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Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

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AMENDMENTS: 56

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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)

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Amendment 1

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(1) The European Green Deal[5] establishes the objective of the Union becoming climate neutral in 2050 in a manner that contributes to the European economy, growth and job creation. That objective, and the objective of a ***55%*** reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 as set out in the 2030 Climate Target Plan[6] that was endorsed both by the European Parliament[7] and by the European Council[8] , requires an energy transition and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system.	(1) The European Green Deal[5] 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 reduction ***of at least 55%*** in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 as set out in the 2030 Climate Target Plan[6] that was endorsed both by the European Parliament[7] and by the European Council[8] , 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.	[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	[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))	[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	[8] European Council conclusions of 11 December 2020, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/47296/1011-12-20-euco-conclusions-en.pdf
	(Directive (EU) 2018/2001)

Or. en

Justification

Correction.

Amendment 2

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*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.	(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 ***if negative ecological and external effects of the expansion of renewable energies do not outweigh, which has to be balanced in an impact assessments***.

Or. en

Justification

Also negative ecological and external effects of the expansion of renewable energies have to be considered and analysed.

Amendment 3

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use[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,	(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/ECof the European Parliament and of the Council[12] **.** ***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 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 schemesWaste 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

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/ECof the European Parliament and of the Council[12]. 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 schemesWaste 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. ***In this sense, the Member States draw up plans for timber and forest management, which have to be approved by the Commission.*** 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.

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.	[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).	[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	[13] https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC122719

Or. en

Justification

Member States or local/regional authorities should specify sustainable forest management practices. Forest-related requirements should be addressed in appropriate legislation.

Amendment 4

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 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.	(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***, also in connection with biofuels, also for motor vehicles***. A framework for electrification needs ***as well as supply infrastructures for synthetic and bio-based fuels*** 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 ***as well as import strategies coordinated at European level*** 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 ***and infrastructures for ecologically based liquid fuels*** 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.

Or. en

Justification

Adding the role of biofuels and import strategies for decarbonisation needs.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a directive
Recital 7

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

Or. en

Justification

Adaptation

Amendment 6

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission	*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 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.	(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. ***Due to the need to transform our energy systems towards a sustainable, secure and affordable energy supply in the light of the Union's climate neutrality objective, the deployment of energy from renewable sources and the related grid infrastructure including energy security investments is in the public interest and serves public safety. In the planning and permit-granting process, in particular in the area of onshore wind energy, Member States shall – in accordance with relevant Union law – ensure this public interest and the benefits for public safety and energy security are considered when balancing legal interests. This is intended to improve the legal certainty of planning and permit-granting procedures, in particular in the case of onshore wind***

power plants, in case of investments in hydrogen-affine power plants that help secure the transition to a more renewable energy-based system. A new category called 'Fit for 55 projects of special public interest' for renewable energy projects would benefit from a prioritisation of the permitting procedure by the competent authority and a simplification of the permitting process in the Member States.

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[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).

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[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).

(Directive (EU) 2018/2001)

Or. en

Justification

The deployment of renewable energy and the related grid infrastructure should be considered as being in the public interest and serving public safety. This is intended to improve the legal certainty of planning and permit-granting procedures, in particular in the case of onshore wind power plants, in case of investments in hydrogen-affine power plants that help secure the transition to a more renewable energy-based system.

Amendment 7

Proposal for a directive
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(11) Buildings have a large untapped potential to contribute effectively to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. The decarbonisation of heating and cooling in this sector through an increased share in production and use of renewable energy will be needed to meet the ambition set in the Climate Target Plan to achieve the Union objective of climate neutrality. However, progress on the use of renewables for heating and cooling has been stagnant in the last decade, largely relying on increased use of biomass. Without the establishment of targets to 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 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. ***Any mandatory requirement must be reviewed against the background that emissions trading for buildings already guarantees the achievement of savings targets. ETS deliberately causes higher energy costs and leads to market-driven energy saving investments or switching to renewables. Double burdens for consumers through ETS and European regulatory law must be avoided.***

Or. en

Justification

Self-explanatory

Amendment 8

Proposal for a directive
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(13) Guarantees of origin are a key tool for consumer information as well as for the further uptake of renewable power purchase agreements. In order to establish a coherent Union base for the use of guarantees of origin and to provide access to appropriate supporting evidence for persons concluding renewable power purchase agreements, all renewable energy producers should be able to receive a guarantee of origin without prejudice to Member States' obligation to take into account the market value of the guarantees of origin ***if the*** energy ***producers receive financial*** support.	(13) Guarantees of origin are a key tool for consumer information as well as for the further uptake of renewable power purchase agreements. In order to establish a coherent Union base for the use of guarantees of origin and to provide access to appropriate supporting evidence for persons concluding renewable power purchase agreements, all renewable energy producers should be able to receive a guarantee of origin without prejudice to Member States' obligation to take into account the market value of the guarantees of origin***. A more flexible*** energy ***system and growing consumer demands call for more innovative, digital, technologically advanced and reliable tool to*** support ***and document the increasing production of renewable energy***. ***In particular, innovative technologies can ensure a higher spatial and temporal granularity of guarantees of origin in line with electricity market timeframes and the physical flows within the electricity system. To facilitate digital innovation in this field, Member States should introduce such more granular schemes of guarantees of origin and the Commission should be empowered to set out the rules for such a unified scheme in a delegated act.***

Or. en

Justification

The renewable energy sector should benefit from more advanced digital solutions and innovation.

Amendment 9

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 ***household and community*** batteries***,*** batteries of electric vehicles ***and energy conversion assets like electrolysers*** 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 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.

Or. en

Justification

Community batteries should be added as they require less investments in comparison with household batteries. Moreover, one large stationary storage option are hydrogen technologies that can be operated under very flexible conditions.

Amendment 10

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	(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 ***and regions*** 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]. ***Appropriate refueling infrastructures must be expanded*** for sustainable ***and low-carbon fuels in a non-discriminatory manner***.

sustainable ***air transport]***.	***Life-cycle comparisons of vehicles using synthetic fuels, fossil fuels, fuels of biogenic origin (or corresponding mixes) or electric cars must always also take into account the fossil part of the charging current.***

Or. en

Justification

The use of new fuels in transport can also play a role in areas that are difficult or impossible to electrify or difficult to access by public transport. Member States that wish to set more ambitious targets for aviation must be allowed to do so on the national level.

Amendment 11

Proposal for a directive
Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission	*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***	(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. ***There are also indirect effects from deforestation, soil compaction and flight effects from new wind turbines and also land use conflicts from solar parks.*** 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 ***and renewable*** target is calculated should not affect the limits established on how to account toward that

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.	***targets*** high indirect land-use ***change-risks***.

Or. en

Justification

Also, wind turbines und solar parks can have negative impacts on biodiversity, which has to be taken into account. Crop-based biofuels are an rapid and cost-effective tool to reduce emissions of existing and future vehicles. Their use should not be limited to transport modes that cannot be electrified. The 2018 REDII delegated act on high ILUC-risk biofuels addressed already ILUC concerns. It singled out problematic feedstocks. Only high ILUC-risk biofuels must be progressively phased out.

Amendment 12

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

Amendment 13

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, grasslands and peat lands, exclusions and limitations to source forest biomass from those areas should be introduced, ***when harvesting*** biomass ***specifically for energy purposes from countries that do not meet the harvesting*** criteria ***at national level***.

Or. en

Justification

The term "highly biodiverse forest" is unclear, undefined and should therefor be deleted. It should be clarified that "no-go" areas only apply to biomass specifically harvested for energy purposes and not to residues from harvesting for other purposes.

Amendment 14

Proposal for a directive
Recital 39

Text proposed by the Commission	*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. 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.	(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 ***at least*** 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.

Or. en

Justification

Correction

Amendment 15

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***	(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 ***Members States may raise*** the maximum share of bio-based components should from 7% to 10%. Sustaining ***a higher*** market uptake of ***bio-***

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***.	***based*** diesel ***components that goes beyond the currently common share of 7*** % fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) requires ***no new diesel norms such as B10 or higher. The valid diesel norm EN590 allows blending 26% hydrotreated vegetable oils (HVO) into*** diesel fuel ***in addition*** to the ***7 % FAME, which are currently contained. This allows a share of bio-based components of up to 33%. Furthermore, Member States*** should be ***encouraged to introduce the fuel norm EN15940 to allow unblended HVO, a diesel fuel that is 100% bio-based***.

Or. en

Justification

In some Member States, diesel vehicles are not approved or certified for B10. In some Member States, there is no obligation to label the manufacturer's approvals for B10 accordingly. Vehicle owners would use the fuel without the manufacturer's approval at their own risk and would be liable for any damage that may occur. The current Fuel Quality Directive already provides that Member States may allow diesel fuel with a FAME content of more than 7% to be placed on the market according to Article 4 (1) (2).

Amendment 16

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1 – point c
In some Member States
Article 2 – paragraph 2

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 charging' means a recharging operation in which the ***electrical power*** delivered to the battery is adjusted in ***near real-time[1a]***, based on information received through electronic communication;
	[1a] as defined in Article 2 point (26) Directive (EU) 2019/944.

Or. en

Justification

The "real-time" requirement risks creating data traffic and unnessesary costs for consumers. "Near real-time" is sufficiently strict.

Amendment 17

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

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(18a) 'industry' means companies and products that fall sections B, C, F and J, division (63) of the statistical classification of economic activities (NACE REV.2)[24] ;	(18a) 'industry' means companies and products that fall sections B, C, F and J, division (63) of the statistical classification of economic activities (NACE REV.2)[24] ***as well as industrial and chemical parks whose operators deliver energy products to companies that fall in the activities enlisted above***;
[24] Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains (OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1).';	[24] Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains (OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1).';

Or. en

Justification

Chemical and industrial parks produce products that are directly feeded into the industrial value chain. As a consequence, these parks should be treated as industrial companies.

Amendment 18

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	*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%.***;***	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%. ***In order to safeguard Europe's industrial competitiveness, each Member State shall set an indicative target of at least 5 % of the new installed renewable electricity capacity it will install between 2025 and 2035 to be of innovative renewable energy technology.***

Or. en

Justification

Europe must remain industrial leader in renewable energy technologies. This provision will provide market-pull measures for innovative renewable technologies.

Amendment 19

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

Text proposed by the Commission	*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. 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. ***They shall submit to the Commission plans for timber and forest management. The Commission then assesses and validates the plans.***

Or. en

Justification

The national plans for timber and forest management will follow the principle of subsidiarity as well as in respect of the cascading principle.

Amendment 20

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

Justification

Member States or local/regional authorities should specify sustainable forest management practices. Forest-related requirements should be addressed in appropriate legislation.

Amendment 21

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

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

Or. en

Justification

In order not to hinder innovations and support the best use of wood, no new legislation shall be introduced on cascading use of wood. It goes well beyond the legal basis of the Renewable Energy Directive and infringes the subsidiarity principle.

Amendment 22

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 3 – paragraph 4a

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

framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable ***electricity*** required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;	framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable ***energy*** required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

Or. en

Justification

Energy vector-neutral formula.

Amendment 23

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4 – point a
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 9 – pargraph 1a

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1a. By 31 December 2025, each Member State shall agree to establish at least ***one*** joint project with one or more other Member States for the production of renewable energy. The Commission shall be notified of such an agreement, including the date on which the project is expected to become operational. Projects financed by national contributions under the Union renewable energy financing mechanism established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294[25] shall be deemed to satisfy this obligation for the Member States involved.;	1a. By 31 December 2025, each Member State shall agree to establish at least ***two joint projects with one or more other Member States for the production of renewable energy. Member States with an annual electricity consumption of more than 100 TWh shall agree to establish a third*** joint project with one or more other Member States for the production of renewable energy ***which are additional to projects planned in the TEN-Energy Regulation. Such cooperation may involve local and regional authorities and private operators***. The Commission shall be notified of such an agreement, including the date on which the project is expected to become operational. Projects financed by national contributions under the Union renewable energy financing mechanism established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294[25] shall be deemed to satisfy this obligation for the Member States involved. ***Member States shall work towards a fair distribution of***

	costs and benefits of such joint projects. To this end, all relevant costs and benefits of the cooperation shall be taken into account in the respective cooperation agreement.;
[25] 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).	[25] 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).

Or. en

Justification

Cross-border connections as well as the local and regional levels play an important role in an integrated and decentralised energy system. Therefore, more cross-border projects are needed and in particular Member States with the highest electricity consumption should contribute the most. Moreover, a fair sharing of costs and benefits is essential for the implementation of cooperation projects among Member States.

Amendment 24

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

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
8. Member States shall assess the regulatory and administrative barriers to long-term ***renewables power*** purchase agreements, and shall remove unjustified barriers to, and promote the uptake of, such agreements, including by exploring how to reduce the financial risks associated with them, in particular by using credit guarantees. Member States shall ensure that those agreements are not subject to disproportionate or discriminatory procedures or charges, and that any associated guarantees of origin can be transferred to the buyer of the renewable energy under ***the renewable power***	8. Member States shall assess the regulatory and administrative barriers to long-term ***renewable energy*** purchase agreements, and shall remove unjustified barriers to, and promote the uptake of, such agreements, including by exploring how to reduce the financial risks associated with them, in particular by using credit guarantees. Member States shall ensure that those agreements are not subject to ***any*** disproportionate or discriminatory procedures or ***any*** charges ***and fees***, and that any associated guarantees of origin can be transferred to the buyer of the renewable energy under purchase agreement.

purchase agreement.

Or. en

Justification

Renewable energy purchase agreements are an essential instrument to achieve a market-driven deployment of renewable energy. A company buying renewable energy through a purchase agreement should not be subject to any charges linked to the financing of the renewable energy deployment, while proportionate network fees might be necessary if the energy is supplied through the public grid.

Amendment 25

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

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. In order to promote the production and use of renewable energy in the building sector, Member States shall set an indicative target for the share of renewables in final energy consumption in their buildings sector in 2030 that is consistent with an indicative target of at least a 49 % share of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector in the Union's final consumption of energy in 2030. The national target shall be expressed in terms of share of national final energy consumption and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7. Member States shall include their target in the updated integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 as well as information on how they plan to achieve it.	1. In order to promote the production and use of renewable energy in the building sector, Member States shall set an indicative target for the share of renewables in final energy consumption in their buildings sector in 2030 that is consistent with an indicative target of at least a 49 % share of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector in the Union's final consumption of energy in 2030. ***Member States that do not explicitly price carbon in the building sector through a tax or emissions trading scheme or Member States that temporarily opt out of the new European emissions trading scheme for buildings and transport shall set a higher indicative share of renewables.*** The national target shall be expressed in terms of share of national final energy consumption and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7. Member States shall include their target in the updated integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Article

14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 as well as information on how they plan to achieve it.

Or. en

Justification

The incentives for decarbonization resulting from the New ETS have an impact on this directive and require less additional regulation.

Amendment 26

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 6
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 15a – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
To achieve the indicative share of renewables set out in paragraph 1, Member States shall, in their building regulations and codes and, where applicable, in their support schemes or by other means with equivalent effect, require the use of minimum levels of energy from renewable sources in buildings, in line with the provisions of Directive 2010/31/EU. Member States shall allow those minimum levels to be fulfilled, among others, through efficient district heating and cooling.	To achieve the indicative share of renewables set out in paragraph 1, Member States shall, in their building regulations and codes and, where applicable, in their support schemes or by other means with equivalent effect, require the use of minimum levels of energy from renewable sources in ***new*** buildings ***and in existing buildings that are subject to renovation***, in line with the provisions of Directive 2010/31/EU ***and where economically, technically, and functionally feasible***. Member States shall allow those minimum levels to be fulfilled, among others, through efficient district heating and cooling***, and through the use of Guarantees of Origin in line with Article 19***.

Or. en

Justification

Technical, functional, and economic feasibility should be required. This allows cost-efficient decisions for renovation strategies in order to help the buildings sector contributing to the new EU climate targets. Guarantees of Origin should be allowed to be used to meet the renewable target in the building sector.

Amendment 27

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 18 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
3. Member States shall ensure that certification schemes are available for installers and designers of all forms of renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings, industry and agriculture, and for installers of solar photovoltaic systems. Those schemes may take into account existing schemes and structures as appropriate, and shall be based on the criteria laid down in Annex IV. Each Member State shall ***recognise*** the certification awarded by other Member States in accordance with those criteria.	3. Member States shall ensure that certification ***schemes or equivalent qualification*** schemes are available for installers and designers of all forms of renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings, industry and agriculture, and for installers of solar photovoltaic systems. Those schemes may take into account existing schemes and structures as appropriate, and shall be based on the criteria laid down in Annex IV ***as far as compatible with national qualification and certification schemes***. Each Member State shall ***verify the recognition of*** the certification awarded by other Member States in accordance with those criteria.

Or. en

Justification

As regards certification schemes for installers and designers of renewable heating and cooling systems, equivalent qualification schemes by MS should be acknowledged in the provision. An EU-wide definition of certifications would take away the flexibility of the market to react quickly to technological changes, for example. Recognition of certification should not be regulated in this Directive.

Amendment 28

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 18 – paragraph 3

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

Or. en

Justification

Since dual systems basically relies on market mechanisms, Member States cannot guarantee or assure a sufficient number of installers. Member States can only create the conditions to for sufficient numbers to be achieved.

Amendment 29

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 18 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
To achieve such sufficient numbers of installers and designers, Member States shall ensure that sufficient training programmes leading to qualification or certification covering renewable heating and cooling technologies, and their latest innovative solutions, are made available. Member States shall put in place measures to promote participation in such programmes, in particular by small and medium-sized enterprises and the self-employed. Member States may put in place voluntary agreements with the relevant technology providers and vendors to train sufficient numbers of installers, which may	To achieve such sufficient numbers of installers and designers, Member States shall ensure that***, as far as compatible with national qualification and certification schemes,*** sufficient training programmes leading to qualification or certification covering renewable heating and cooling technologies, and their latest innovative solutions, are made available. Member States shall put in place measures to promote participation in such programmes, in particular by small and medium-sized enterprises and the self-employed. Member States may put in place voluntary agreements with the relevant technology

be based on estimates of sales, in the latest innovative solutions and technologies available on the market.	providers and vendors to train sufficient numbers of installers, which may be based on estimates of sales, in the latest innovative solutions and technologies available on the market.

Or. en

Justification

The EU has a limited competence in education policy.

Amendment 30

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 18 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
4. Member States shall make information on the certification schemes referred to in paragraph 3 available to the public. Member States ***shall ensure that the*** list of installers who are qualified or certified in accordance with paragraph 3 ***is regularly updated and made*** available to the public.;	4. Member States shall make information on the certification schemes ***or equivalent qualification schemes as*** referred to in paragraph 3 available to the public. Member States ***may also make a regularly updated*** list of installers who are qualified or certified in accordance with paragraph 3 available to the public.;

Or. en

Justification

The EU has a limited competence in education policy.

Amendment 31

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 8 – point a – point i
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 19 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
To that end, Member States shall ensure	To that end, Member States shall ensure

that a guarantee of origin is issued in response to a request from a producer of energy from renewable sources. Member States may arrange for guarantees of origin to be issued for energy from non-renewable sources. Issuance of guarantees of origin may be made subject to a minimum capacity limit. A guarantee of origin shall be ***of the standard size of*** 1 MWh. No more than one guarantee of origin shall be issued in respect of each unit of energy produced.;	that a guarantee of origin is issued in response to a request from a producer of energy from renewable sources ***as well as from a producer of low-carbon hydrogen***. Member States may arrange for guarantees of origin to be issued for energy from non-renewable sources***, and shall arrange for guarantees of origin to be issued for low-carbon hydrogen. Member States must ensure a uniform European guarantees of origin system for all renewable and low-carbon hydrogen. Member States shall introduce supplementary schemes to enable guarantees of origins for renewable electricity that include refined time-granularity and locational matching, while avoiding double counting with the existing guarantee of origin system. The European Commission shall be empowered to adopt a Delegated Act to introduce such a uniform scheme for guarantees of origin***. Issuance of guarantees of origin may be made subject to a minimum capacity limit. A guarantee of origin shall be ***no greater than*** 1 MWh. No more than one guarantee of origin shall be issued in respect of each unit of energy produced. ***The Commission shall issue guidance on relevant safeguards to cross-border transfers.***;

Or. en

Justification

The renewable energy sector should benefit from more advanced digital solutions and innovation. One uniform European system for guarantees of origin needs to englobe renewable and low-carbon hydrogen. It will avoid unnecessary administrative burden and fees for market participants and will create traceability, trackability, tradability, and transparency. That way, well-informed choices by all participants can be made reagrding the origin and source of the purchased energy.

Amendment 32

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 10

Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 20a – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
Member States shall ensure that vehicle manufacturers make available, in real-time, in-vehicle data related to the battery state of health, battery state of charge, battery power setpoint, battery capacity***, as well as the location of electric vehicles*** to electric vehicle owners and users, as well as to third parties acting on the owners' and users' behalf, such as electricity market participants and electromobility service providers, under non-discriminatory terms and at no cost, in addition to further requirements in the type approval and market surveillance regulation.	Member States shall ensure that vehicle manufacturers make available, in real-time, in-vehicle data related to the battery state of health, battery state of charge, battery power setpoint, ***as well as*** battery capacity to electric vehicle owners and users, as well as to third parties acting on the owners' and users' behalf ***through explicit consent***, such as electricity market participants and electromobility service providers, under non-discriminatory terms and at no cost, in addition to further requirements in the type approval and market surveillance regulation.

Or. en

Justification

From a data protection point of view, "as well as the location of electric vehicles" should be deleted. Consumer rights should be strengthened by providing explicit consent.

Amendment 33

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 11
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 22a

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

Or. en

Justification

All types of climate-friendly hydrogen will be needed to achieve the EU's ambitious decarbonisation targets cost-effectively.

Amendment 34

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 11
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 22a – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
Member States shall ensure that the contribution of renewable fuels of non-biological origin used for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be 50 % of the hydrogen used for final energy and non-energy purposes in industry by 2030. For the calculation of ***that percentage***, the following rules shall apply:	Member States shall ensure that the contribution of renewable fuels of non-biological origin ***and low-carbon hydrogen*** used for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be 50 % of the hydrogen used for final energy and non-energy purposes in industry by 2030***, subject to availability. The contribution of renewable fuels of non-biological origin used for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be at least 40 % of the hydrogen used for final energy and non-energy purposes in industry by 2030, subject to availability. By 2035, the contribution of renewable fuels of non-biological origin used for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be at least 70 % of the hydrogen used for final energy and non-energy purposes in industry. Member States shall make an analysis of the availability of fuels of non-biological origin and low-carbon hydrogen in 2027 and regularly thereafter***. For the calculation of ***the percentages***, the following rules shall apply:

Or. en

Justification

A 50% target is very ambitious for Member States with a high hydrogen consumption in the industrial sector. All types of climate-friendly hydrogen will be needed to achieve the EU's

ambitious decarbonisation targets cost-effectively.

Amendment 35

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 11
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 22a – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(b) For the calculation of the numerator, the energy content of the renewable fuels of non-biological origin consumed in the industry sector for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be taken into account, excluding renewable fuels of non-biological origin used as intermediate products for the production of conventional transport fuels.	(b) For the calculation of the numerator, the energy content of the renewable fuels of non-biological origin ***and low carbon hydrogen*** consumed in the industry sector for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be taken into account, excluding renewable fuels of non-biological origin used as intermediate products for the production of conventional transport fuels.

Or. en

Justification

Adaptation to amendment 34.

Amendment 36

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 11
red
Article 22a – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. Member States shall ensure that industrial products that are labelled or claimed to be produced with renewable energy and renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall indicate the percentage of renewable energy used or renewable fuels of non-biological origin used in the raw material acquisition and	***deleted***

pre-processing, manufacturing and distribution stage, calculated on the basis of the methodologies laid down in Recommendation 2013/179/EU[27] or, alternatively, ISO 14067:2018.;

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

Or. en

Justification

Having quotas and labels amounts to double regulation and bureaucracy. Furthermore, such a labelling scheme needs to be properly prepared with a fully-fledged impact assessment. It should be focused industrial products with a significantly improved carbon footprint compared to fossil fuel comparator.

Amendment 37

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 12 – point b
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 23 – paragraph 1a

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1a. Member States shall carry out an assessment of their potential of energy from renewable sources and of the use of waste heat and cold in the heating and cooling sector including, where appropriate, an analysis of areas suitable for their deployment at low ecological risk and of the potential for small-scale household projects. The assessment shall set out milestones and measures to ***in*** increase ***renewables*** in heating and cooling and, where appropriate, the use of waste heat and cold through district heating and	1a. Member States shall carry out an assessment of their potential of energy from renewable sources and of the use of waste heat and cold in the heating and cooling sector including, where appropriate, an analysis of areas suitable for their deployment at low ecological risk and of the potential for small-scale household projects. The assessment shall set out milestones and measures to increase ***renewable energy*** in heating and cooling and, where appropriate, the use of waste heat and cold through district heating and

cooling with a view of establishing a long-term national strategy to decarbonise heating and cooling. The assessment shall be part of the integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and shall accompany the comprehensive heating and cooling assessment required by Article 14(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU.;	cooling with a view of establishing a long-term national strategy to decarbonise heating and cooling. The assessment shall be part of the integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and shall accompany the comprehensive heating and cooling assessment required by Article 14(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU.;

Or. en

Justification

Correction

Amendment 38

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 12 – point d
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 23 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
4. To achieve the average annual increase referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, Member States ***may*** implement ***one or more of*** the following measures:	4. To achieve the average annual increase referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, Member States ***are encouraged to*** implement the following measures:

Or. en

Justification

Stronger encouragement to use the proposed measures.

Amendment 39

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 12 – point d
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 23 – paragraph 4 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(b) installation of highly efficient renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings, or use of renewable energy or waste heat and cold in industrial heating and cooling processes;	(b) installation of highly efficient renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings, or use of renewable energy or waste heat and cold in industrial heating and cooling processes***, promotion of connecting buildings to efficient district heating and cooling systems***;

Or. en

Justification

Only with the help of local and district heating can the climate protection goals in the building sector be achieved, and thus the connection to an efficient district heating supply should also be mentioned. Efficient district heating is an essential component of the decarbonization of the building stock.

Amendment 40

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 13 – point a
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 24 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. Member States shall ensure that information on the energy performance and the share of renewable energy in their district heating and cooling systems is provided to final consumers in an easily accessible manner, such as on bills or on the suppliers' websites and on request. The information on the renewable energy share shall be expressed at least as a percentage of gross final consumption of heating and cooling assigned to the customers of a given district heating and cooling system***, including information on how much energy was used to deliver one unit of heating to the customer or end-user***.;	1. Member States shall ensure that information on the energy performance and the share of renewable energy in their district heating and cooling systems is provided to final consumers in an easily accessible manner, such as on bills or on the suppliers' websites and on request. The information on the renewable energy share shall be expressed at least as a percentage of gross final consumption of heating and cooling assigned to the customers of a given district heating and cooling system.;

Or. en

Justification

Reducing bureaucratic burden that do not have any added value for the consumers.

Amendment 41

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 13 – point c
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 24 – paragraph 4a

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
4a. Member States shall ensure that operators of district heating or cooling systems above 25 MWth capacity are obliged to connect third party suppliers of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold or are obliged to offer to connect and purchase heat or cold from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold from third-party suppliers based on non-discriminatory criteria ***set by the competent authority of the Member State concerned,*** where such operators need to do one or more of the following:	4a. Member States shall ensure that operators of district heating or cooling systems above 25 MWth capacity are obliged to connect third party suppliers of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold or are obliged to offer to connect and purchase heat or cold from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold from third-party suppliers based on non-discriminatory criteria ***if such a connection is technically and economically feasible and*** where such operators need to do one or more of the following:

Or. en

Justification

Any obligations to give access to third parties must be subject to technical and economic feasibility.

Amendment 42

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 14
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 25 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(a) the amount of renewable fuels and	(a) the amount of renewable fuels and

renewable electricity supplied to the transport sector leads to a greenhouse gas intensity reduction of at least ***13*** % by 2030, compared to the baseline set out in Article 27(1), point (b), in accordance with an indicative trajectory set by the Member State;	renewable electricity supplied to the transport sector leads to a greenhouse gas intensity reduction of at least ***20*** % by 2030, compared to the baseline set out in Article 27(1), point (b), in accordance with an indicative trajectory set by the Member State;

Or. en

Justification

The greenhouse gas intensity reduction target should be higher to create an incentive for advanced biofuels, RFNBO etc.

Amendment 43

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 14
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 25 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(b) the share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX in the energy supplied to the transport sector is at least ***0,2*** % in 2022, ***0,5*** % in 2025 and ***2,2*** % in 2030, and the share of renewable fuels of non-biological origin is at least 2,6 % in 2030.	(b) the share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX in the energy supplied to the transport sector is at least ***0,4*** % in 2022, ***1*** % in 2025 and ***5*** % in 2030, and the share of renewable fuels of non-biological origin ***and low-carbon hydrogen, including low-carbon hydrogen derived fuels,*** is at least 2,6 % in ***2028 and 5 % in*** 2030.

Or. en

Justification

The advanced biofuels, RFNBO and hydrogen quota are the most powerful measure to ramp up biofuels, hydrogen and e-fuels in transport, complementing e-mobility.

Amendment 44

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 14
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 25 – paragraph 2

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

Or. en

Justification

To ensure that economic operators supplying low-carbon hydrogen or other RFNBOs to the transport sector can participate equally in the proposed credit mechanism. A level playing field for the different compliance options is essential for an effective and efficient reduction of emissions in the road transport sector.

Amendment 45

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 15 – point a – point i
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 26 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from	For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from

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

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. ILUC concerns were fully addressed in 2018 in the REDII 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 46

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 16 – point b
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 27 – paragraph 1 – point a – point ii

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(ii) for renewable fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels, by multiplying the amount of these fuels that is supplied to all transport modes by their emissions savings determined in accordance with delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 29a(3);	(ii) for renewable fuels of non-biological origin***, low-carbon hydrogen, low-carbon hydrogen derived fuels*** and recycled carbon fuels, by multiplying the amount of these fuels that is supplied to all transport modes by their emissions savings determined in accordance with delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 29a(3);

Or. en

Justification

To align with the addition of low-carbon hydrogen

Amendment 47

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 16 – point b
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 27 – paragraph 1 – point a – point iii

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(iii) for renewable electricity, by multiplying the amount of renewable electricity that is supplied to all transport modes by the fossil fuel comparator $\boldsymbol{EC_{F(e)}}$ set out in in Annex V;	(iii) for renewable electricity, by multiplying the amount of renewable electricity that is supplied to all transport modes by the fossil fuel comparator $\boldsymbol{E_{F(t)}}$ set out in in Annex V;

Or. en

Justification

The same fossil fuel comparator should be applied for the calculation of GHG savings for both renewable electricity and renewable fuels. Otherwise, it would result in unequal treatment. The Commission proposes a GHG calculation methodology that would lead to disproportionality high GHG savings for renewable electricity in transport.

Amendment 48

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 16 – point b
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 27 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(d) the greenhouse gas intensity reduction from the use of renewable energy is determined by dividing the greenhouse gas emissions saving from the use of biofuels, biogas and renewable electricity supplied to all transport modes by the baseline.	(d) the greenhouse gas intensity reduction from the use of renewable energy is determined by dividing the greenhouse gas emissions saving from the use of biofuels, biogas***, renewable fuels of non-biological origin, low-carbon hydrogen, recycled carbon fuels*** and renewable electricity supplied to all transport modes

by the baseline.

Or. en

Justification

Adding the contribution of RFNBOs, low-carbon hydrogen and recycled carbon fuels to the numerator

Amendment 49

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 16 – point d a (new)
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 27 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(d a) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:
	Electricity obtained from direct connection to an installation generating renewable electricity may be fully counted as renewable electricity where it is used for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin, provided that the installation is not connected to the grid or is connected to the grid but evidence can be provided that the electricity concerned has been supplied without taking electricity from the grid. Electricity that has been taken from the grid may be counted as fully renewable provided that it is produced exclusively from renewable sources and the renewable properties have been demonstrated, ensuring that the renewable properties of that electricity are claimed only once and only in one end-use sector. This can be done by following any of the following options:
	1. To demonstrate the renewable properties, producers of renewable fuels of non-biological origin should be required to conclude one or more renewable power purchase agreements

generating electricity for an amount that is at least equivalent to the amount of electricity that is claimed as fully renewable. The balance between the renewable electricity purchased through one or several power purchase agreements and the amount of electricity taken from the grid to produce renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be achieved on a quarterly basis. As of 1 January 2026, the balance between the renewable electricity purchased through one or several power purchase agreements and the amount of electricity taken from the grid to produce renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be achieved on a daily basis. A power purchase agreement can be signed with an existing installation producing renewable electricity provided that the installation does not receive support in form of operating aid or investment aid at the date the contract enters into force, or such support has ended.

2. A granular GO pursuant to Article 19 paragraph 2 can be used in order to demonstrate the renewable properties of the electricity used for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin and to ensure that the renewable properties of that electricity are claimed only once and only in one end-use sector.

Member States shall ensure that any additional electricity demand used for the production of RFNBOs is included in the National Energy and Climate Plans.

One year after the entry into force of this regulation, the European Commission shall adapt the Delegated Act [XYZ] to comply with the above requirements.

The same, or, where not available, equivalent rules shall apply for RFNBOs imported to the EU.

Or. en

Amendment 50

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 – point a – point ii
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 29 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
— (a) in the case of solid biomass fuels, in installations producing electricity, heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input equal to or exceeding ***5*** MW,	— (a) in the case of solid biomass fuels, in installations producing electricity, heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input equal to or exceeding ***20*** MW,

Or. en

Justification

Mainly small and decentralised bioenergy plants would be affected by lowering the threshold. The administrative and financial burden would be too excessive for those local plants that play an important role for i.e. local heat.

Amendment 51

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 – point e
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 29 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1 – point a – point iv

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

Or. en

Justification

Member States or local/regional authorities should specify sustainable forest management practices. Forest-related requirements should be addressed in appropriate legislation.

Amendment 52

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 – point f
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 29 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1 – point b – point iv

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

Or. en

Justification

Member States or local/regional authorities should specify sustainable forest management practices. Forest-related requirements should be addressed in appropriate legislation.

Amendment 53

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 18 – point g
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 29 – paragraph 10 – subparagraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(d) at least ***70*** % for electricity, heating and cooling production from biomass fuels used in installations until 31 December 2025, and at least ***80 %*** from 1 January 2026.;	(d) at least ***60*** % for electricity, heating and cooling production from biomass fuels used in installations ***starting operation from 1 January 2021*** until 31 December 2025, and at least ***70 % for installations starting operation*** from 1 January 2026.;

Or. en

Justification

Reinstalling the provisions from REDII. The proposed changes would mean that existing biomass plants would retroactively become concerned of GHG reduction criteria. Investments security must remain valid.

Amendment 54

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 19
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 29a – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to supplement this Directive by specifying the methodology for assessing greenhouse gas emissions savings from renewable fuels of non-biological origin and from recycled carbon fuels. The methodology shall ensure that credit for avoided emissions is not given for CO_2 the capture of which has already received an emission credit under other provisions of law.;	3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to supplement this Directive by specifying the methodology for assessing greenhouse gas emissions savings from renewable fuels of non-biological origin***, low-carbon hydrogen, low-carbon derived fuels*** and from recycled carbon fuels. The methodology shall ensure that credit for avoided emissions is not given for CO_2 the capture of which has already received an emission credit under other provisions of law.;

Or. en

Justification

Need for a methodology to asses the GHG savings of low-carbon hydrogen and low-carbon hydrogen derived fuels

Amendment 55

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 22
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 31a – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. The Commission shall ensure that a Union database is set up to enable the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels.	1. The Commission shall ensure that a Union database is set up to enable the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels***, low-carbon hydrogen, low-carbon hydrogen derived fuels*** and recycled carbon fuels.

Or. en

Justification

Addition of low-carbon hydrogen

Amendment 56

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 22
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 31a – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. Member States shall require the relevant economic operators to enter in a timely manner accurate information into that database on the transactions made and the sustainability characteristics of the fuels subject to those transactions, including their life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions, starting from their point of production to the moment it is consumed in the Union. Information on whether support has been provided for the production of a specific consignment of fuel, and if so, on the type of support scheme, shall also be	2. Member States shall require the relevant economic operators to enter in a timely manner accurate information into that database on the transactions made and the sustainability characteristics of the fuels subject to those transactions, including their life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions, starting from their point of production to the moment it is consumed in the Union. ***The interconnected gas system shall be considered as a single mass balance system. Information about injection and withdrawal transactions and crossing of entry-exit points shall be***

included in the database.	***reported.*** Information on whether support has been provided for the production of a specific consignment of fuel, and if so, on the type of support scheme, shall also be included in the database.

Or. en

Justification

The EU gas system should be considered as a single logistical facility in order to match the realities of the European gas market, but to allow for tracking of cross-border transfers to benefit from tariff discounts for renewable and low-carbon gases, proposed under the Gas Package.

NEW
Recital 6a new
Life cycle analyses of electrified heat, transport and industrial products should always take into account the remaining fossil shares of the preceding electricity generation. The charging current is only sustainable if it is produced from clean energies.

NEW
Definition
Article 2 - 1aa
'Innovative renewable energy technology' means a technology that improves in at least one way a comparable state-of-the-art renewable technology, or makes exploitable a largely untapped renewable energy resource. It is generally not able to attract low-cost private finance.

Justification: Concept introduced in Article 3, paragraph 1

Article 2 - 36a
'low-carbon hydrogen' means hydrogen which energy content is derived from non-renewable sources, which meets a greenhouse gas emission reduction threshold of 70%;

Justification: low carbon hydrogen is necessary for the ramping-up of a European clean hydrogen market and the competiveness of the European industry.

NEW
Article 3 - 4b
Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of low-carbon hydrogen including through low-carbon hydrogen purchase agreements. That framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures;

Justification: To facilitate the uptake of low-carbon hydrogen including through purchase agreements

NEW
Article 15 – paragraph 8a
Member States shall assess the regulatory and administrative barriers to long-term low-carbon hydrogen purchase agreements, and shall remove unjustified barriers to, and promote the uptake of, such agreements, including by exploring how to reduce the financial risks associated with them, in particular by using credit guarantees. Member States shall ensure that those agreements are not subject to any disproportionate or discriminatory procedures or any charges and fees, and that any associated guarantees of origin can be transferred to the buyer of the low-carbon hydrogen under purchase agreement.

Justification: In line with the new amendment for Article 3 4(b), o facilitate the uptake of low-carbon hydrogen including through purchase agreements. A company buying low-carbon hydrogen through a purchase agreement should not be subject to any charges linked to the financing of the renewable energy deployment, while proportionate network fees might be necessary if the energy is supplied through the public grid.

NEW
Article 16a “Fit for 55” label for renewable projects of public interest

Paragraph 1: Member States shall create a new category called ‘Fit for 55 projects of special public interest’ for renewable energy projects that are of strategic interest. Projects falling under the category would benefit from a prioritisation of the permitting procedure by the competent authority and a simplification of the permitting process in the Member States.

Justification: The new category would correspond to projects that will significantly contribute to the Green Deal objectives by for instance accelerating the energy transition or including more than one renewable technology.

Paragraph 2: The permit-granting process referred to in paragraph 1 shall not exceed two years for renewable energy projects including all relevant procedures of competent authorities. Where duly justified on the grounds of extraordinary circumstances, that two-year period may be extended by up to one year. A lack of response from the competent administration with in the delay established would imply a positive resolution of the permitting procedure.

Justification: The new category would benefit from the time limit already established in article 16 of the RED. However, the time limit would also include the Environmental Impact Assessment that is currently excluded from the deadlines. The permitting for this process would need to comply with the Environmental Law, but it would be the responsibility of the Member States to dedicate enough resources to ensure that the deadlines for these strategic projects that will allow to comply with the Fit for 55 targets are respected.

NEW
Recital 2a
The transformation of our energy system towards renewable energies will not be possible exclusively through European sources. A broad-based import strategy for green electricity, green hydrogen and low-carbon energies from as many naturally suitable regions as possible is necessary, also to reduce one-sided fossil dependencies.

NEW
Article 22a - Paragraphe 3 [replacing the deleted Paragraphe 2]

The European Commission shall elaborate a global import strategy for renewable fuels of non-biological origin and low carbon hydrogen. This strategy shall include indicative targets and measures for imports of renewable electricity and of renewable fuels of non-biological origin. Member States shall take appropriate measures to implement this strategy in their integrated national energy and climate plans and progress reports submitted pursuant to Articles 3, 14 and 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Justification: Imports of renewable and low-carbon hydrogen will be needed to cover the increasing demand for climate-friendly gases.

NEW
Article 27 - Paragraphe 3

Electricity obtained from direct connection to an installation generating renewable electricity may be fully counted as renewable electricity where it is used for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin, provided that the installation is not connected to the grid or is connected to the grid but evidence can be provided that the electricity concerned has been supplied without taking electricity from the grid.

Electricity that has been taken from the grid may be counted as fully renewable provided that it is produced exclusively from renewable sources and the renewable properties have been demonstrated, ensuring that the renewable properties of that electricity are claimed only once and only in one end-use sector. This can be done by following any of the following options:

1. To demonstrate the renewable properties, producers of renewable fuels of non-biological origin should be required to conclude one or more renewable power purchase agreements generating electricity for an amount that is at least equivalent to the amount of electricity that is claimed as fully renewable.

   The balance between the renewable electricity purchased through one or several power purchase agreements and the amount of electricity taken from the grid to produce renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be achieved on a quarterly basis.

   As of 1 January 2026, the balance between the renewable electricity purchased through one or several power purchase agreements and the amount of electricity taken from the grid to produce renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be achieved on a daily basis.

   A power purchase agreement can be signed with an existing installation producing renewable electricity provided that the installation does not receive support in form of operating aid or investment aid at the date the contract enters into force, or such support has ended.

2. A granular GO pursuant to Article 19 paragraphe 2 can be used in order to demonstrate the renewable properties of the electricity used for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin and to ensure that the renewable properties of that electricity are claimed only once and only in one end-use sector.

Member States shall ensure that any additional electricity demand used for the production of RFNBOs is included in the National Energy and Climate Plans.

One year after the entry into force of this regulation, the European Commission shall adapt the Delegated Act [XYZ] to comply with the above requirements.

The same, or, where not available, equivalent rules shall apply for RFNBOs imported to the EU.

NEW

Article 29b

Greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for low-carbon hydrogen and low-carbon hydrogen- derived fuels

1. Notwithstanding Article 29a, energy from low-carbon hydrogen and low-carbon hydrogen-derived fuels shall be counted only towards the targets referred to in Articles 22a(1) and 25(1), provided that the greenhouse gas emissions savings from the use of those fuels are at least 70 %. It shall not count towards the binding overall Union target for the share of renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030.
2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to supplement this Directive by specifying the methodology for assessing greenhouse gas emissions savings from low-carbon hydrogen and low-carbon hydrogen-derived fuels. The methodology shall ensure that no credit is given for CO2 emissions avoided where the capture of such emissions has already received an emission credit under another legal provision.'

Justification: To integrate low-carbon hydrogen for the ramp-up of the hydrogen market.

NEW
Recital new 123a

Given that this Regulation will generate additional compliance costs for affected sectors, compensatory actions need to be taken in order to prevent the total level of regulatory burdens from increasing. The Commission should therefore be obliged to present, before the entry into force of this Regulation, proposals offsetting the regulatory burdens introduced by this Regulation, through the revision or abolishment of provisions in other EU Regulations that generate compliance costs in the affected sectors.

Article 33 - new Paragraphe 2a

The Commission shall present, by [1 year before the entry into force of this Regulation], and in line with its communication on the application of the "one in, one out" prinicple[1] , proposals offsetting the regulatory burdens introduced by this Regulation, through the revision or abolishment of provisions in other EU Regulations that generate compliance costs in the affected sectors.

NEW
Article 33 - to modify/add at the end of Paragraph 4
"By 1 October 2023, the Commission shall publish a report reviewing the application of this Directive. The review shall in particular examine the external effects of the deployment of renewable energy and its impact on the environment."

[1] EC press release on the working methods of the von der Leyen Commission, 4 December 2019.

NEW
Art. 15 - 8b:
"Member States shall ensure that Union environmental law applies to the deployment of energy from renewable sources and the related grid infrastructure with the interpretation that the species protection refers to the population and not the specimens."

Justification:
In order to reduce existing barriers for RES deployment in planning and permitting procedures, we suggest to include an interpretation in Article 15 of the RED revision that sets specific conditions under which RES projects and the related grid infrastructure must apply Union environmental law.

NEW
Article 16 - new 6a

The repowering of existing renewable energy plants shall be exempted from the obligation to carry out an environmental impact assessment according to Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011, Council directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009.

Justification: Administrative permit application processes for repowering of existing renewable energy plants are delayed by environmental impact assessments. Repowering projects that do not exceed a certain extent of existing projects have no significant additional effects on the environment. An environmental impact assessment is therefore not needed for repowered renewable energy plants with an environmental impact on the site that has already been evaluated.