planning and incentives based on the electric vehicle user preferences *This is also in line with the principles of a consumer-centric and prosumer-based energy system, and the right of supplier choice of electric vehicle users as final customers as per the provisions of Directive (EU) 2019/944.*

electricity market participants should have the right to receive information and explanations on how the terms of the agreement will affect the use of their vehicle and the state of health of its battery. Electromobility service providers and electricity market participants should explain clearly to electric vehicle users how they will be remunerated for the flexibility, balancing and storage services provided to the electricity system and market by the use of their electric vehicle. Electric vehicle users also need to have their consumer rights secured when entering into such agreements, in particular regarding the protection of their personal data such as location and driving habits, in connection to the use of their vehicle. Electric vehicle users' preference regarding the type of electricity purchased for use in their electric vehicle, as well as other preferences, can also be part of such agreements. For the above reasons, it is important that electric vehicle users can use their subscription *with their mobility service operator* at multiple recharging points. This will also allow the electric vehicle user's service provider of choice to optimally integrate the electric vehicle in the electricity system, through predictable planning and incentives based on the electric vehicle user preferences

Or. fr

Amendment 104 **Ivan David**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 19**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19) Distributed storage assets, such as 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**.

(19) Distributed storage assets, such as domestic batteries and batteries of electric vehicles, **and energy conversion assets like electrolyzers, biogas and biomethanization stations** have the potential to offer considerable flexibility and balancing services to the grid **either directly or** 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 **these** assets, including small and mobile ones, to offer flexibility and balancing services to the system and to contribute to the further penetration renewable electricity.

Or. en

Justification

Hydrogen and biomethane technologies certainly provide a large stationary storage option. However, they can be also operated under flexible conditions, reducing the necessity of alternative flexibility options. See for instance a recent analysis made by BEIS for UK: "Systems with hydrogen see relatively smaller benefits from increased storage, DSR and interconnection because hydrogen provides an alternative source of low-carbon flexibility.

Amendment 105 **Martin Häusling**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 20**

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) Recharging points where electric vehicles typically park for extended periods of time, such as where people park for reasons of residence or employment, are highly relevant to energy system integration, therefore smart charging functionalities need to be ensured. In this regard, the operation of non-publicly accessible normal charging infrastructure is particularly important for the integration of

Amendment

(20) Recharging points where electric vehicles typically park for extended periods of time, such as where people park for reasons of residence or employment, are highly relevant to energy system integration, therefore smart **and bi directional** charging functionalities need to be ensured. In this regard, the operation of non-publicly accessible normal charging infrastructure is particularly important for

electric vehicles in the electricity system as it is located where electric vehicles are parked repeatedly for long periods of time, such as in buildings with restricted access, employee parking or parking facilities rented out to natural or legal persons.

the integration of electric vehicles in the electricity system as it is located where electric vehicles are parked repeatedly for long periods of time, such as in buildings with restricted access, employee parking or parking facilities rented out to natural or legal persons.

Or. en

Amendment 106 Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) Industry accounts for 25% of the Union's energy consumption, and is a major consumer of heating and cooling, which is currently supplied 91% by fossil fuels. However, 50% of heating and cooling demand is low-temperature (<200 °C) for which there are cost-effective renewable energy options, ***including through*** electrification. In addition, industry uses non-renewable sources as raw materials to produce products such as steel or chemicals. Industrial investment decisions today will determine the future industrial processes and energy options that can be considered by industry, so it is important that those investments decisions are future-proof. Therefore, benchmarks should be put in place to incentivise industry to switch to a renewables-based production processes that not only are fueled by renewable energy, but also use renewable-based raw materials such as renewable hydrogen. ***Moreover, a common methodology for products that are labelled as having been produced partially or fully using renewable energy or using renewable fuels of non-biological origin as feedstock is required, taking into account existing Union product labelling methodologies and sustainable product***

Amendment

(21) Industry accounts for 25% of the Union's energy consumption, and is a major consumer of heating and cooling, which is currently supplied 91% by fossil fuels. However, 50% of heating and cooling demand is low-temperature (<200 °C) for which there are cost-effective ***and more energy efficient*** renewable energy options, ***in particular direct renewables based*** electrification. In addition, industry uses non-renewable sources as raw materials to produce products such as steel or chemicals. Industrial investment decisions today will determine the future industrial processes and energy options that can be considered by industry, so it is important that those investments decisions are ***in line with the goal of climate neutrality and thus*** future-proof ***instead of risking becoming stranded-assets***. Therefore, benchmarks should be put in place to incentivise industry to switch to a renewables-based production processes that not only are fueled by renewable energy, but also use renewable-based raw materials such as renewable hydrogen.

initiatives. This would avoid deceptive practices and increase consumers trust. Furthermore, given consumer preference for products that contribute to environmental and climate change objectives, it would stimulate a market demand for those products.

Or. en

Amendment 107
Ulrike Müller

Proposal for a directive
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) Industry accounts for 25% of the Union's energy consumption, and is a major consumer of heating and cooling, which is currently supplied 91% by fossil fuels. However, 50% of heating and cooling demand is low-temperature (<200 °C) for which there are cost-effective renewable energy options, including through electrification. In addition, industry uses non-renewable sources as raw materials to produce products such as steel or chemicals. Industrial investment decisions today will determine the future industrial processes and energy options that can be considered by industry, so it is important that those investments decisions are future-proof. Therefore, benchmarks should be put in place to incentivise industry to switch to a renewables-based production processes that not only are fueled by renewable energy, but also use renewable-based raw materials such as renewable hydrogen. Moreover, a common methodology for products that are labelled as having been produced partially or fully using renewable energy or using renewable fuels of non-biological origin as feedstock is required, taking into account existing Union product labelling methodologies and sustainable product initiatives. This would

Amendment

(21) Industry accounts for 25% of the Union's energy consumption, and is a major consumer of heating and cooling, which is currently supplied 91% by fossil fuels. However, 50% of heating and cooling demand is low-temperature (<200 °C) for which there are cost-effective renewable energy options, including through electrification. In addition, industry uses non-renewable sources as raw materials to produce products such as steel or chemicals. Industrial investment decisions today will determine the future industrial processes and energy options that can be considered by industry, so it is important that those investments decisions are future-proof. Therefore, benchmarks should be put in place to incentivise industry to switch to a renewables-based production processes that not only are fueled by renewable energy, but also use renewable-based raw materials such as renewable hydrogen. ***As demand for renewable hydrogen is expected to exceed supply in the near future, it is important to make efficient use of all available sustainable feedstocks for the production of hydrogen and to this end to allow the use of both hydrogen from renewable sources, as well as from renewable fuels***

avoid deceptive practices and increase consumers trust. Furthermore, given consumer preference for products that contribute to environmental and climate change objectives, it would stimulate a market demand for those products.

of non-biological origin for all relevant purposes of this directive. Moreover, a common methodology for products that are labelled as having been produced partially or fully using renewable energy or using renewable fuels of non-biological origin as feedstock is required, taking into account existing Union product labelling methodologies and sustainable product initiatives. This would avoid deceptive practices and increase consumers trust. Furthermore, given consumer preference for products that contribute to environmental and climate change objectives, it would stimulate a market demand for those products.

Or. en

Amendment 108 **Christophe Hansen**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 21**

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) Industry accounts for 25% of the Union's energy consumption, and is a major consumer of heating and cooling, which is currently supplied 91% by fossil fuels. However, 50% of heating and cooling demand is low-temperature (<200 °C) for which there are cost-effective renewable energy options, including through electrification. In addition, industry uses non-renewable sources as raw materials to produce products such as steel or chemicals. Industrial investment decisions today will determine the future industrial processes and energy options that can be considered by industry, so it is important that those investments decisions are future-proof. Therefore, benchmarks should be put in place to incentivise industry to switch to a renewables-based production processes that not only are fueled by renewable energy, but also use

Amendment

(21) Industry accounts for 25% of the Union's energy consumption, and is a major consumer of heating and cooling, which is currently supplied 91% by fossil fuels. However, 50% of heating and cooling demand is low-temperature (<200 °C) for which there are cost-effective renewable energy options, including through electrification. In addition, industry uses non-renewable sources as raw materials to produce products such as steel or chemicals. Industrial investment decisions today will determine the future industrial processes and energy options that can be considered by industry, so it is important that those investments decisions are future-proof. ***Hydrogen will play an important role in the energy transformation as it can be used to carry and store energy as well as fuel and its use can help decarbonise energy intensive***

renewable-based raw materials such as renewable hydrogen. Moreover, a common methodology for products that are labelled as having been produced partially or fully using renewable energy or using renewable fuels of non-biological origin as feedstock is required, taking into account existing Union product labelling methodologies and sustainable product initiatives. This would avoid deceptive practices and increase consumers trust. Furthermore, given consumer preference for products that contribute to environmental and climate change objectives, it would stimulate a market demand for those products.

industries, the transport sector and the energy sector. Therefore, ***in line with the European strategy on hydrogen,*** benchmarks should be put in place to incentivise industry to switch to a renewables-based production processes that not only are fueled by renewable energy, but also use renewable-based raw materials such as renewable hydrogen. Moreover, a common methodology for products that are labelled as having been produced partially or fully using renewable energy or using renewable fuels of non-biological origin as feedstock is required, taking into account existing Union product labelling methodologies and sustainable product initiatives. This would avoid deceptive practices and increase consumers trust. Furthermore, given consumer preference for products that contribute to environmental and climate change objectives, it would stimulate a market demand for those products.

Or. en

Amendment 109

Antoni Comín i Oliveres

Proposal for a directive

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) Industry accounts for 25% of the Union's energy consumption, and is a major consumer of heating and cooling, which is currently supplied 91% by fossil fuels. However, 50% of heating and cooling demand is low-temperature (<200 °C) for which there are cost-effective renewable energy options, including through electrification. In addition, industry uses non-renewable sources as raw materials to produce products such as steel or chemicals. Industrial investment decisions today will determine the future industrial processes and energy options that

Amendment

(21) Industry accounts for 25% of the Union's energy consumption, and is a major consumer of heating and cooling, which is currently supplied 91% by fossil fuels. However, 50% of heating and cooling demand is low-temperature (<200 °C) for which there are cost-effective renewable energy options, including through electrification. In addition, industry uses non-renewable sources as raw materials to produce products such as steel or chemicals. Industrial investment decisions today will determine the future industrial processes and energy options that

can be considered by industry, so it is important that those investments decisions are future-proof. Therefore, benchmarks should be put in place to incentivise industry to switch to a renewables-based production processes that not only are fueled by renewable energy, but also use renewable-based raw materials ***such as renewable hydrogen***. Moreover, a common methodology for products that are labelled as having been produced partially or fully using renewable energy or using renewable fuels of non-biological origin as feedstock is required, taking into account existing Union product labelling methodologies and sustainable product initiatives. This would avoid deceptive practices and increase consumers trust. Furthermore, given consumer preference for products that contribute to environmental and climate change objectives, it would stimulate a market demand for those products.

can be considered by industry, so it is important that those investments decisions are future-proof. Therefore, benchmarks should be put in place to incentivise industry to switch to a renewables-based production processes that not only are fueled by renewable energy, but also use renewable-based raw materials. Moreover, a common methodology for products that are labelled as having been produced partially or fully using renewable energy or using renewable fuels of non-biological origin as feedstock is required, taking into account existing Union product labelling methodologies and sustainable product initiatives. This would avoid deceptive practices and increase consumers trust. Furthermore, given consumer preference for products that contribute to environmental and climate change objectives, it would stimulate a market demand for those products.

Or. en

Amendment 110

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) Renewable fuels of non-biological origin can be used for energy purposes, but also for non-energy purposes as feedstock or raw material in industries such as steel or chemicals. The use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin for both purposes exploits their full potential to replace fossil fuels used as feedstock and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in industry and should therefore be included in a target for the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin. National measures to support the uptake of renewable fuels of non-biological origin in industry should not

Amendment

(22) Renewable fuels of non-biological origin can be used for energy purposes, but also for non-energy purposes as feedstock or raw material in industries such as steel or chemicals, ***where they often are the only option to decarbonise and where they reduce more greenhouse gases per unit of hydrogen than in transport or heating***. The use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin for both purposes exploits their full potential to replace fossil fuels used as feedstock and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in industry and should therefore be included in a target for the use

result in net pollution increases due to an increased demand for electricity generation that is satisfied by the most polluting fossil fuels, such as coal, diesel, lignite, oil peat and oil shale.

of renewable fuels of non-biological origin. National measures to support the uptake of renewable fuels of non-biological origin in industry should not result in net pollution increases due to an increased demand for electricity generation that is satisfied by the most polluting fossil fuels, such as coal, diesel, lignite, oil peat and oil shale.

Or. en

Amendment 111 **Martin Häusling**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 22**

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) Renewable fuels of non-biological origin can be used for energy purposes, but also for non-energy purposes as feedstock or raw material in industries such as steel or chemicals. The use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin for both purposes exploits their full potential to replace fossil fuels used as feedstock and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in **industry** and should therefore be included in a target for the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin. National measures to support the uptake of renewable fuels of non-biological origin in **industry** should not result in net pollution increases due to an increased demand for electricity generation that is satisfied by the most polluting fossil fuels, such as coal, diesel, lignite, oil peat and oil shale.

Amendment

(22) Renewable fuels of non-biological origin can be used for energy purposes, but also for non-energy purposes as feedstock or raw material in industries such as steel or chemicals. ***In line with the energy efficiency first principle***, the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin for both purposes exploits their full potential to replace fossil fuels used as feedstock and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in ***industrial processes that cannot be directly electrified with renewables*** and should therefore be included in a target for the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin. National measures to support the uptake of renewable fuels of non-biological origin in ***those industrial sectors*** should not result in net pollution increases due to an increased demand for electricity generation that is satisfied by the most polluting fossil fuels, such as coal, diesel, lignite, oil peat and oil shale.

Or. en

Amendment 112

Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive
Recital 22 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22a) The Commission's 2020 Hydrogen Strategy for a Climate-Neutral Europe notes the importance of the EU actively promoting new opportunities for cooperation on renewable hydrogen with neighbouring countries and regions, as a way to contribute to their energy transition and to foster sustainable growth and development. With this in mind, it is important that demand from the EU for RFNBOs do not drive unsustainable production models within and outside the EU. To mitigate this risk, RFNBOs, regardless of the country of production, should meet a set of minimum criteria including in relation to land and water use as well as to human rights and sustainable development in order to be eligible for support or to count towards the overall target and the related sub-targets of this Directive. The production of hydrogen should meet the highest environmental standards and should not be in competition with the needs of local communities provision for water, land and energy, in line with the objectives of the SDGs as well as the Paris Agreement and international agreements on biodiversity and the environment.

Or. en

Amendment 113
Jutta Paulus, Martin Häusling, Eleonora Evi

Proposal for a directive
Recital 22 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22b) Emission reduction and climate

neutrality objectives should not come at the expense of biodiversity. According to the European Environmental Agency report on the “State of the Water” the EU’s rivers are in bad state with only 44% being in a good or high ecological state. In addition to chemical pollution, “energy-related pressures and hydropower installations” are the biggest threat to these important ecosystems. Moreover, European rivers are thought to be the most fragmented freshwater ecosystems in the world. Small hydropower plants in particular can jeopardise the goal of restoring 25.000 km free flowing rivers laid down in the Biodiversity Strategy. Hydropower’s effect on biodiversity has been considerable: since 1970, migratory freshwater fish species have declined by 93 percent. All new hydropower plants should be excluded from the possibility of getting support or counting towards the targets. Furthermore, in order to receive support, existing plants should be able to fulfil a number of requirements: they should, inter alia, be greater than 10 MW and meet the minimum ecological requirements laid down in EU legislation;

Or. en

Amendment 114
Teuvo Hakkarainen

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 ***indicative***. 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 **2040** 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.

Or. fi

Amendment 115 Ivan David

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 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

Amendment

(23) Increasing ambition in ***the area of energy savings in buildings and*** 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

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.

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. ***Both the EU and the Member States should release sufficient funds from the EU budget and the public budgets of the Member States to support energy savings.***

Or. en

Justification

The biggest benefits for the environment and the economy are energy savings. Member States have a lot of scope for energy savings in buildings. However, the EU budget does not have enough money for this purpose.

Amendment 116 **Martin Häusling**

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

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.

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 *should* implement *two* or more measures from the list of measures.

Or. en

Justification

To align with changes to Article 23, paragraph 4, introductory part.

Amendment 117

Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Alexandr Vondra, Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Beata Szydło, Elżbieta Kruk

Proposal for a directive

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) Modern renewable-based efficient district heating and cooling systems have demonstrated their potential to provide cost-effective solutions for integrating renewable energy, increased energy efficiency and energy system integration,

Amendment

(25) Modern renewable-based efficient district heating and cooling systems have demonstrated their potential to provide cost-effective solutions for integrating renewable energy, increased energy efficiency and energy system integration,

facilitating the overall decarbonisation of the heating and cooling sector. To ensure this potential is harnessed, the annual increase of renewable energy and/or waste heat in district heating and cooling should be ***raised from*** 1 percentage point ***to 2.1*** without changing ***the*** indicative nature ***of this increase, reflecting the uneven development of this type of network across the Union.***

facilitating the overall decarbonisation of the heating and cooling sector. To ensure this potential is ***constantly being*** harnessed, the annual increase of renewable energy and/or waste heat in district heating and cooling should be ***kept at*** 1 percentage point without changing ***its*** indicative nature.

Or. en

Amendment 118

Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Alexandr Vondra, Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Beata Szydło, Elżbieta Kruk

Proposal for a directive Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

(26) To reflect the increased importance of district heating and cooling and the need to steer the development of these networks towards the integration of more renewable energy, it is appropriate to set requirements to ensure the connection of third party suppliers of renewable energy and waste heat and cold with district heating or cooling networks systems above 25MW.

Amendment

(26) To reflect the increased importance of district heating and cooling and the need to steer the development of these networks towards the integration of more renewable energy, it is appropriate to ***enable Member States to*** set requirements to ensure the connection of third party suppliers of renewable energy and waste heat and cold with district heating or cooling networks systems above 25MW.

Or. en

Amendment 119

Antoni Comín i Oliveres

Proposal for a directive Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) To ensure district heating and cooling participate fully in energy sector integration, it is necessary to extend the

Amendment

(28) To ensure district heating and cooling participate fully in energy sector integration, it is necessary to extend the

cooperation with electricity distribution system operators to electricity transmission system operators and widen the scope of cooperation to grid investment planning and markets to better utilise the potential of district heating and cooling for providing flexibility services in electricity markets.

Further cooperation with gas network operators, including hydrogen and other energy networks, should also be made possible to ensure a wider integration across energy carriers and their most cost-effective use.

cooperation with electricity distribution system operators to electricity transmission system operators and widen the scope of cooperation to grid investment planning and markets to better utilise the potential of district heating and cooling for providing flexibility services in electricity markets.

Or. en

Amendment 120
Esther de Lange

Proposal for a directive
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission

(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

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].

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 ***development of advanced biofuels in all modes of transport in line with Article 29 (2) to (7) and the criteria set out in Article 28(6), should be based on the previous assessments of potential additional feedstocks to be listed in Annex IX, in particular in view to the necessity of feedstocks that have been previously found to not fit the criteria for inclusion into Annex IX to the principles set out in the third subparagraph of Article 28(6). This stresses the need for an effective use of advanced biofuels to the whole European industry and makes sure the right cascading principle and waste hierarchy is being used for advanced biofuels.*** 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].

Or. en

Amendment 121

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission

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].

(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], ***and complemented by additional incentives set by this Directive.*** 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].

Or. en

Amendment 122

Ivan David

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 to contribute, by supplying renewable electricity, towards the fulfilment of the obligation set up by Member States on fuel suppliers.

Or. en

Justification

Ambulances, fire brigades, police and armies vehicles must be able to operate in difficult terrain and harsh climatic conditions. Electrification of vehicles of these security and crisis forces of the state is technically not feasible. An excessive decline in the production of fuels for internal combustion engines would make the operation of safety and rescue services extremely expensive.

Amendment 123

Agnès Evren

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

Amendment

(30) Electromobility will play an essential role in decarbonising the transport sector. To foster the further development of electromobility, ***in all transport modes,*** Member States should establish a credit

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.

mechanism enabling operators of ***all*** charging points to contribute, ***where this is technically possible***, 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.

Or. fr

Amendment 124

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

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 in ***maritime transport and aviation***.

Or. en

Amendment 125

Ivan David

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 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

(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 ***restrict imports of biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels and agricultural products for their production from third countries. The import of biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels and agricultural products for their production, which causes deforestation in third countries, should be phase banned.*** Contributing to these climate and environmental objectives constitutes a deep and longstanding intergenerational concern for Union citizens and the Union legislator.

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 126

Maria Spyra

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 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***

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.

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.

Or. en

Amendment 127

Emma Wiesner, Ulrike Müller

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 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*

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 and high indirect land-use change-risk fuels.

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.

Or. en

Justification

Sustainable crop-based biofuels are one of the most cost-effective renewable energy sources that can immediately be used to reduce CO₂ emissions of existing and future light and heavy-duty vehicles. They are currently the main solution to achieve the ambitious renewable energy and GHG emissions reduction targets by 2030. ILUC concerns were fully addressed in 2018 in the RED II delegated act on high ILUC-risk biofuels, which singled out problematic feedstock's and confirmed that European crop-based ethanol does not drive deforestation. Only high ILUC-risk biofuels must be phased out. The political context is currently not in favour of a removal or upward review of the 7% cap. A constructive approach is therefore to set up a 7% cap at EU level, to provide Member States with the flexibility to adjust the contribution of crop-based biofuels in the calculation of the RED targets in line with their national specificities (cf. Article 194(2) TFEU), in order to effectively reach the renewable energy and GHG intensity reduction targets by 2030.

Amendment 128

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

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

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.

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. *The European Union should reduce first generation biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from crops by 2030. Since first being promoted in 2003, an abundance of scientific evidence has demonstrated that first generation biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels offer few if any carbon savings and are not appropriate for use in the energy sector. The European Union should instead promote fuels in quantities which balance the necessary ambition with the need to avoid contributing to direct and indirect land-use changes. Therefore it is necessary to put an end to the use of high indirect land-use change-risk fuels, such as palm oil and soy and lower the maximum share of fuels produced from crops.* 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.

Or. en

Amendment 129

Ondřej Knotek

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 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

(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 **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 130**Marlene Mortler, Norbert Lins, Christine Schneider, Jens Gieseke, Christian Doleschal****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 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***

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.

producing such biofuels.

Or. en

Justification

Crop-based biofuels are an immediate and cost-effective tool to reduce emissions of existing and future light and heavy-duty vehicles, considering their number and lifespan, and their use should not be limited to transport modes that cannot be electrified. According to the European Environmental Agency, the greenhouse gas emissions reduction savings of biofuels consumed in Europe already significantly exceed the minimum 50% savings threshold. In addition, ILUC concerns were fully addressed in 2018 in the RED II delegated act on high ILUC-risk biofuels, which singled out problematic feedstocks and confirmed that European crop-based ethanol does not drive deforestation. Only high ILUC-risk biofuels must be progressively phased out.

Amendment 131 **Nicola Procaccini**

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 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

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 the prevention of biodiversity loss. 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,

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.

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.

Or. it

Amendment 132

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

Recital 31 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(31a) The current criteria for low ILUC biofuels stipulate that feedstock from which the biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels were produced should avoid displacement of food and feed crops through improved agricultural practices or through cultivation of areas not previously used for crop production. As the latest scientific evidence show, these criteria do not necessarily reduce displacement and ILUC impacts of biofuel feedstock and a simple interpretation of the low ILUC criteria in the RED II could allow a doubling of the amount of palm oil used in EU biofuels compared to current consumption levels without reducing ILUC impacts. Estimates show that large quantities of palm oil will be produced in the next years on low carbon stock land in that was not previously used

for agriculture to meet baseline demand for food, feed, and oleochemicals. This amount could qualify as low ILUC based on the RED II definition, but diverting it from other uses will still indirectly cause further palm expansion onto high carbon stock land. It is therefore appropriate to put an end to the exemption granted for low indirect land-use change-risk biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels;

Or. en

Amendment 133

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

Recital 31 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(31b) Over the past 15 years, biofuel policy in Europe has created an additional source of soy oil demand, with significant volumes of material imported either in raw form or processed into biodiesel. Through this biofuel demand, as well as through imports of soy meal as livestock feed, the EU has contributed to an export business that, in South America in particular, has long been identified as a major driver of deforestation. While palm oil has been clearly labelled as high ILUC-risk and soy oil was identified as the biofuel feedstock second most strongly associated with conversion of high carbon stock areas, the initial EU assessment found that it was below the threshold for action. Now that the use of palm oil biodiesel in Europe is expected to decline due to the latest policy measures, there is a risk that the gap left by the phase-out of palm oil biodiesel in the EU biofuels market will be filled up with soy. An analysis of recent data suggests that there may be a higher expansion of soy into high carbon-stock areas compared to what was previously estimated, meaning

soy oil would meet the EU threshold to be considered a high-ILUC risk feedstock. In the context of the EU Green Deal, the commitments to become carbon neutral, reduce deforestation and protect and restore global biodiversity, the use of soy oil for biodiesel production should be phased out as soon as possible in line with the policy approach on palm oil.

Or. en

Amendment 134

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

Recital 31 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(31c) Current rules and regulations lead to a non-transparent certification process of the sustainability of Used Cooking Oil (UCO). Together with the difficulty to detect adulteration of UCO with virgin oil, risks of fraud exist. Moreover, the lack of traceability of the origin of UCO and the risks of fraud create risks of displacement effects - if virgin oil is mixed with UCO and more UCO is produced artificially, it leads to increased virgin oil production, which may cause adverse environmental impacts such as indirect land use change. Weaknesses in the certification process are also applicable to other biofuel feedstocks, but due to the higher economic value of UCO fraud risks are more linked to UCO than to other feedstocks. Therefore measures to improve the monitoring and verification of the sustainability of UCO, strengthened certification process, as well as a system for detecting adulterated UCO, are urgently needed in order to maintain UCO on the list of eligible feedstocks in Annex IX.

Or. en

Amendment 135

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

Recital 31 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(31d) The current Directive promotes certain types of advanced biofuels produced from a list of materials defined in its Annex IX. This list is the basis for Member States to define the different levels of support to different types of biofuels under their national framework. Whereas the list was intended to include only sustainable waste and residues for biofuels production, it actually includes some unsustainable feedstocks as certain feedstocks have significant displacement or land use change emissions. Applying the waste hierarchy and cascading use principles to the feedstocks listed would also ensure that the competing uses of the raw materials are considered, to avoid diverting a raw material, be it a product, by-product, waste or residue, from a higher value use. The existing Annex IX list includes raw materials that without any doubt have a higher value potential use within the waste hierarchy. It is therefore appropriate to remove certain problematic feedstocks from the Annex IX list;

Or. en

Amendment 136

Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Beata Szydło, Elżbieta Kruk, Jessica Stegrud

Proposal for a directive

Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(32) Expressing the transport target as a greenhouse gas intensity reduction target makes it unnecessary to use multipliers to promote certain renewable energy sources. This is because different renewable energy sources save different amounts of greenhouse gas emissions and, therefore, contribute differently to a target. Renewable electricity should be considered to have zero emissions, meaning it saves 100% emissions compared to electricity produced from fossil fuels. This will create an incentive for the use of renewable electricity since renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels are unlikely to achieve such a high percentage of savings. Electrification relying on renewable energy sources would therefore become the most efficient way to decarbonise road transport. In addition, in order to promote the use of advanced biofuels and biogas and renewable fuels of non-biological origin in the aviation and maritime modes, which are difficult to electrify, it is appropriate to keep the multiplier for those fuels supplied in those modes when counted towards the specific targets set for those fuels.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 137

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission

(32) Expressing the transport target as a greenhouse gas intensity reduction target makes it unnecessary to use multipliers to promote certain renewable energy sources. This is because different renewable energy sources save different amounts of greenhouse gas emissions and, therefore, contribute differently to a target.

Amendment

(32) Expressing the transport target as a greenhouse gas intensity reduction target makes it unnecessary to use multipliers to promote certain renewable energy sources. This is because different renewable energy sources save different amounts of greenhouse gas emissions and, therefore, contribute differently to a target.

Renewable electricity should be considered to have zero emissions, meaning it saves 100% emissions compared to electricity produced from fossil fuels. This will create an incentive for the use of renewable electricity since renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels are unlikely to achieve such a high percentage of savings. Electrification relying on renewable energy sources would therefore become the most efficient way to decarbonise road transport. In addition, in order to promote the use of advanced biofuels and biogas and renewable fuels of non-biological origin in the aviation and maritime modes, which are difficult to electrify, it is appropriate to **keep** the multiplier for those fuels supplied in those modes when counted towards the specific targets set for those fuels.

Renewable electricity should be considered to have zero emissions, meaning it saves 100% emissions compared to electricity produced from fossil fuels. This will create an incentive for the use of renewable electricity since renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels are unlikely to achieve such a high percentage of savings. Electrification relying on renewable energy sources would therefore become the most efficient way to decarbonise road transport. In addition, in order to promote the use of advanced biofuels and biogas and renewable fuels of non-biological origin in the aviation and maritime modes, which are difficult to electrify, it is appropriate to **increase** the multiplier for those fuels supplied in those modes when counted towards the specific targets set for those fuels.

Or. en

Amendment 138

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) Direct electrification of end-use sectors, including the transport sector, contributes to the efficiency and facilitates the transition to an energy system based on renewable energy. It is therefore in itself an effective means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. **The** creation of a framework on additionality applying specifically to renewable electricity supplied to electric vehicles in the transport is therefore **not required**.

Amendment

(33) Direct electrification of end-use sectors, including the transport sector, contributes to the efficiency and facilitates the transition to an energy system based on renewable energy. It is therefore in itself an effective means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. **However, the current provisions allow crediting of renewable electricity beyond the grid average only where electricity is obtained from a direct connection to an installation generating renewable electricity, which is not always practically feasible or even desirable from a grid management perspective.** The creation of a framework on additionality applying specifically to renewable electricity supplied to electric vehicles in

the transport is therefore *necessary*.

Or. en

Amendment 139

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission

(33) Direct electrification of end-use sectors, including the transport sector, contributes to the efficiency and facilitates the transition to an energy system based on renewable energy. It is therefore in itself an effective means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The creation of a framework on additionality applying specifically to renewable electricity supplied to electric **vehicles in the transport** is therefore not required.

Amendment

(33) Direct **and indirect** electrification of end-use sectors, including the transport sector, contributes to the **system** efficiency and facilitates the transition to an energy system based on renewable energy. It is therefore in itself an effective means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The creation of a framework on additionality applying specifically to renewable electricity supplied to electric **uses** is therefore not required.

Or. en

Justification

Introducing additionality requirements for some uses but not for others (including the conversion of renewable electricity into hydrogen) is distortive and constitutes a discrimination which is not desirable nor acceptable. Moreover, indirect electrification, making use of the existing gas infrastructure, optimizes the efficiency and affordability of the energy transition.

Amendment 140

Teuvo Hakkarainen

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**

Amendment

deleted

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.

Or. fi

Justification

The amendment is an attempt to avoid retroactive legislation and guarantee investment certainty for companies.

Amendment 141

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Recital 35

Text proposed by the Commission

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.* **deleted**

Or. en

Justification

Due to more strict conditions for the sustainability criteria of solid biomass in the proposal of the Directive, the basic legislative setup for the thermal input of the electricity, heating and cooling generation units should remain unchanged. The lowering of thermal input threshold from 20 to 5 MW for the purpose of the applicability of sustainability criteria for biomass and green house gases savings is not necessary and therefore the benefits of this measure will be marginal. In the Czech Republic is not enough available biomass to meet this requirement.

Amendment 142

Marco Dreosto, Silvia Sardone, Rosanna Conte, Matteo Adinolfi, Danilo Oscar Lancini

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 current 20 MW to **5 MW**.

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 **10 MW, starting in 2027**.

Or. it

Amendment 143

Ondřej Knotek

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 current 20 MW to **5 MW**.

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 **10 MW starting in 2027**.

Or. en

Amendment 144

Emma Wiesner, Ulrike Müller

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

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.

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 **10** MW.

Or. en

Justification

Lowering the threshold from 20 MW to 10 MW would certify the sustainability of a larger portion of biomass, but it avoids placing regulatory burdens and disproportionate cost compliance on the smallest actors with scarce administrative capacity.

Amendment 145

Agnès Evren

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 current 20 MW to **5** MW.

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 **10** MW.

Or. fr

Amendment 146

Maria Spyra

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,

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.

the minimum threshold for the applicability of such criteria should be lowered from the current 20 MW to **10** MW.

Or. en

Amendment 147

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

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 current 20 MW to 5 MW.

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 2 MW.

Or. en

Amendment 148

Teuvo Hakkarainen

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,***

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. ***These criteria were established only recently and should not be reviewed at this stage.*** In addition, ***local circumstances and the ways in which forests are used are too diverse for***

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.

the current rules to be expanded on in any meaningful way.

Or. fi

Amendment 149

Alexander Bernhuber, Petri Sarvamaa

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*

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, *habitats of special importance*, grasslands and peat lands, exclusions and limitations to source forest biomass from those areas should be *added to sustainability* criteria.

produced from fossil fuels.

Or. en

Amendment 150

Maria Spyra

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

(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.***

Or. en

Amendment 151

Marco Dreosto, Silvia Sardone, Rosanna Conte, Matteo Adinolfi, Danilo Oscar Lancini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

(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.

Or. it

Amendment 152

Ivan David

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

Amendment

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

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

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.

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 153 Christophe Hansen

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,

Amendment

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

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 154 **Anja Hazekamp**

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

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, ***a ban on the use of*** forest biomass from those areas should be introduced. 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

installations leads to greenhouse gas emission reductions compared to energy produced from fossil fuels.

fuels.

Or. en

Amendment 155

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 156

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive
Recital 36 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(36a) Special attention should be given towards forest science to address open questions and provide data, as they are key for understanding better the role of our trees for climate, environment, economy and society

Or. en

Amendment 157
Teuvo Hakkarainen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

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.

(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.

Or. fi

Justification

This amendment relates to the amendment to point a of the fourth subparagraph of Article 29(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, under which simplified verification systems are not

required for small installations.

Amendment 158

Agnès Evren

Proposal for a directive

Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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 10 and 20MW ***or accept voluntary certifications based on simplified protocols.***

Or. fr

Amendment 159

Ondřej Knotek

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

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**.

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 **starting 1 January 2027** for installations of between **10 and 20MW**.

Or. en

Amendment 160

Marco Dreosto, Silvia Sardone, Rosanna Conte, Matteo Adinolfi, Danilo Oscar Lancini

Proposal for a directive

Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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, **starting from 2027**, for installations of between **10 and 20MW**.

Or. it

Amendment 161
Emma Wiesner, Ulrike Müller

Proposal for a directive
Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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 **10 and 20 MW**.

Or. en

Justification

All new installations between 10 to 20 MW (i.e. in the scope of application of the criteria) should be verified under a simplified national verification. Most of the forest biomass use takes place in large installations that already have to comply with the sustainability criteria. Higher environmental effectiveness can also be achieved through a simplified verification while ensuring a lower administrative burden for small energy producing installations.

Amendment 162
Inese Vaidere

Proposal for a directive
Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) In order to reduce the

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**.

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 **20MW**.

Or. en

Amendment 163

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(38) The Union database to be set up by the Commission aims at enabling the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels. Its scope should be extended from transport to all other end-use sectors in which such fuels are consumed. ***For gaseous renewable fuels, the Union database should trace them up to their injection into the gas system where use system of guarantees of origin should be applicable until the final point of consumption.*** This should make a vital contribution to the comprehensive monitoring of the production and consumption of those fuels, mitigating risks of double-counting or irregularities along the supply chains covered by the Union database. In addition, to avoid any risk of double claims on the same

renewable gas, a guarantee of origin issued for any consignment of renewable gas registered in the database should be cancelled. ***When renewable gases are injected into the grid, the guarantees of origin issued should be transferred together with the certificates referred.***

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 164 **Nicola Procaccini**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 39**

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(39) The Governance Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 makes several references in a number of places to the Union-level binding target of at least 32 % for the share of renewable energy consumed in the Union in 2030. That target needs to be ***gradually*** increased. Any additional planning and reporting requirements set will not create a new planning and reporting system, but should be subject to the existing planning and reporting framework under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Or. it

Amendment 165 **Martin Häusling**

Proposal for a directive
Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 166
Maria Spyra

Proposal for a directive
Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(45) As regards bio-based components in diesel fuel, the reference in Directive 98/70/EC to diesel fuel B7, that is diesel fuel containing up to 7 % fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), limits available options to attain higher biofuel incorporation targets as set out in Directive (EU) 2018/2001. That is due to the fact that almost the entire

(45) As regards bio-based components in diesel fuel, the reference in Directive 98/70/EC to diesel fuel B7, that is diesel fuel containing up to 7 % fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), limits available options to attain higher biofuel incorporation targets as set out in Directive (EU) 2018/2001. That is due to the fact that almost the entire

Union supply of diesel fuel is already B7. For that reason the maximum share of bio-based components should be increased from 7% to 10%. Sustaining the market uptake of B10, that is diesel fuel containing up to 10 % fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), requires a Union-wide B7 protection grade for 7% FAME in diesel fuel due to the sizeable proportion of vehicles not compatible with B10 expected to be present in the fleet by **2030**. This should be reflected in Article 4, paragraph 1, second subparagraph of Directive 98/70/EC as amended by this act.

Union supply of diesel fuel is already B7. For that reason the maximum share of bio-based components should be increased from 7% to 10%. Sustaining the market uptake of B10, that is diesel fuel containing up to 10 % fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), requires a **temporary** Union-wide B7 protection grade for 7% FAME in diesel fuel due to the sizeable proportion of vehicles not compatible with B10 expected to be present in the fleet by **2025**. This should be reflected in Article 4, paragraph 1, second subparagraph of Directive 98/70/EC as amended by this act.

Or. en

Amendment 167
Stanislav Polčák

Proposal for a directive
Recital 47 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(47a) In addition to the above benefits, a greater use of renewable energy can also increase energy security and self-sufficiency by, amongst other things, reducing dependence on fossil fuels. However, further reinforcement and interconnection of the transmission system is essential for the fair and efficient use of this transition, so that the resulting benefits are spread evenly across the population of the Union and do not lead to energy poverty.

Or. cs

Amendment 168
Radan Kanev

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

Present text

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

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 169

Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Alexandr Vondra, Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Beata Szydło, Elżbieta Kruk

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 9

Present text

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

Amendment

(-a) point 9 is replaced by the following:

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

Or. en

(Directive 2018/2001/EU)

Justification

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

Amendment 170

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 12

Present text

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

Amendment

(-a) point 12 is replaced by the following:

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

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 171

Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point (23)

Present text

Amendment

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

(-a) point 23 is replaced by the following:

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

Or. en

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

Justification

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

Amendment 172

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 23

Present text

Amendment

“(23) ‘waste’ means **waste** as defined in point (1) of Article 3 of Directive 2008/98/EC, excluding substances that

(-a) point 23 is replaced by the following:

“(23) ‘waste’ means **any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard** as defined

have been intentionally modified or contaminated in order to meet this definition;”

in point (1) of Article 3 of Directive 2008/98/EC ***and subject to independent verification and certification of compliance with Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC or comparable programme on waste prevention and management***, excluding substances that have been intentionally modified or contaminated in order to meet this definition’;

Or. en

(DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001)

Justification

In addition to defining waste in accordance with Article 3 of the Waste Framework Directive (WFD), waste should also be subject to the waste hierarchy in Article 4 of WFD, which requires prevention, preparation for re-use and recycling before a waste can be recovered for energy purposes (i.e. biofuels and bioliquids). In addition, independent verification and certification of compliance is needed within the EU and abroad, especially in light of concerns that used cooking oil is being diverted towards biofuel production before it reaches the end of its useful lifetime.

Amendment 173

Agnès Evren

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 24

Present text

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

Amendment

(-a) point (24) is replaced by the following:

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

Or. fr

Amendment 174

Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 24

Present text

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

Amendment

(-a a) Point 24 is replaced by the following:

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

Or. en

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

Justification

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

Amendment 175

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 24

Present text

Amendment

(-a) point 24 is replaced by the following:

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

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

Or. en

(DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001)

Amendment 176

Michal Wiezik, Martin Hojsík, Róza Thun und Hohenstein

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 24

Present text

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

Amendment

(-a) point (24) is replaced by the following:

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

Or. en

Amendment 177

Michal Wiezik, Martin Hojsík, Róza Thun und Hohenstein

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 26

Present text

Amendment

“(26) **forest** biomass’ means biomass
produced from forestry;”

**(-a) point (26) is replaced by the
following:**

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

Or. en

(Directive (EU) 2018/2001)

Justification

definitions of wood relevant from the perspective of the support for energy biomass and sustainability criteria as well as for the application of cascading use principle, is proposed to be primary woody biomass and secondary woody biomass, as opposed to 'forest biomass'

Amendment 178

Maria Spyra

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point -a (new) Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 26

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(26) forest biomass’ means biomass
produced from forestry;”

**(-a) point (26) is replaced by the
following:**

“(26) ‘forest biomass’ means **all types of**
biomass, produced from forestry;”

Or. en

Justification

It has been expressed the opinion about incorporating in that article a distinctive definition for primary and secondary forest biomass. The differentiation between primary forest biomass and secondary forest biomass might be introduced to ban subsidies to primary biomass. The definition for primary biomass might cover a number of feedstocks that would have not other use than bioenergy. Removing incentives to this broad category would result in negative impact upstream in the value chain putting at risk the economic viability of necessary forest operations. Making secondary forest biomass (such as wood shavings and

sawdust) the only possible receiver of support would unnecessarily risk distorting the raw material market without achieving an optimal cascade use of wood material.

Amendment 179

Idoia Villanueva Ruiz

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -a

Directive (EU) No 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 26

Present text

“(26) ‘*forest* biomass’ means biomass
produced from forestry;”

Amendment

(a) point 26 is replaced by the following:

“(26) ‘**Primary woody** biomass’ means *all roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed. It all wood obtained from removals, i.e., the quantities removed from forests and from trees outside the forest, including wood recovered due to natural mortality and from felling and logging. It includes all wood removed with or without bark, including wood removed in its round form, or split, roughly squared or in other form, e.g., branches, roots, stumps and burls (where these are harvested) and wood that is roughly shaped or pointed or processed into chips, bricks or pellets;*”

Or. en

(32018L2001)

Amendment 180

Idoia Villanueva Ruiz

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point -a

Directive (EU) No 2018/2001

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

Present text

“(26) ‘*forest* biomass’ means biomass

Amendment

(a) point 26 is replaced by the following:

“(26) ‘**secondary woody** biomass’ means

produced from forestry;”

residues from forest-based industry, including bark, sawdust and wood shavings that result from sawmilling or wood milling, and recovered post-consumer wood;”

Or. en

(32018L2001)

Amendment 181

Alexander Bernhuber, Angelika Winzig

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 33

Present text

“(33) ‘biofuels’ means liquid fuel for transport produced from biomass;”

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

(02018L2001)

Justification

Biofuels definition should cover both liquid and gaseous biofuels.

Amendment 182

Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 34

Present text

“(34) ‘advanced biofuels’ means biofuels that are produced from the **feedstock** listed

Amendment

(-ab) point (34) is replaced by the following:

“(34) ‘advanced biofuels’ means biofuels that are produced from the **waste and residues feedstocks** listed in part A of

in Part A of Annex IX;”

Annex IX *that do not have significant displacement effects based on a regional displacement analysis;*’

Or. en

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

Justification

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

Amendment 183

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 34

Present text

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

Amendment

(-a) point 34 is replaced by the following:

“(34) ‘advanced biofuels’ means biofuels that are produced from *waste and residue* feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX *that do not have significant displacement effects based on a regional displacement analysis;*”

Or. en

(DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001)

Justification

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

Amendment 184

Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 35

Present text

Amendment

(-a c) point (35) is deleted;

Or. en

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

Justification

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

Amendment 185

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 35

Present text

Amendment

(-a) point 35 is replaced by the following:

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

“(35) ‘recycled carbon fuels’ means liquid and gaseous fuels that are produced from liquid or solid waste streams of renewable origin which are not suitable for material recovery in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC, **and direct air captured carbon;**”

(DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001)

Amendment 186

Marco Dreosto, Silvia Sardone, Rosanna Conte, Matteo Adinolfi, Danilo Oscar Lancini

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;’;

Or. it

Amendment 187

Martin Häusling

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 other than biomass ***and is produced from additional renewable electricity and where any CO₂ feedstock is captured from the ambient air using direct air capture***;”

Or. en

Amendment 188

Antoni Comín i Oliveres

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 other than biomass **and produced from additional renewable electricity**;”

Or. en

Justification

It is crucial to ensure electricity used for RFNBOs is generated from additional renewables, as otherwise we risk to use existing renewable electricity intended for direct electrification and increase emissions if additionality is omitted

Amendment 189

Agnès Evren

Proposal for a directive

Article premier – 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 **or low-carbon** sources other than biomass;”

Or. fr

Amendment 190

Pascal Canfin, Michal Wiezik, Jan Huitema, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Martin Hojsík

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 37

Present text

Amendment

(aa) point (37) is deleted;

Or. en

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018L2001&from=EN>)

Justification

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

Amendment 191

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 37

Present text

Amendment

(aa) point 37 is deleted

Or. en

Justification

This definition and a later exemption(Art 26(2)) overly simplifies the problem of indirect land-use change. In the context of the approach advanced in the Delegated Regulation 2019/807 on High ILUC risk feedstock, it opens a loophole that will enable some palm oil (and any other feedstocks considered high ILUC risk) to continue being used in EU biofuels. To be effective, low ILUC certification needs to ensure the production of that feedstock for use in biofuel is truly additional to what would have occurred compared to a business-as-usual scenario (that is, a scenario where there was no low ILUC certification of the feedstock for biofuels). If a feedstock that would have been produced in a business-as-usual scenario is credited as low ILUC, it is diverted from being used in food, feed, and other materials, pushing production of the feedstock for these uses onto other land, causing ILUC. The provision in the low ILUC definition referring to improved agricultural practices implies that additional feedstock production due to yield improvements could qualify as low ILUC. But yield improvements already occur in a business-as-usual scenario. The second provision in the REDII low ILUC definition, which refers to the cultivation of unused land, could also support business-as-usual production of palm oil. Specifically, it could credit palm production that has expanded onto unused land that would have been used anyway for food and feed. The concept of low-ILUC fuel should therefore be deleted.

Amendment 192
Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 37

Present text

Amendment

(aa) point (37) is deleted.

Or. en

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

Justification

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

Amendment 193

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 40

Present text

Amendment

(aa) point 40 is replaced by the following:

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

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

Or. en

(DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001)

Justification

The definition for the biofuels and bioliquids falling under the cap for first generation biofuels, which includes other crops grown primarily for energy purposes, should be adjusted to take into account the use of agricultural land that could be used otherwise for growing food or feed, biodiversity preservation and/or carbon. In particular, the exemption for “intermediate crops” must be deleted. The use of globally produced intermediate crops for biofuel will very likely result in land use change GHG emissions the same magnitude as for regular food- and feed-based biofuels.

Amendment 194 **Martin Häusling**

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 40

Present text

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

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

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

Amendment 195 **Alexander Bernhuber, Angelika Winzig**

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive(EU) 2018/2001/EC

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 40

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

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

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

Or. en

(02018L2001)

Justification

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

Amendment 196

Alexander Bernhuber, Angelika Winzig

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive(EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 42

“(42) ‘non-food cellulosic material’ means feedstock mainly composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than ligno-cellulosic material, including food and feed crop residues, such as straw, stover, husks and shells; grassy energy crops **with a low starch content**, such as ryegrass, **switchgrass**, miscanthus, giant cane; cover crops before and after main crops; ley

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

“(42) ‘non-food cellulosic material’ means feedstock mainly composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than ligno-cellulosic material, including food and feed crop residues, such as straw, stover, husks and shells; grassy energy crops, such as ryegrass, **switch grass**, miscanthus, giant cane; cover crops before and after main crops; ley crops; industrial residues,

crops; industrial residues, including from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted; and material from biowaste, where ley ***and cover crops*** are understood to be temporary, short-term sown pastures comprising grass-legume mixture with a low starch content to obtain fodder for livestock and improve soil fertility for obtaining higher yields of arable main crops;”

including from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted; and material from biowaste, where ley are understood to be temporary, short-term sown pastures comprising grass-legume mixture with a low starch content to obtain fodder for livestock and improve soil fertility for obtaining higher yields of arable main crops;”

Or. en

(02018L2001)

Justification

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

Amendment 197

Marco Dreosto, Silvia Sardone, Rosanna Conte, Matteo Adinolfi, Danilo Oscar Lancini

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 1a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

deleted

Or. it

Amendment 198

Ondřej Knotek

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 1a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 199

Idoia Villanueva Ruiz

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) No 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 1a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Amendment 200**Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl****Proposal for a directive****Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 1a

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(1a) ‘**primary woody biomass**’ means **all wood** felled or otherwise harvested and removed from forests **and other tree areas;**

Amendment 201**Michal Wiezik, Martin Hojsík, Róza Thun und Hohenstein****Proposal for a directive****Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c**

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 1a

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

*operations or trees extracted from forests
affected by fires, pests, diseases or
damage due to abiotic factors ;*

Or. en

Justification

definitions of wood relevant from the perspective of the support for energy biomass and sustainability criteria as well as for the application of cascading use principle, is proposed to be primary woody biomass and secondary woody biomass

Amendment 202
Stanislav Polčák

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

1a) ‘quality roundwood’ means roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed, whose characteristics, such as species, dimensions, rectitude, and node density, make it suitable for industrial use, as defined and duly justified by Member States according to the relevant forest conditions. ***Roundwood obtained from*** pre-commercial thinning or from trees extracted from forests affected by fires, pests, diseases or damage due to abiotic factors ***shall be considered to be quality roundwood only if it meets the conditions defined by the Member States in the preceding paragraph;***

Or. cs

Amendment 203
Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Alexandr Vondra, Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Beata Szydło, Elżbieta Kruk

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 204
Linea Søgaard-Lidell

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 205
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 1a

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 206
Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(4a) ‘final customer’ means final customer as defined in point (23) of Article 2 of Directive 2012/27/EU;”

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 207

Jessica Polfjärd

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 14f

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14f) ‘domestic battery’ means a stand-alone rechargeable battery of rated capacity greater than 2 kwh, which is suitable for installation and use in a domestic environment; **deleted**

Or. en

Amendment 208

Jessica Polfjärd

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 14g

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14g) ‘electric vehicle battery’ means an electric vehicle battery as defined in Article 2, point (12) of [the proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020²²]; **deleted**

²² COM(2020) 798 final

Or. en

Amendment 209

Jessica Polfjärd

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 14h

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(14h) ‘industrial battery’ means industrial battery as defined in Article 2. point (11) of [the proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020];”

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 210 **Martin Häusling**

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 14l

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

Justification

aligned with AFIR ITRE changes

Amendment 211 **Martin Häusling**

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c
Directive 2018/2001
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 14l a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 212 **Martin Häusling**

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 14n

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

Justification

Aligned with AFIR COM’s proposal,

Amendment 213 **Martin Häusling**

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 14n a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(14na) ‘digitally-connected recharging point’ means a recharging point that can send and receive information in real time, communicate bi-directionally with the electricity grid and the electric vehicle, and that can be remotely monitored and controlled, including to start and stop the recharging session and to measure electricity flows;”

Or. en

Justification

From AFIR. Added in relation to Article 20a (new).

Amendment 214

Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 14o

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

(14o) ‘normal power recharging point’ means **a** recharging point **that allows** for a **transfer of electricity to an electric vehicle with a power output less than or equal to 22 kW;**

Or. en

Justification

?

Amendment 215

Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17a) ‘renewables heating and cooling purchase agreement’ means a contract under which a natural or legal person agrees to purchase renewable heating and/or cooling directly from an heating and/or cooling producer;

Or. en

Amendment 216

Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19a) ‘energy efficiency first’ means energy efficiency first as defined in point (18) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;

Or. en

Amendment 217

Michal Wiezik, Martin Hojsík, Nicolae Ștefănuță

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19a) ‘renewable district heating and cooling’ means efficient district heating

*and cooling systems operating using only
renewable energy supplies*

Or. en

Amendment 218

Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(20a) ‘renewable district heating and cooling’ means efficient district heating and cooling systems operating using only renewable energy supplies;

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 219

Salvatore De Meo, Fulvio Martusciello, Aldo Patriciello, Luisa Regimenti

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 220

Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 221

Michal Wiezik, Martin Hojsík, Nicolae Ștefănuță

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(22b) ‘renewable cogeneration’ means energy production combining heat and power using only renewable energy supplies;”

Or. en

Amendment 222

Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(22c) ‘offshore renewable hybrid asset’ means an electricity infrastructure asset with dual functionality combining offshore renewable energy and

transmission to shore and a cross- or multi-border interconnector function;”

Or. en

Amendment 223
Nicolae Ștefănuță

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(26a) ‘primary woody biomass’ means all roundwood biomass felled or otherwise harvested and removed from forest and all woody biomass felled or otherwise harvested and removed from forests and other treed areas that are in strictly protected areas and areas under legal protection for the conservation of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements and other areas protected in the legal framework on the restoration of healthy ecosystems [2021/XXX];”

Or. en

Amendment 224
Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(26a) ‘secondary woody biomass’ means woody biomass resulting from a previous processing in at least one industry, e.g. black liquor, sawdust and postconsumer wood; it excludes primary woody biomass,

including when it is processed into chips, briquettes or pellets;”

Or. en

Amendment 225
Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(26a) ‘primary biomass from forests’ means only roundwood from a forest plot that are commercially final harvested and hence includes, from such operations, wood that is removed with or without bark, including wood removed in its round form, or split, roughly squared or in other form. It thereby exclude wood that is non-commercially felled, roundwood and biomass extracted from thinning activities, roundwood that is affected by pests, bugs or other diseases and illnesses, storm, wildfire or other natural disturbances, and wood felled for nature conservation purposes, and wood that is not suitable for industrial use due to technical, quality or economic reasons related to for example the configuration of the regional forest industry (e.g. dimensions, quality, chemical properties) and the possibility for a market-relevant transport cost. It also excludes all types of harvesting residues, such as tops and branches, stumps, roots and bark, as well as discarded wood from harvesting sites;”

Or. en

Justification

Making a differentiation between primary forest biomass and secondary forest biomass would help to design a framework incentivising the use of residues in accordance with principle of cascade use. It is in line with the JRC conclusion that states "in general, prioritizing residues and a cascade use of wood remains a key overarching principle for maximizing the positive climate impact of bioenergy and limit the risks in the bioenergy LULUCF interface".

Amendment 226

Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(26a) ‘Primary woody biomass’ means all roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed. It all wood obtained from removals, i.e., the quantities removed from forests and from trees outside the forest, including wood recovered due to natural mortality and from felling and logging. It includes all wood removed with or without bark, including wood removed in its round form, or split, roughly squared or in other form, e.g., branches, roots, stumps and burls (where these are harvested) and wood that is roughly shaped or pointed or processed into chips, bricks or pellets;”

Or. en

Amendment 227

Nicolae Ștefănuță, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 26 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(26b) ‘strictly protected areas’ means areas that are fully and legally protected areas designated to conserve and/or restore the integrity of biodiversity-rich natural areas with their underlying ecological structure and supporting natural environmental processes;”

Or. en

Amendment 228

Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 26 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(26b) ‘secondary biomass from forests’ means residues from forest-based industry, including bark, sawdust and wood shavings that result from sawmilling or wood milling, and recovered post-consumer wood;”

Or. en

Amendment 229

Martin Häusling, Marie Toussaint, Bas Eickhout

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(26a) ‘woody biomass’ comprises both primary and secondary woody biomass;”

Or. en

Amendment 230

Agnès Evren

Proposal for a directive

Article premier – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

‘(26a) ‘primary woody biomass’ means all roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed. It comprises all wood obtained from removals, i.e. quantities removed from forests, including wood recovered due to natural mortality and from felling and logging. It includes all wood removed with or without bark, including wood removed in its round form, or split, roughly squared or in other form, e.g. branches, roots, stumps and burls (where these are harvested) and wood that is roughly shaped or pointed or processed into chips, bricks or pellets;’;

Or. fr

Amendment 231

Martin Häusling, Bas Eickhout, Marie Toussaint

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 26 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(26b) ‘primary woody biomass’ means all roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed. It comprises wood obtained from removals, i.e. the quantities removed from forests and tress outside the forests, including wood recovered due to natural mortality and from felling and logging. It includes all wood removed with or without bark, including wood removed in its round form, or split, roughly squared or in other form, e.g. branches, roots, stumps and burls (where these are harvested) and wood that is roughly shaped or pointed or processed into chips, briquettes or pellets;”

Or. en

Amendment 232

Martin Häusling, Bas Eickhout, Marie Toussaint

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 26 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(26c) 'secondary woody biomass' means residues from forest-based industry, including bark, sawdust and wood shavings that result from sawmilling or wood milling, and recovered post-consumer wood and excludes primary woody biomass processed into chips, bricks or pellets;”

Or. en

Amendment 233

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(36a) 'direct air carbon capture' means the process by which carbon is captured from the ambient air for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin;”

Or. en

Amendment 234

Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

“(36a) ‘direct air capture’ means the process by which CO₂ is captured from the ambient air for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin or other non-biogenic materials;”

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 235

Barbara Thaler, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Henna Virkkunen, Markus Ferber

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

“(36a) ‘Low carbon fuels’ means liquid and gaseous fuels which produce at least 70% less greenhouse gas emissions in comparison to conventional liquid or gaseous fossil fuels;”

Or. en

Amendment 236

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

“(36a) ‘low carbon fuels’ means liquid and gaseous fuels that are produced from

*feedstock of non-renewable origin,
complying with the minimum greenhouse
gases emissions savings thresholds of
Article 29b;”*

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 237

Agnès Evren

Proposal for a directive

Article premier – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 40 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

‘(40a) ‘zero-emission and zero-deforestation biofuels’ means biofuels that reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 100% and are not produced from raw materials produced through deforestation;’;

Or. fr

Amendment 238

Michal Wiezik, Martin Hojsík, Róza Thun und Hohenstein, Nicolae Ștefănuță

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 44 a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(44a) ‘plantation forest’ means a planted forest that is intensively managed and meets, at planting and stand maturity, all the following criteria: one or two species, even age class, and regular spacing. It

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

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

as well as *its removal with the intention to be reforested;*

Or. en

Amendment 239
Stanislav Polčák

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 1 - point c
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 2 - paragraph 2 - point 44a a

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. cs

Amendment 240
Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 44 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(44c) ‘semi-natural forest’ means a forest or other wooded land that is neither primary forest nor plantation forest and is composed predominantly of native trees and shrub species which have not been planted;”

Or. en

Amendment 241

Esther de Lange, Tom Berendsen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001/EU

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 242

Alexander Bernhuber, Angelika Winzig

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(44c) ‘Additionally repowered renewable electricity installation’ means a renewable electricity installation that starts production of renewable electricity for the first time following repowering, as defined in Article 2(10), requiring investments exceeding either 30% of the investment that would be needed to build a similar new installation or 40% of the investment that would be needed for the operating systems and equipment for a new

installation;”

Or. en

Amendment 243

Alexander Bernhuber, Angelika Winzig

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 - paragraph 2 - point 44 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(44d) ‘renewable hydrogen’ means hydrogen produced through the electrolysis of water with the electricity stemming from renewable sources. Renewable hydrogen may also be produced through the reforming of biogas or biochemical conversion of biomass, compatibly with applicable sustainability criteria;

Or. en

Amendment 244

Róza Thun und Hohenstein, Michal Wiezik, Martin Hojsík, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Catherine Chabaud

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 47 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(47a) “conservation status of a species” means the long-term distribution and abundance of populations impacted by external pressures acting on the species concerned;”

Or. en

Justification

The Birds and Habitats Directives set out how to achieve favourable conservation status of a species and future renewable energies need to align with this as to ensure that achieving the climate change objectives will be aligned with the biodiversity objectives.

Amendment 245

Róza Thun und Hohenstein, Michal Wiezik, Martin Hojsík, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Catherine Chabaud

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 47 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(47b) "conservation status of a habitat" means the long-term natural distribution, structure and functions as well as the long-term survival of its typical species that is impacted by external pressures acting on its natural habitat and its typical species concerned;”

Or. en

Justification

The Birds and Habitats Directives set out how to achieve favourable conservation status of a habitat and future renewable energies need to align with this as to ensure that achieving the climate change objectives will be aligned with the biodiversity objectives.

Amendment 246

Róza Thun und Hohenstein, Michal Wiezik, Martin Hojsík, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Catherine Chabaud

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 47 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(47c) "good environmental status" means the environmental status of marine waters where these provide ecologically diverse and dynamic oceans and seas which are clean, healthy and productive

within their intrinsic conditions, and the use of the marine environment is at a level that is sustainable, thus safeguarding the potential for uses and activities by current and future generations, as defined by Article 3(5) of Directive 2008/56/EC;”

Or. en

Justification

The Marine Strategy Framework Directive sets out how to achieve good environmental status (GES) and future renewable energies need to align with this to ensure that achieving the climate change objectives will be aligned with the environmental objectives.

Amendment 247

Róza Thun und Hohenstein, Martin Hojsík, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Catherine Chabaud

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 2 – paragraph 2 – point 47 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

“(47d) "sensitive habitat" means habitats whose conservation status is adversely affected by pressures arising from any type of human activities, including habitats listed in Directive 92/43/EEC and habitats of species listed in Directive 2009/147/EC;”

Or. en

Justification

Renewable energies can have an impact on sensitive habitats as defined in EU environmental legislation. It is therefore important to make reference to such term to ensure that achieving climate change objectives will align with the biodiversity objectives.

Amendment 248

Idoia Villanueva Ruiz

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a
Directive (EU) No 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 **50%.**; **Member States shall set national binding targets.**”

Or. en

Amendment 249
Teuvo Hakkarainen

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 **2040** is at least 40%.’;

Or. fi

Amendment 250
Emma Wiesner, Martin Hojsík, Linea Søgaard-Lidell

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

Amendment

“1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union’s gross

final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least **40%**.”

final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least **50%**.”

Or. en

Amendment 251

Maria Spyra

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 40%.”

Or. en

Justification

Regarding the increase of RES share up to 40%.we have to support the Commission’s proposal and push into the direction of increasing the share at least by 40%.Potential smaller increase of the existing share (32%) should not be considered sufficient down the road for the net zero targets until 2050. The impact assessment justifies the ability for higher percentage and this is something that we could support.

Amendment 252

Antoni Comín i Oliveres

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 **50%**.”

Or. en

Justification

A sharp increase of renewable energy capacities is indispensable for the Paris Agreement's objective to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C. As action in this decade will be decisive in reaching the 1.5°C objective, the EU should strive for at least 65% greenhouse gas emission reductions by 2030. This also means the increase of the 2030 EU renewable energy target should go well beyond what is indicated in the RED revision. CAN Europe supports an EU binding target for the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final energy consumption of at least 50% by 2030.

Amendment 253

María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Susana Solís Pérez, Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Directive 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 254

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 255

Martin Häusling

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

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 **51%**.;”

Or. en

Amendment 256

Nicola Procaccini

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 **is increased by 2030**.;’;

Or. it

Amendment 257

Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 2

2. Member States shall **set** national **contributions to meet, collectively**, the binding overall Union target set in paragraph 1 of this Article as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Articles 3 to 5 and 9 to 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In preparing their draft integrated national energy and climate plans, Member States may consider the formula referred to in Annex II to that Regulation.

If, on the basis of the assessment of the draft integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, the Commission concludes that the national **contributions** of the Member States are insufficient for the **collective** achievement of the binding overall Union **target**, it shall follow the procedure laid down in Articles 9 and 31 of that Regulation.

(aa) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

"2. Member States shall **ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources, in their gross final consumption of energy in 2030, is at least equal to the 2030 national overall target for the share of energy from renewable sources set out in the third column of the table in Annex Ib (new). Such mandatory national overall targets shall be consistent with** the binding overall **2030** Union target set in paragraph 1 of this Article **and shall be reflected** as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Articles 3 to 5 and 9 to 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In preparing their draft integrated national energy and climate plans, Member States may consider the formula referred to in Annex II to that Regulation.

Member States shall introduce measures effectively designed to ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources equals or exceeds the indicative trajectory referred to in Article 4(a) (2) of regulation (EU) 2018/1999. If, on the basis of the assessment of the draft integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, the Commission concludes that the national **measures** of the Member States are insufficient for the achievement of the binding **national and** overall Union **targets**, it shall follow the procedure laid down in Articles 9 and 31 of that Regulation."

Or. en

(<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:02018L2001-20181221&from=EN#tocId5>)

Amendment 258

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ab) the following paragraph 2a is inserted:

"2a. The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall take the necessary measures at Union and national level, respectively, to continue increasing the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's and Member States' gross final consumption of energy from 2031 onwards so as to contribute to achieving a highly energy-efficient fully renewables-based economy by 2040 and to the Paris Agreement and to ensure a sustainable and predictable long-term contribution of renewables to the Union's climate-neutrality objective by 2050 at the latest, as set out in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119.

By 1 January 2025, the Commission shall, taking into account the advice of the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change and the Union greenhouse gas budget set out in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, and on the basis of the integrated national energy and climate plans submitted by Member States by 30 June 2024 pursuant to Article 14(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, adopt a proposal to amend this Directive to set out Union and Member States targets for increasing the share of energy from renewable sources at least for 2035, 2040, 2045 and 2050 ensuring that the increasing in demand for electricity in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin is met with equivalent amounts of renewable generation capacities."

Amendment 259

Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Alexandr Vondra, Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Beata Szydło, Elżbieta Kruk

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

The regulation of the cascading use principle is unnecessary as the market is sufficient to steer the most valuable streams of biomass to sectors using them to produce instead of burn.

Amendment 260

Barbara Thaler, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Henna Virkkunen, Markus Ferber

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

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

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.

biodiversity.

Or. en

Amendment 261

Marlene Mortler, Norbert Lins, Christine Schneider, Jens Gieseke, Christian Doleschal

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

The principle on cascading use is already implemented in practice through the well-functioning markets for different wood uses. If embedded into EU legislation in a strict way, it would hamper the functions of a free market economy and the substitution of fossil materials and energy. The highest quality wood material is used for the production and creation of long lasting products whereas the lowest quality wood material is used for purposes such as bioenergy. The Commission published a guidance on cascading in 2019 which be evaluated rather than setting new legislative requirements.

Amendment 262

Stanislav Polčák

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 2 - point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 - paragraph 3 - subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. cs

Amendment 263

Inese Vaidere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

The principle on cascading use is already implemented in practice through the well-functioning markets for different wood uses. If embedded into EU legislation in a strict way, it would hamper the functions of a free market economy and the substitution of fossil materials and energy. The highest quality wood material is used for the production and creation of long lasting products whereas the lowest quality wood material is used for purposes such as bioenergy.

Amendment 264

Alexander Bernhuber, Angelika Winzig

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3– paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 265

Jessica Polfjärd

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a **sustainable manner which** 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

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

as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC.

Or. en

Amendment 266

Róza Thun und Hohenstein, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Catherine Chabaud

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

Distortive effects should be prevented as well as harm to biodiversity as “taking into account” implies that no action should be taken to avoid harm. Furthermore, it should be priority for the environmental legislation to be implemented.

Amendment 267

Agnès Evren

Proposal for a directive

Article premier – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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 **and the environment**. To that end, they shall **apply** the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.

Or. fr

Amendment 268

Ivan David

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 269

Maria Spyraiki

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 270

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 271

Martin Häusling

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 272

Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 273
Emma Wiesner, Ulrike Müller

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

Agree with rapporteurs AM, but clarify that biodiversity should be evaluated on a national or regional level.

Amendment 274
Michal Wiezik, Martin Hojsík, Róza Thun und Hohenstein, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Nicolae Ștefănuță

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

third subparagraph.

subparagraph.

Or. en

Amendment 275

Jessica Polfjärd

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 276

Jytte Guteland

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2 – point a – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) Member States shall grant no support for:

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

Or. en

Amendment 277

Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 278

Marco Dreosto, Silvia Sardone, Rosanna Conte, Matteo Adinolfi, Danilo Oscar Lancini

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. it

Amendment 279

Marlene Mortler, Norbert Lins, Christine Schneider, Jens Gieseke, Christian Doleschal

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

The highest quality wood material is being used in timber production to create long lasting products whereas the lowest quality wood material is used for purposes such as bioenergy. The exclusion of these wood assortments from energetic use is not necessary and would lead to market distortions and investment uncertainty as an energetic use of associated residual and waste materials. The exclusion of roots and stumps for energy use should not be generally restricted, as it must still be possible, f.e. to use roots and stumps from building and infrastructure measures for energy recovery.

Amendment 280

Inese Vaidere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

The highest quality wood material is being used in timber production to create long lasting products whereas the lowest quality wood material is used for purposes such as bioenergy. The exclusion of roots and stumps for energy use should not be generally restricted.

Amendment 281

Ondřej Knotek

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 282

Maria Spyraiki

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 283

Alexander Bernhuber, Angelika Winzig

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 284

Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) the use of *saw logs, veneer logs*, stumps and roots to produce energy. (i) the use of *quality roundwood*, stumps and roots *or any primary or secondary woody biomass* to produce energy.

Or. en

Amendment 285

Barbara Thaler, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Henna Virkkunen, Markus Ferber

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

(i) the use of saw logs ***and*** veneer logs.

Or. en

Amendment 286

Agnès Evren

Proposal for a directive

Article premier – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. fr

Amendment 287

Michal Wiezik, Martin Hojsík

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 288

Marie Toussaint, Bas Eickhout

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.

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

Or. en

Amendment 289

Anja Hazekamp

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 290

Martin Häusling

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 291
Teuvo Hakkarainen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Or. fi

Amendment 292
Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 293
Michal Wiezik, Martin Hojsík, Róza Thun und Hohenstein, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

Amendment 294
Nicolae Ștefănuță

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 295

Michal Wiezik, Martin Hojsík, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Nicolae Ștefănuță

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 296
Stanislav Polčák

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 - paragraph 1 - point 2 - point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

(ii) ***(ii)*** the production of renewable energy produced from the incineration of waste if the separate collection obligations ***and the waste hierarchy*** have not been complied with.

Or. cs

Amendment 297

Teuvo Hakkarainen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

deleted

Or. fi

Amendment 298

Barbara Thaler, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Henna Virkkunen, Markus Ferber

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

deleted

Amendment 299

Inese Vaidere

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 300

Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Alexandr Vondra, Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Beata Szydło, Elżbieta Kruk

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 301

Maria Spyra

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 302

Ondřej Knotek

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 303

Marco Dreosto, Silvia Sardone, Rosanna Conte, Matteo Adinolfi, Danilo Oscar Lancini

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

Or. it

Amendment 304

Martin Häusling

on behalf of the Greens/EFA Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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

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

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

Or. en

Justification

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

Amendment 305

Tiemo Wölken, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(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 **deleted**

electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations, unless such electricity meets at least one of the following conditions:

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

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

Or. en