Council of the European Union

PUBLIC

Brussels, 6 December 2022
(OR. en)

15643/22

Interinstitutional File:
2021/0218(COD)

LIMITE

ENER 657
CLIMA 647
CONSOM 324
TRANS 770
AGRI 695
IND 535
ENV 1251
COMPET 998
FORETS 132
CODEC 1927

NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 - 4 column document

Delegations will find in the annex, for information, Delegations will find in the annex, for information, an extract from the 4column document of the abovementioned proposal.

Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652

2021/0218(COD)

EWP 8 December 2022 version

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Formula				
1	2021/0218 (COD)		2021/0218 (COD)	
Proposal Title				
2	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652		Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council– as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Formula				
3	THIS ELEMENT IS MISSING. THANK YOU FOR USING ANOTHER LANGUAGE.			
Citation 1				
4	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 and 194(2) thereof,		Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 and 194(2) thereof,	
Citation 2				
5	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,		Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	
Citation 3				
6	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,		After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,	
Citation 4				
7	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social		Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Committee[1], _____ 1. OJ C , , p. .		Committee[1], _____ 1. OJ C , , p. .	
Citation 5				
8	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions[1], _____ 1. OJ C , , p. .		Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions[1], _____ 1. OJ C , , p. .	
Citation 6				
9	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,		Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	
Formula				
10	Whereas:		Whereas:	
Recital 1				
11	(1) The European Green Deal[1] 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	(1) The European Green Deal[1] 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 %*** ~~*55% reduction in*~~	(1) **In its Communication of 11 December 2019, entitled "**The European Green Deal**"[1] the Commission established**[+] ~~establishes~~ the objective of the Union becoming climate neutral in 2050 in a manner that contributes to the European economy, growth	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	emissions by 2030 as set out in the 2030 Climate Target Plan[2] that was endorsed both by the European Parliament[3] and by the European Council[4], requires an energy transition and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system. _____ 1. Communication from the Commission COM(2019) 640 final of 11.12.2019, The European Green Deal. 2. 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 3. European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal (2019/2956(RSP)) 4. European Council conclusions of 11 December 2020, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/47296/1011-12-20-euco-conclusions-en.pdf	greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 as set out in the ~~*2030 Climate Target Plan[2] that was endorsed both by*~~ ***Regulation (EU) 2021/119 (***the European ~~*Parliament[3] and by the European Council[4]*~~ ***Climate Law)***, requires an energy transition and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system. _____ 1. Communication from the Commission COM(2019) 640 final of 11.12.2019, The European Green Deal. ~~*2. 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*~~ ~~*3. European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal (2019/2956(RSP))*~~ ~~*4. European Council conclusions of 11 December 2020, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/47296/1011-12-20-euco-conclusions-en.pdf*~~	and job creation. That objective, ~~and~~**as well as** the objective of a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 as set out in the **Commission Communication of 17 September 2020, entitled "Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition - Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people" (the "**2030 Climate Target Plan**"[2])**~~[2]~~ that was endorsed both by the European Parliament[3] and by the European Council[4], requires an energy transition and **a** significantly higher ~~shares~~**share** of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system. _____ 1. Communication from the Commission COM(2019) 640 final of 11.12.2019, The European Green Deal. 2. 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 3. European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal (2019/2956(RSP)) 4. European Council conclusions of 11 December 2020, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/47296/1011-12-20-euco-conclusions-en.pdf	
Recital 1a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
11a		***(1a) The energy transition affects Member States, regions, economic sectors and citizens differently and depending on their particular situation. It is therefore essential to ensure that the Green Deal is implemented in a way that promotes economic, social and territorial cohesion in the Union and that the energy transition is just and inclusive. In particular, it must be ensured that disruptions are avoided in critical sectors that meet basic needs of the economy and society, such as mobility.***		
Recital 1b				
11b		***(1b) Energy is an essential production factor that is in constant demand and vitally important in economic, social and environmental terms. All human activities, including transport, depend on sufficient and affordable energy being available when needed.***		
Recital 1c				
11c		***(1c) The General Union***		

PUBLIC

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

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		weather and climate-related disasters and other environmental risks.		
Recital 1d				
11d		***(1d) The General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 ('8th EAP'), the framework for Union action in the field of the environment and climate, aims to accelerate the green transition to a climate-neutral, sustainable, non-toxic, resource-efficient, renewable energy-based, resilient and competitive circular economy in a just, equitable and inclusive way, and to protect, restore and improve the state of the environment by, inter alia, halting and reversing biodiversity loss. It supports and strengthens an integrated policy and implementation approach, building upon the European Green Deal. The 8th EAP recognises that achieving this transition will require systemic change which, according to the EEA, entails a fundamental, transformative and cross-cutting change that implies major shifts***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		and reorientation in system goals, incentives, technologies, social practices and norms, as well as in knowledge systems and governance approaches.		
Recital 1e				
11e		***(1e) Ensuring that legislative initiatives, programmes, investments, projects and their implementation are consistent with, contribute where relevant, and do no harm to any of the 8th EAP objectives is necessary for the objectives' achievement. Furthermore, ensuring that social inequalities resulting from climate- and environmental-related impacts and policies are minimised and that measures taken to protect the environment and climate are carried out in a socially fair and inclusive way, as well as gender mainstreaming throughout climate and environmental policies, including by incorporating a gender perspective at all stages of the policy-making process, will be required to meet the objectives of the 8th EAP and, as such, are also laid down as enabling conditions***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		in the 8th EAP.		
Recital 1f				
11f		***(1f) The 2030 climate mitigation objective of the 8th EAP is swift and predictable reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and, at the same time, enhancement of removals by natural sinks in the Union to attain the 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target as laid down in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, in line with the Union's climate and environment objectives, whilst ensuring a just transition that leaves no one behind. To help achieve its objectives, the 8th EAP also lays down the enabling condition of phasing out of environmentally harmful subsidies, including through setting a deadline for the phasing out of fossil fuel subsidies consistent with the ambition of limiting global warming to 1,5°C as well as a binding Union framework to monitor and report on Member States' progress towards phasing out fossil fuel subsidies, based on an agreed methodology.***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 1g				
11g		***(1g) This Directive aims to ensure that, as part of the EU's energy policy, investments in renewable energy production are encouraged while upholding the energy sovereignty of each Member State.***		
Recital 1h				
11h		***(1h) The renewable energy directive is part of the 'Fit for 55 package', which will also have multiple effects on the Union, including on competitiveness, job creation, household purchasing power, the achievement of climate targets and on the magnitude of carbon leakage. As such, a comprehensive evaluation of the aggregated macroeconomic impact of the Regulations that make up the 'Fit for 55 package' should be carried out on a regular basis.***		
Recital 2				
12	(2) Renewable energy plays a	(2) Renewable energy plays a	(2) Renewable energy plays a	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	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***, land, water and air pollution, as long as the use of the renewable energy sources themselves does not exacerbate those challenges. The low operating costs of renewable energy and the reduced exposure to price shocks compared to fossil fuels gives renewable energy a key role in tackling energy poverty***.	fundamental role in delivering the European Green Deal and ~~for~~**in** 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.	
Recital 2a				
12a		***(2a) With ever more countries committing to climate-neutrality by mid-century, both domestic and global demand for renewable technologies are projected to rise and offer significant opportunities for job creation, the expansion of a European renewables industrial base and continued European***		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		leadership in research and development of innovative renewable technologies, which in turn enhance the competitive advantage of European companies and the EU's energy independence from fossil fuel imports.		
Recital 2b				
12b		***(2b) The share of gross final energy consumption from renewable sources in EU reached 22 % in 2020[1], 2 percentage points (pp) above the target for the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption for 2020, as set out in Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources.*** _____ ***1. https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/ddn-20220119-1***		
Recital 2c				
12c		***(2c) Renewable energy is a key enabler of sustainable development, contributing directly and indirectly to many***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including poverty alleviation, education, water and sanitation. Renewables also bring broad socio-economic benefits, creating new jobs and fostering local industries.		
Recital 2d				
12d		***(2d) At international level, at the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 26) the Commission, together with global partners, committed to end direct support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy and to use these funds for the deployment of renewable energy.***		
Recital 2e				
12e		***(2e) At COP26, the Commission together with global leaders elevated the global ambition level for the preservation and recovery of global forests, and for an accelerated transition to zero emissions transportation.***		
Recital 2f				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
12f		***(2f) Renewable energy production often takes place at local level and depends on regional SMEs; Member States should therefore fully involve local and regional authorities when setting targets and supporting policy measures.***		
Recital 2g				
12g		***(2g) Since around 35 million Europeans are affected by energy poverty[1], renewable energy policies have an important role to play in any strategy to tackle energy poverty and consumer vulnerability.*** ***1. Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/1563 of 14 October 2020 on energy poverty.***		
Recital 2h				
12h		*deleted*		
Recital 3				
13	*(3)* Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the	(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the	(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Council[1] sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target[2]. Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to be increased. _____ 1. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82–209 2. Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562 final of 17.9.2020, Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people	Council[1] sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to ~~40%~~***45%*** by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target[2]. Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to be increased. _____ 1. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82–209 2. Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562 final of 17.9.2020, Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people	Council[1] sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the **2030** Climate Target Plan, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target[2]. Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to be increased. _____ 1. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82–209 2. Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562 final of 17.9.2020, Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people	
Recital 3a				
13a		***(3a) In line with the Commission recommendation of 28 September 2021 entitled "On Energy Efficiency First: from principles to practice. Guidelines and examples for its implementation in decision-making in the energy***		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		sector and beyond", this Directive should take an integrated approach by promoting the most energy efficient renewable source for any given sector and application, as well as by promoting system efficiency, so that the least energy is required for different economic activities.		
Recital 3b				
13b		***(3b) In line with the Commission Communication of 18 May 2022 entitled "REPowerEU Plan", boosting the production of sustainable biomethane to at least 35 bcm by 2030 is a cost-efficient path to increase the share of renewable energy and diversify EU gas supply, thereby supporting security of supply and EU climate ambitions. The Commission should develop an EU strategy to address the regulatory barriers to scale biomethane production and integration in the EU internal gas market.***		
Recital 3c				
13c		***(3c) To support the cost-effective***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		achievement of the renewable energy target and the electrification of end-use sectors, while empowering households and industries to play an active part in securing and decarbonising the EU energy system and rewarding them for that, Member States should ensure that the national regulatory framework enables the reduction of peak electricity demand through the activation of demand-side flexibility in all end-use sectors. To that end, Member States could introduce in their integrated energy and climate plans a minimum target for the reduction of peak electricity demand of at least 5 % by 2030, to increase system flexibility, in accordance with Article 4(d)(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.		
Recital 3d				
13d		***(3d) One of the five cohesion policy objectives for the period 2021-2027 is that of a greener Europe by promoting investment in clean energy, the circular economy, climate change mitigation and sustainable transport. Cohesion policy funds***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		should therefore target preventing any increase in disparities, helping those regions bearing the heaviest transition burden, encouraging investment in infrastructure, and training workers in new technologies to ensure no one is left behind.		
Recital 3e				
13e		***(3e) The ERDF will have to support promoting energy efficiency and a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; promote renewable energy; the development of smart energy systems and networks, and promote sustainable, multimodal, urban mobility, in the context of the transition towards a net zero carbon economy; the ESF+ has to contribute to improvements in education and training systems necessary for the adaptation of skills and qualifications, the upskilling of all, including the labour force, the creation of new jobs in sectors related to the environment, climate, energy, the circular economy and the bioeconomy (Article 4 of the ESF+ Regulation).***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 3f				
13f		***(3f) Renewable energy production has a strong local dimension. It is therefore important that the Member States fully involve local and regional authorities in the planning and implementation of national climate measures, provide direct access to funds and monitor the progress of the measures adopted. Where applicable, the Member States should incorporate local and regional contributions into national energy and climate plans.***		
Recital 3g				
13g		***(3g) Recognises the important role cohesion policy plays in contributing to helping island regions achieve climate neutrality goals, bearing in mind the additional costs connected to sectors such as energy and transport, as well as the impact of mobile technology on their energy systems, which require a level of investment for management of intermittent renewable energy***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		sources that is, proportionately speaking, very high.		
Recital 3h				
13h		***(3h) Points out that owing to their small size and isolated energy systems, the most remote island regions, just like the outermost regions, face a major challenge when it comes to energy supply as they generally rely on fossil fuel imports for electricity generation, transport and heating.***		
Recital 3i				
13i		***(3i) Considers that use of renewable energy, including tidal power, should be a priority and believes it could benefit islands substantially, bearing in mind the local communities' requirements, including preservation of the islands' traditional architecture and local habitat; calls, therefore, for support for the development of a wide range of renewable energy sources based on their geographical features; welcomes the green hydrogen programmes which islands have launched.***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 4				
14	(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use[1], 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[2]. 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	(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use[1], 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***, the protection of biodiversity*** 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[2]. ~~*For this*~~***However***, they should ***be able to*** grant ~~*no*~~ support ~~*to*~~***for*** the production of energy from ~~*saw logs, veener logs, stumps and roots and*~~ ***stumps or roots in the case of waste or residues***	(4) There is a growing recognition of the need ~~for alignment of~~ **to align** bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use[1], 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~~**2008/98/EC of** the European Parliament and of the Council[2]. For this, ~~they should grant no~~ **Member States should not grant** support to the production of energy from saw logs, veener logs, stumps and roots and avoid promoting the use of	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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'[3]. 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	***derived from the implementation of works carried out with the primary objective of nature conservation and landscape management, such as from roadsides. In any event, Member States should*** avoid promoting the use of quality roundwood for energy except in well-defined circumstances***, for example wildfire prevention and salvage logging***. 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	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~~**2021** report **of the Joint Research Centre entitled** 'The use of woody biomass for energy production in the EU'[3]. On the other hand, in ~~defining the further implications of~~ **implementing measures ensuring**	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	and recycling of waste should be the priority option. Member States should avoid creating support schemes which would be counter to targets on treatment of waste and which would lead to the inefficient use of recyclable waste. Moreover, in order to ensure a more efficient use of bioenergy, from 2026 on Member States should not give support anymore to electricity-only plants , unless the installations are in regions with a specific use status as regards their transition away from fossil fuels or if the installations use carbon capture and storage. _____ 1. 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. 2. 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). 3. https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reposit	for unsustainable bioenergy pathways, as identified in the JRC report 'The use of woody biomass for energy production in the EU'[3]. 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. 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*~~***they*** use carbon capture and storage ***or if the installations cannot be modified in a direction to cogeneration in exceptional justified cases upon approval by the Commission***. _____ 1. The cascading principle aims to achieve	**the application of** the cascading principle, it is necessary to recognise the national specificities which guide Member States in the design of their support ~~schemesWaste~~**schemes. Waste** prevention, reuse and recycling of waste should be the priority option. Member States should avoid creating support schemes which would be counter to targets on treatment of waste and which would lead to the inefficient use of recyclable waste. Moreover, in order to ensure a more efficient use of bioenergy, ~~from 2026 on~~ Member States should not give support anymore to electricity-only plants~~-~~, unless the installations are in regions with a specific use status as regards their transition away from fossil fuels ~~or if the installations use carbon capture and storage.~~**.** _____ 1. 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)	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	ory/handle/JRC122719	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. 2. 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). 3. https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC122719	recycling, 5) bio-energy and 6) disposal. 2. 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). 3. https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC122719	
Recital 5				
15	(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	(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	(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	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	as aviation and maritime transport. ***Innovative technologies in connections with a dedicated target should be developed, as they could contribute towards the 2030 climate goals as well as the 2050 climate targets.*** A framework for electrification needs to enable robust and efficient coordination and expand market mechanisms to match both supply and demand in space and time, stimulate investments in flexibility, ***energy storage, demand response and other flexibility mechanisms*** and help integrate large shares of variable renewable generation. Member States should therefore***, in accordance with the energy efficiency first principle,*** ensure that the deployment of renewable electricity continues to increase at an adequate pace to meet growing demand***, including by coordinating import strategies at Union level, while also ensuring that demand flexibly adapts to renewable energy generation***. 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	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~~**should** tackle remaining barriers, including non-financial ones such as insufficient digital and human resources of authorities to process a growing number of permitting applications.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		flexible 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.		
Recital 5a				
15a		***(5a) Innovative technologies, such as hybrid heat pumps, need to be developed and used within the criteria of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, as they can be used as a transition technology towards the 2030 climate goals as well as contributing to the achievement of the 2050 climate targets.***		
Recital 5b				
15b		***(5b) The future EU's economic governance framework should encourage Member States to implement the reforms necessary to accelerate the green transition, and enable investments in needed technologies***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 6				
16	(6) When calculating the share of renewables in a Member State, renewable fuels of non-biological origin should be counted in the sector where they are consumed (electricity, heating and cooling, or transport). To avoid double-counting, the renewable electricity used to produce these fuels should not be counted. This would result in a harmonisation of the accounting rules for these fuels throughout the Directive, regardless of whether they are counted for the overall renewable energy target or for any sub-target. It would also allow to count the real energy consumed, taking account of energy losses in the process to produce those fuels. Moreover, it would allow for the accounting of renewable fuels of non-biological origin imported into and consumed in the Union.	(6) When calculating the share of renewables in a Member State, renewable fuels of non-biological origin should be counted in the sector where they are consumed (electricity, heating and cooling, or transport). ***Where renewable fuels of non-biological origin are consumed in a Member State different from the one where they have been produced, energy generated by the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin should be accounted for 80 % of their volume in the country and sector where it is consumed and for 20 % of their volume in the country where it produced, unless agreed otherwise between the Member States concerned. Agreements between Member States can be in the form of a specific cooperation agreement made via the Union Renewable Development Platform (URDP). The Commission should be notified of any such agreements and make available information on them, including the exact volumes of supply and demand,***	(6) When calculating the share of renewables in a Member State, renewable fuels of non-biological origin should be counted in the sector where they are consumed (electricity, heating and cooling, or transport). To avoid double-counting, the renewable electricity used to produce these fuels should not be counted. This would result in a harmonisation of the accounting rules for these fuels throughout the Directive, regardless of whether they are counted for the overall renewable energy target or for any sub-target. It would also allow to count the real energy consumed, taking account of energy losses in the process to produce those fuels. Moreover, it would allow for the accounting of renewable fuels of non-biological origin imported into and consumed in the Union. **Member States may however agree, via a specific cooperation agreement, to account the renewable fuels of non-biological origin consumed in one Member State towards the share of gross**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		the times of the transfer and the date by which the arrangement will become operational. For the subtargets, the renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be accounted for 100 % of their volume in the country where they are consumed. To avoid double-counting, the renewable electricity used to produce these fuels should not be counted. This would result in a harmonisation of the accounting rules for these fuels throughout the Directive, regardless of whether they are counted for the overall renewable energy target or for any sub-target. It would also allow to count the real energy consumed, taking account of energy losses in the process to produce those fuels. Moreover, it would allow for the accounting of renewable fuels of non-biological origin imported into and consumed in the Union.	**final consumption of energy from renewable sources in the Member State where they were produced.**	
Recital 6a				
16a		***(6a) Since the charging current is sustainable only if it is produced from clean energy, life cycle analyses of electrified heat, transport and industrial products***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		should always take into account the remaining fossil shares of the preceding electricity generation.		
Recital 7				
17	(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[1] would meet this obligation for the Member States involved. _____ 1. 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).	(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 by December 2025 and by 2030 a third*** ~~*a pilot*~~ project, ***for Member States with an annual electricity consumption of more than 100 TWh***. Projects financed by national contributions under the Union renewable energy financing mechanism established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294[1] would meet this obligation for the Member States involved.	(7) **Cooperation between** 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 **between Member States** has been very limited, thus leading to suboptimal results in terms of efficiency in increasing renewable energy. Member States should therefore be ~~obliged~~**encouraged** 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[1] ~~would meet this obligation for the Member States involved.~~**wouldsupport this goal** _____	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		_____ 1. 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).	1. 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).	
Recital 7a				
17a		***(7a) All fields of EU policies must orient its actions towards the newly established climate targets and achieve climate neutrality. This is the case for Cohesion Policy, which has, for over twenty years, contributed to decarbonising the economy, while providing examples and best practices that can be mirrored in other policy dimensions, such as the amending of this Directive. Cohesion policy not only offers investment opportunities to respond to local and regional needs through the European Structural and Investment (ESI) Funds, but also provides an integrated policy framework to reduce developmental disparities between the European regions and helps them address the multiple challenges to their development, including through environmental protection, high-quality employment and fair,***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		inclusive and sustainable development.		
Recital 7b				
17b		***(7b) Local and regional authorities play a crucial role in integrated and decentralised energy systems. The Commission should therefore help regional and local authorities to work across borders by helping them to set up cooperation mechanisms, including the European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC).***		
Recital 7c				
17c		***(7c) Cohesion policy ensures greater coherence and coordination between the cohesion policy and other EU legislative fields, improving the policy integration of climate aspects, designing more effective source-based policies, providing targeted EU funding and, consequently, improving the implementation of climate policies on the ground.***		
Recital 7d				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
17d		***(7d) It is paramount to fully uphold multi-level governance and partnership principles in the transition to a climate-neutral economy, as local and regional authorities have direct competencies on the environment and climate change, implementing 90% of climate adaptation and 70% of climate mitigation actions. Furthermore, these authorities also develop actions that aim to promote climate-friendly behaviour among citizens, including those linked to waste management, smart mobility, sustainable housing and energy consumption.***		
Recital 8				
18	(8) The Offshore Renewable Energy Strategy introduces an ambitious objective of 300 GW of offshore wind and 40 GW of ocean energy across all the Union's sea basins by 2050. To ensure this step change, Member States will need to work together across borders at sea-basin level. Member States should therefore jointly define the amount of offshore renewable	(8) The Offshore Renewable Energy Strategy introduces an ambitious objective of 300 GW of offshore wind and 40 GW of ocean energy across all the Union's sea basins by 2050. To ensure this step change, Member States will need to work together across borders at sea-basin level. Member States should therefore jointly define ***, and allocate adequate space in***	(8) **In its Communication of 19 November 2020, entitled "An EU Strategy to harness the potential of** ~~The~~ offshore renewable energy ~~Strategy introduces~~**for a climate neutral future", the Commission introduced** an ambitious objective of 300 GW of offshore wind and 40 GW of ocean energy across all the Union's sea basins by 2050. To ensure this step change, Member	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	generation to be deployed within each sea basin by 2050, with intermediate steps in 2030 and 2040. These objectives should be reflected in the updated national energy and climate plans that will be submitted in 2023 and 2024 pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In defining the amount, Member States should take into account the offshore renewable energy potential of each sea basin, environmental protection, climate adaptation and other uses of the sea, as well as the Union's decarbonisation targets. In addition, Member States should increasingly consider the possibility of combining offshore renewable energy generation with transmission lines interconnecting several Member States, in the form of hybrid projects or, at a later stage, a more meshed grid. This would allow electricity to flow in different directions, thus maximising socio-economic welfare, optimising infrastructure expenditure and enabling a more sustainable usage of the sea.	***their maritime spatial plan for,*** the amount of offshore renewable generation to be deployed within each sea basin by 2050, with intermediate steps in 2030 and 2040. ***Should there be a possible gap between the potential amount of offshore renewable energy resources of the Member States and the planned amount of offshore renewable energy, the Commission should take additional measures to reduce that gap.*** These objectives should be reflected in the updated national energy and climate plans that will be submitted in 2023 and 2024 pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In defining the amount, Member States should take into account the offshore renewable energy potential of each sea basin, ***the technical and economic feasibility of the transmission grid infrastructure,*** environmental protection***, biodiversity***, climate adaptation and other uses of the sea, ***especially the activities that already take place in the affected areas and the possible harm to the environment,*** as well as the Union's decarbonisation targets. In addition, Member States should increasingly consider the	States will need to work together across borders at sea-basin level. Member States should therefore jointly ~~define the amount of offshore renewable generation to be deployed~~ **agree to cooperate in view of the definition of goals for offshore renewable energy generation** within each sea basin by 2050, with intermediate steps in 2030 and 2040~~. These objectives~~ **in accordance with [Revised Regulation (EU) No 347/2013]. Those goals** should be reflected in the updated national energy and climate plans that will be submitted in 2023 and 2024 pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 **of the European Parliament and of the Council**[1]. In defining the amount, Member States should take into account the offshore renewable energy potential of each sea basin, environmental protection, climate adaptation and other uses of the sea, as well as the Union's decarbonisation targets. In addition, Member States should increasingly consider the possibility of combining offshore renewable energy generation with transmission lines interconnecting several Member States, in the form of hybrid projects or, at a later	

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		possibility of combining offshore renewable energy generation with transmission lines interconnecting several Member States, in the form of hybrid projects or, at a later stage, a more meshed grid. This would allow electricity to flow in different directions, thus maximising socio-economic welfare, optimising infrastructure expenditure and enabling a more sustainable usage of the sea. ***Member States bordering a sea basin should use the maritime spatial planning process to ensure a strong public participation approach so that the views of all stakeholders and coastal communities are taken into account.***	stage, a more meshed grid. ~~This~~**That** would allow electricity to flow in different directions, thus maximising socio-economic welfare, optimising infrastructure expenditure and enabling a more sustainable ~~usage~~**use** of the sea. _____ **1. 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).**	
Recital 8a				
18a		***(8a) The conditions considered necessary for harnessing the potential of renewable energy in European seas and oceans, including those around the islands and outermost regions are varying. Therefore, the Union undertakes to establish alternative technologies capable of not***		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		impacting the marine environment adversely for these areas of particular interest.		
Recital 8b				
18b		***(8b) The geographical diversity and alternative uses of the marine environment have to be taken into account in order for the renewable energy potential of all Europe's seas and oceans to be harnessed, and this calls for a far broader set of technological solutions. These solutions include floating offshore wind and solar farms, energy from waves, currents and tides, the differential in thermal or saline gradients, marine cooling, heating and geothermal energy and marine biomass (algae).***		
Recital 8c				
18c		***(8c) The installation of renewable energy projects on rural land and on agricultural land in general should be governed by the principles of proportionality, complementarity and compensation. Member States***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		should ensure the orderly deployment of renewable projects in order to avoid the loss of agricultural land, and encourage the development and use of appropriate technologies that render renewable energy production compatible with agricultural and livestock production.		
Recital 9				
19	(9) The market for renewable power purchase agreements is rapidly growing and provides a complementary route to the market of renewable power generation in addition to support schemes by Member States or to selling directly on the wholesale electricity market. At the same time, the market for renewable power purchase agreements is still limited to a small number of Member States and large companies, with significant administrative, technical and financial barriers remaining in large parts of the Union's market. The existing measures in Article 15 to encourage the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements should	(9) The market for renewable power purchase agreements is rapidly growing and provides a complementary route to the market of renewable power generation in addition to support schemes by Member States or to selling directly on the wholesale electricity market. At the same time, ***these agreements provide the producer with the security of a certain income, whilst the user can benefit from a stable electricity price.*** the market for renewable power purchase agreements is still limited to a small number of Member States and large companies, with significant administrative, technical and financial barriers remaining in	(9) The market for renewable power purchase agreements is rapidly growing and provides a complementary route to the market of renewable power generation in addition to support schemes by Member States or to selling directly on the wholesale electricity market. At the same time, the market for ~~renewable~~**renewables** power purchase agreements is still limited to a small number of Member States and large companies, with significant administrative, technical and financial barriers remaining in large parts of the Union's market. The existing measures in Article 15 **of Directive (EU) 2018/2001** to encourage the uptake of	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	therefore be strengthened further, by exploring the use of credit guarantees to reduce these agreements' financial risks, taking into account that these guarantees, where public, should not crowd out private financing.	large parts of the Union's market. ***Besides renewable power purchase agreements, the Commission shall assess barriers to the roll-out of renewable heating and cooling purchase agreements, which will play an increasing role in reaching the EU's climate and renewables targets***. The existing measures in Article 15 to encourage the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements should therefore be strengthened further, by exploring the use of credit guarantees to reduce these agreements' financial risks, taking into account that these guarantees, where public, should not crowd out private financing.	~~renewable~~**renewables** power purchase agreements should therefore be strengthened further, by exploring the use of credit guarantees to reduce these agreements' financial risks, taking into account that these guarantees, where public, should not crowd out private financing. **In this vein, the Commission should analyse the barriers to long-term power purchase agreements and in particular to the deployment of cross-border renewable power purchase agreements and issue guidance on the removal of these barriers.**	
Recital 10				
20	(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	(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*~~ ***Further streamlining of*** administrative ~~*procedures for renewable energy installations that Member States are to report on by 15 March 2023 in their first integrated national*~~***and***	(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	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	climate progress reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1], 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. _____ 1. 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).	***permitting procedures is needed to ease the administrative burden for both renewable*** energy ***projects and the related grid infrastructure projects. Within one year after the entry into force of this Directive****~~and climate progress reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council~~*[1], 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*~~***revise guidelines on permit granting to shorten and simplify processes for new, repowering and the upgrade of renewable projects. Key performance indicators should be developed in the context of these guidelines***. _____ ~~*1. 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*~~	climate progress reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 ~~of the European Parliament and of the Council~~[1], the Commission should assess whether the provisions included in this **amending** 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 **that** Member States have streamlined and efficient administrative procedures in place. _____ ~~1. 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).~~	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		~~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).~~		
Recital 10a				
20a			**(10a) Some of the most common issues faced by renewable energy projects relate to delays in the permit-granting procedures established at national level. In order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and contribute to the attainment of climate neutrality, Member States should presume the planning, construction and operation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, their connection to the grid and the related grid itself and storage assets as being in the interest of public health and safety and carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest in the planning and permit-granting process when balancing legal interests in the**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			individual cases. All the other conditions set out in the 92/43/EEC 2009/147/EC and 2000/60/EC Directives should be fulfilled. Member States should also respect the provisions of the Berne Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats and Aarhus Convention and the Espoo Convention of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).	
Recital 10a				
20b		***(10a) Local and regional authorities are key actors when it comes to bringing Europe closer to achieving its energy and climate objectives. Energy production at the local level is crucial to foster renewable energy production, reduce external energy dependence and decrease energy poverty rates.***		
Recital 10b				
20c			**(10b) In order to contribute to the achievement of climate neutrality, Member States should**	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			give priority, in the planning and permit-granting process, to the construction and operation of energy plants from renewable sources and the related grid infrastructure development. Member States should also provide appropriate reporting notably on the possible effect of these measures on biodiversity so that the Commission may assess and decide on appropriate action.	
Recital 10c				
20d			**(10c) In order to facilitate and simplify the repowering of existing renewable energy plants, the assessment of any impacts derived from the repowering of existing energy plants in the planning and permit-granting process should be limited to the potential impacts resulting from the change or extension compared to the original project .**	
Recital 11				
21	(11) Buildings have a large	(11) Buildings have a large	(11) Buildings have a large	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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	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***, particularly in the local context,*** will be needed to meet the ambition set in the ***European*** Climate ~~*Target Plan*~~***Law*** 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 ***indicative*** targets to increase the production and use of renewable energy in buildings, there will be no ability to track progress and identify bottlenecks in the uptake of renewables. ***It should be possible for Member States to count waste heat and cold towards the indicative target for renewable energy in buildings, up to a limit of 20 %, with an upper limit of 54 %.*** Furthermore, the creation of targets will provide a long-term signal to investors, including for the period immediately after 2030. This will complement obligations	untapped potential to contribute effectively to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. The decarbonisation of **the** 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 **2030** Climate Target Plan to achieve the Union objective of climate neutrality. However, progress on the use of ~~renewables~~**renewable energy** for heating and cooling has been stagnant in the last decade, largely relying on increased use of biomass. Without the establishment of ~~targets~~**indicative shares** to increase the production and use of renewable energy in buildings, **it will not be possible** ~~there will be no ability~~ to track progress and identify bottlenecks in the uptake of ~~renewables~~**renewable energy**. Furthermore, the creation of ~~targets~~**indicative shares** 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~~ **shares** for the use of renewable	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	related to energy efficiency and the energy performance of buildings ***and comply with the energy efficiency first principle***. 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 ***on-site or nearby*** in buildings~~,~~ ***and*** encourage the development of ~~*and integration of*~~ technologies which produce renewable energy ***and help their efficient integration in the energy system,*** while providing certainty for investors and local level engagement***, as well as contributing to system efficiency. Emission trading schemes are designed to increase fossil energy costs and lead to market-driven energy saving investments or switching to renewable energy. Double burdens for consumers through emissions trading schemes and other targets required under Union law should be avoided***.	energy in buildings should be set to guide and incentivise Member ~~States'~~**Statesin their** efforts to exploit the potential of using and producing renewable energy in buildings, **including renewable electricity, and ambient energy by means of heat pumps,** encourage the development ~~of~~ and integration of technologies which produce renewable energy while providing certainty for investors and local level engagement.	
Recital 11a				
21a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			(11a) (11a) The indicative EU renewable energy share for the building sector to be reached by 2030 constitutes a necessary minimum milestone for ensuring the decarbonisation of the EU building stock by 2050 in line with [Revised EPBD]. It is key to enable a seamless, cost-effective phase out of fossil fuels from buildings to ensure their replacement with renewables as highlighted by the EU Climate Target Plan and as required by the [Revised EPBD]. The indicative share of renewable energy in the building sector complements the regulatory framework for buildings under [Revised EPBD] by ensuring that renewable energy technologies, appliances and infrastructures, including efficient district heating and cooling, are sufficiently scaled-up in a timely manner to gradually replace fossil fuels in buildings and to ensure the availability of safe and reliable renewable energy supply for nearly zero-energy buildings until 2030. The indicative renewable building share also supports the inclusion of renewable energy investment	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			in long-term national building renovation strategies/[building renovation plans enabling the achievement of the goals as proposed under [revised EPBD]]. Furthermore, the indicative renewable building share provides an important additional indicator to develop efficient district heating and cooling for the purposes of decarbonising the building stock, thereby complementing both the indicative district heating and cooling target under Article 24 of this Directive and the requirement to ensure that renewable energy and waste heat and cold from efficient district heating and cooling system are available to help cover the total annual primary energy use of a new or renovated building. Finally, this indicative renewable building share is also necessary to cost-effectively ensure the delivery of the annual increases in renewable heating and cooling under Article 23, as well as the indicative average annual increase in renewable energy in district heating and cooling under Article 24.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 11a				
21b		***(11a) Following the invasion of Ukraine by Russia, the case for a rapid energy transition has never been stronger and clearer. Russia provides more than 40% of the EU's total gas consumption, which is mostly used in the building sector, which is responsible for 40% of the EU's total energy consumption. By accelerating the roll out of solar rooftops and heat pumps the EU could save significant amounts of fossil fuel imports. Frontloading such investments will further accelerate the reduction of EU dependence from external suppliers. According to REPowerEU, for 2022 alone an additional 2,5 bcm of gas could be saved by installing up to 15 TWh of rooftop solar PV systems, and an additional 12bcm by every 10 million heat pumps installed. At the same time this would be a major booster to local job markets, alone such an installation wave for solar roof tops could create up to 225.000 local jobs in the installation business[1].*** _____ ***1. European Commission, Joint Research***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		Centre (2020), Arnulf Jäger-Waldau: "The Untapped Area Potential for Photovoltaic Power in the European Union".		
Recital 11b				
21c			**(11b) (11b) Given the large energy consumption in residential, commercial and public building, existing definitions provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 could be used in the calculation of the national share of energy from renewable sources in buildings as to minimise administrative burden whilst ensuring the progress in realising the indicative EU renewable energy share for the buildings in 2030.**	
Recital 12				
22	(12) Insufficient numbers of skilled workers, in particular installers and designers of renewable heating and cooling systems, slow down the replacement of fossil fuel heating systems by renewable energy based systems and is a major barrier to	(12) Insufficient numbers of skilled workers, in particular installers and designers of renewable heating and cooling systems, slow down the replacement of fossil fuel heating systems by renewable energy based systems and is a major barrier to	(12) Insufficient numbers of skilled workers, in particular installers and designers of renewable heating and cooling systems, slow down the replacement of fossil fuel heating systems by renewable energy based systems and is a major barrier to	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	integrating renewables in buildings, industry and agriculture. Member States should cooperate with social partners and renewable energy communities to anticipate the skills that will be needed. A sufficient number of high-quality training programmes and certification possibilities ensuring proper installation and reliable operation of a wide range of renewable heating and cooling systems should be made available and designed in a way to attract participation in such training programmes and certification systems. Member States should consider what actions should be taken to attract groups currently under-represented in the occupational areas in question. The list of trained and certified installers should be made public to ensure consumer trust and easy access to tailored designer and installer skills guaranteeing proper installation and operation of renewable heating and cooling.	integrating renewables in buildings, industry and agriculture. Member States should cooperate with social partners and renewable energy communities to anticipate the skills that will be needed. A sufficient number of high-quality ***and effective upskilling and reskilling strategies and*** training programmes and certification possibilities ensuring proper installation and reliable operation of a wide range of renewable heating and cooling systems ***and storage technologies, as well as electric vehicles charging points,*** should be made available and designed in a way to attract participation in such training programmes and certification systems. Member States should consider what actions should be taken to attract groups currently under-represented in the occupational areas in question. The list of trained and certified installers should be made public to ensure consumer trust and easy access to tailored designer and installer skills guaranteeing proper installation and operation of renewable heating and cooling.	integrating renewables **energy** in buildings, industry and agriculture. Member States should cooperate with social partners and renewable energy communities to anticipate the skills that will be needed. A sufficient number of high-quality training programmes and certification possibilities ~~ensuring~~ **that ensure the** proper installation and reliable operation of a wide range of renewable heating and cooling systems should be made available and designed in a way to attract participation in such training programmes and certification systems. Member States should consider what actions should be taken to attract groups currently under-represented in the occupational areas in question. The list of trained and certified installers should be made public to ensure consumer trust and easy access to tailored designer and installer skills guaranteeing proper installation and operation of renewable heating and cooling.	
Recital 12a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
22a		***(12a) (12a) Agricultural and horticultural businesses have space and roof area and they produce biomass. These are assets that allow them to play a key role in the energy transition of rural areas and within rural communities, especially given the decentralised production. The sector is a relatively small user of energy and can produce significantly more renewable energy than it needs. This is why the roll-out of energy sharing and energy communities should be further encouraged and supported.***		
Recital 13				
23	(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	(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	(13) Guarantees of origin are a key tool for consumer information ~~as well as~~ **and** for the further uptake of ~~renewable~~**renewables** 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~~**renewables** power purchase agreements, ~~all~~ renewable energy producers should	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	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. ***The system of guarantees of origin provided for by Member States should be a harmonised system applicable throughout the Union. A more flexible energy system and growing consumer demands call for a 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. To facilitate digital innovation in this field, Member States should introduce additional size granularity in their schemes for guarantees of origin.***	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 **which includes the right of Member States to decide not to issue a guarantee of origin to a producer who receives financial support from a support scheme**.	
Recital 13a				
23a		***(13a) In line with the Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy set out in the Commission***		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		communication of 8 March 2022, where relevant, Member States should assess the need to extend existing gas network infrastructure to facilitate the integration of gas from renewable sources and to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, in particular if that infrastructure contributes significantly to the interconnection between at least two Member States or between a Member State and a third country.		
Recital 14				
24	(14) Infrastructure development for district heating and cooling networks should be stepped up and steered towards harnessing a wider range of renewable heat and cold sources in an efficient and flexible way in order to increase the deployment of renewable energy and deepen energy system integration. It is therefore appropriate to update the list of renewable energy sources that district heating and cooling networks should increasingly accommodate and require the integration of thermal energy storage as a source of flexibility,		(14) Infrastructure development for district heating and cooling networks should be stepped up and steered towards harnessing a wider range of renewable heat and cold sources in an efficient and flexible way in order to increase the deployment of renewable energy and deepen energy system integration. It is therefore appropriate to update the list of renewable energy sources that district heating and cooling networks should increasingly accommodate and **to** require the integration of thermal energy storage as a source of flexibility,	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	greater energy efficiency and more cost-effective operation.		greater energy efficiency and more cost-effective operation.	
Recital 14a				
24a		***(14a) Member States' actions to integrate intermittent renewable electricity in the grid, while ensuring grid stability and security of supply, can relate to the development of solutions such as storage facilities, demand-side management and grid-balancing power plants and high-efficient cogeneration plants that participate in grid-balancing in support of intermittent renewable electricity.***		
Recital 15				
25	(15) With more than 30 million electric vehicles expected in the Union by 2030 it is necessary to ensure that they can fully contribute to the system integration of renewable electricity, and thus allow reaching higher shares of renewable electricity in a cost-optimal manner. The potential of electric vehicles to absorb renewable electricity at times when	(15) With more than 30 million electric vehicles expected in the Union by 2030 it is necessary to ensure that they can fully contribute to the system integration of renewable electricity, and thus allow reaching higher shares of renewable electricity in a cost-optimal manner. The potential of electric vehicles to absorb renewable electricity at times when	(15) With more than 30 million electric vehicles expected in the Union by 2030 it is necessary to ensure that they can fully contribute to the system integration of renewable electricity, and thus **enable a larger share** ~~allow reaching higher shares~~ of renewable electricity **to be reached** in a cost-optimal manner. The potential of electric vehicles to	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	it is abundant and feed it back into a grid when there is scarcity has to be fully utilised. It is therefore appropriate to introduce specific measures on electric vehicles and information about renewable energy and how and when to access it which complement those in Directive (EU) 2014/94 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1] and the [proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]. _____ 1. Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure (OJ L 307, 28.10.2014, p. 1)	it is abundant and feed it back into a grid when there is scarcity has to be fully utilised***, contributing to the system integration of variable renewable electricity while ensuring a secure and reliable supply of electricity***. – It is therefore ~~*appropriate*~~***necessary*** to introduce specific measures on electric vehicles and information about renewable energy and how and when to access it which complement those in Directive (EU) 2014/94 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1] and the [proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]. ***Furthermore, solar-electric vehicles can make a crucial contribution to the decarbonisation of the European transport sector. They are significantly more energy efficient compared to traditional battery electric vehicles, do not extensively rely on the electricity grid for charging, and can generate additional clean energy that may be fed into the grid through bidirectional charging, contributing to Europe's energy***	absorb renewable electricity at times when it is abundant and feed it back into a grid when there is scarcity has to be fully utilised.– It is therefore appropriate to introduce specific measures on electric vehicles and information about renewable energy and how and when to access it which complement those in Directive (EU) 2014/94 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1] and the [proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]. _____ 1. Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on- the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure (OJ L 307, 28.10.2014, p. 1)	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		independence and generation of renewable energy _____ 1. Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure (OJ L 307, 28.10.2014, p. 1)		
Recital 15a				
25a		***(15a) The potential of grid-balancing power plants and cogeneration plants that participate in grid-balancing in support of intermittent renewable electricity, thus allowing the expansion of such renewable electricity, should be fully utilised.***		
Recital 16				
26	(16) In order for flexibility and balancing services from the aggregation of distributed storage assets to be developed in a competitive manner, real-time access to basic battery information such as state of health, state of charge, capacity and power set point should be provided under non-discriminatory terms and free of charge to the owners or users of	(16) In order for flexibility and balancing services from the aggregation of distributed storage assets to be developed in a competitive manner, real-time access to basic battery information such as state of health, state of charge, capacity and power set point should be provided under non-discriminatory terms***, in full compliance with the relevant***	(16) In order for flexibility and balancing services from the aggregation of distributed storage assets to be developed in a competitive manner, ~~real-time~~**real-timely** access to basic battery information such as state of health, state of charge, capacity and power set point should be provided under non-discriminatory terms and free of charge to the owners or users of	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	the batteries and the entities acting on their behalf, such as building energy system managers, mobility service providers and other electricity market participants. It is therefore appropriate to introduce measures addressing the need of access to such data for facilitating the integration-related operations of domestic batteries and electric vehicles, complementing the provisions on access to battery data related to facilitating the repurposing of batteries in [the proposed Commission regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]. The provisions on access to battery data of electric vehicles should apply in addition to any laid down in Union law on type approval of vehicles.	***provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (General Data Protection Regulation)[1],*** and free of charge to the owners or users of the batteries and the entities acting on their behalf ***through explicit consent***, such as building energy system managers, mobility service providers and other electricity market participants***, such as electric vehicle users***. It is therefore appropriate to introduce measures addressing the need of access to such data for facilitating the integration-related operations of domestic batteries and electric vehicles, ***smart heating and cooling systems, and other smart devices,*** complementing the provisions on access to battery data related to facilitating the repurposing of batteries in [the proposed Commission regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]. The provisions on access to battery data of electric vehicles should apply in addition to any laid down	the batteries and the entities acting on their behalf, such as building energy system managers, mobility service providers and other electricity market participants. It is therefore appropriate to introduce measures ~~addressing~~**that address** the need of access to such data for facilitating the integration-related operations of domestic batteries and electric vehicles, ~~complementing~~**and that complement** the provisions on access to battery data related to facilitating the repurposing of batteries in [the proposed ~~Commission~~ Regulation **of the European Parliament and of the Council** concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]. The provisions on access to battery data of electric vehicles should apply in addition to any **provisions** laid down in Union law on **the** type approval of vehicles.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		in Union law on type approval of vehicles. _____ ***1. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1.).***		
Recital 17				
27	(17) The increasing number of electric vehicles in road, rail, maritime and other transport modes will require that recharging operations are optimised and managed in a way that does not cause congestion and takes full advantage of the availability of renewable electricity and low electricity prices in the system. In situations where bidirectional charging would assist further penetration of renewable electricity by electric vehicle fleets in transport and the electricity system in general, such functionality should also be made available. In view of the long life span of recharging points, requirements for charging infrastructure should be	(17) The increasing number of electric vehicles in road, rail, maritime and other transport modes will require that recharging operations are optimised and managed in a way that does not cause congestion and takes full advantage of the availability of renewable electricity and low electricity prices in the system. In situations where ***smart and*** bidirectional charging would assist further penetration of renewable electricity by electric vehicle fleets in transport and the electricity system in general, such functionality should also be made available. In view of the long life span of recharging points, requirements for charging	(17) The increasing number of electric vehicles in road, rail, maritime and other transport modes will require that recharging operations are optimised and managed in a way that does not cause congestion and **that** takes full advantage of the availability of renewable electricity and low electricity prices in the system. In situations where bidirectional charging would assist further penetration of renewable electricity by electric vehicle fleets in **the** transport **sector and in** ~~and~~ the electricity system in general, such functionality should also be made available. In view of the long life span of recharging points, requirements for charging	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	kept updated in a way that would cater for future needs and would not result in negative lock-in effects to the development of technology and services.	infrastructure should be kept updated in a way that would cater for future needs and would not result in negative lock-in effects to the development of technology and services.	infrastructure should be kept updated in a way that would cater for future needs and would not result in negative lock-in effects to the development of technology and services.	
Recital 18				
28	(18) Electric vehicle users entering into contractual agreements with electromobility service providers and electricity market participants should have the right to receive information and explanations on how the terms of the agreement will affect the use of their vehicle and the state of health of its battery. Electromobility service providers and electricity market participants should explain clearly to electric vehicle users how they will be remunerated for the flexibility, balancing and storage services provided to the electricity system and market by the use of their electric vehicle. Electric vehicle users also need to have their consumer rights secured when entering into such agreements, in particular regarding the protection of their personal data such as location and driving habits, in	(18) Electric vehicle users entering into contractual agreements with electromobility service providers and electricity market participants should have the right to receive information and explanations on how the terms of the agreement will affect the use of their vehicle and the state of health of its battery. Electromobility service providers and electricity market participants should explain clearly to electric vehicle users how they will be remunerated for the flexibility, balancing and storage services provided to the electricity system and market by the use of their electric vehicle.– Electric vehicle users also need to have their consumer rights secured when entering into such agreements, in particular regarding the protection of their personal data such as location and driving habits, in	(18) Electric vehicle users entering into contractual agreements with electromobility service providers and electricity market participants should have the right to receive information and explanations on how the terms of the agreement will affect the use of their vehicle and the state of health of its battery. Electromobility service providers and electricity market participants should explain clearly to electric vehicle users how they will be remunerated for the flexibility, balancing and storage services provided to the electricity system and market by the use of their electric vehicle.– Electric vehicle users also need to have their consumer rights secured when entering into such agreements, in particular regarding the protection of their personal data such as location and driving habits, in	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	connection to the use of their vehicle. Electric vehicle users' preference regarding the type of electricity purchased for use in their electric vehicle, as well as other preferences, can also be part of such agreements. For the above reasons, it is important that electric vehicle users can use their subscription at multiple recharging points. This will also allow the electric vehicle user's service provider of choice to optimally integrate the electric vehicle in the electricity system, through predictable planning and incentives based on the electric vehicle user preferences This is also in line with the principles of a consumer-centric and prosumer-based energy system, and the right of supplier choice of electric vehicle users as final customers as per the provisions of Directive (EU) 2019/944.	connection to the use of their vehicle. Electric vehicle users' preference regarding the type of electricity purchased for use in their electric vehicle, as well as other preferences, can also be part of such agreements. For the above reasons, it is important ***to ensure that the charging infrastructure that is to be deployed is used most effectively. In order to improve consumer confidence in e-mobility, it is essential*** that electric vehicle users can use their subscription at multiple recharging points. This will also allow the electric vehicle user's service provider of choice to optimally integrate the electric vehicle in the electricity system, through predictable planning and incentives based on the electric vehicle user preferences. This is also in line with the principles of a consumer-centric and prosumer-based energy system, and the right of supplier choice of electric vehicle users as final customers as per the provisions of Directive (EU) 2019/944.	connection to the use of their vehicle. Electric vehicle users' preference regarding the type of electricity purchased for use in their electric vehicle, as well as other preferences, can also be part of such agreements. For the above reasons, it is important that electric vehicle users can use their subscription at multiple recharging points. This will also allow the electric vehicle user's service provider of choice to optimally integrate the electric vehicle in the electricity system, through predictable planning and incentives based on the electric vehicle user preferences This is also in line with the principles of a consumer-centric and prosumer-based energy system, and the right of supplier choice of electric vehicle users as final customers as per the provisions of Directive (EU) 2019/944.	
Recital 18a				
28a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		(18a) Beyond domestic and electric vehicle batteries, a variety of other appliances such as smart heating and cooling devices, hot water tanks, thermal energy storage units and other smart devices have a significant demand response potential which should urgently be tapped to allow consumers to provide their flexibility to the energy system. It is therefore necessary to introduce measures enabling real-time access to data relevant for demand response to users, as well as to third parties acting on the owners' and users' behalf, such as electricity market participants, under non-discriminatory terms and free of charge, in full compliance with the relevant provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.		
Recital 19				
29	(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	(19) ***Accordingly,*** distributed ***and decentralised generation, demand response and*** storage assets, such as domestic batteries and batteries of electric vehicles***, smart heating and cooling systems and other smart devices and thermal energy***	(19) **Regulation (EU) 2019/943[1] and Directive (EU) 2019/944[2] require Member States to allow and foster the participation of demand response through aggregation, as well as to provide for dynamic electricity price**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	***storage*** have the potential to offer considerable flexibility and balancing services to the grid through aggregation. In order to facilitate the development of such ***devices and related*** services, the regulatory provisions concerning connection and operation of the ***decentralised generation and*** storage assets, such as tariffs, commitment times and connection specifications, should be designed in a way that does not hamper the potential of all 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. ***Member States should also provide a level playing-field for smaller market actors, in particular renewable energy communities, so that they are able to participate in the market without facing a disproportionate administrative or regulatory burden.***	**contracts to final customers where applicable. In order to facilitate that demand response further incentivises the absorption of green electricity, it needs to be based not only on dynamic prices but also on signals about the actual penetration of green electricity in the system. It is therefore necessary to improving the signals that consumers and market participants receive regarding the share of renewable electricity and the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions of the supplied electricity, through the dissemination of dedicated information. Consumption patterns can then be adjusted based on renewable energy penetration and the presence of zero carbon electricity, in conjunction with an adjustment made on the basis of price signals. This would further support the deployment of innovative business models and digital solutions, which have the capacity to link consumption to the renewables state in the electricity grid and therefore incentivise the right network investments to underpin the**	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			clean energy transition. 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 **of** renewable electricity, in comparison with larger, stationary storage assets. **In addition to the general provisions preventing market discrimination included in Regulation (EU) 2019/943 and Directive (EU) 2019/944, specific requirements should be introduced to address holistically the participation of these assets and remove any remaining barriers and obstacles to unleash the potential of such assets to help the decarbonisation of the**	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			electricity system and empower the consumers to actively participate in the energy transition. **_____** **1. Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 54)** **2. Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125)**	
Recital 20				
30	(20) Recharging points where electric vehicles typically park for extended periods of time, such as where people park for reasons of residence or employment, are highly relevant to energy system integration, therefore smart charging functionalities need to be ensured. In this regard, the operation of non-publicly accessible normal charging infrastructure is particularly important for the integration of electric vehicles in the electricity system as it is located where electric vehicles are parked	(20) Recharging points where electric vehicles typically park for extended periods of time, such as where people park for reasons of residence or employment, are highly relevant to energy system integration, therefore smart ***and bidirectional*** charging functionalities need to be ensured. ***Specific initiatives should be taken to increase the number of recharging points in rural and sparsely populated areas and to ensure adequate distribution in the most remote and mountainous areas.*** In this regard, the operation	(20) Recharging points where electric vehicles typically park for extended periods of time, such as where people park for reasons of residence or employment, are highly relevant to energy system integration~~,~~**.** Therefore smart charging functionalities need to be ensured. In ~~this~~**that** regard, the operation of non-publicly accessible normal charging infrastructure is particularly important for the integration of electric vehicles in the electricity system as it is located where electric vehicles are parked	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	repeatedly for long periods of time, such as in buildings with restricted access, employee parking or parking facilities rented out to natural or legal persons.	of non-publicly accessible normal charging infrastructure***, for example through smart metering systems,*** is particularly important for the integration of electric vehicles in the electricity system as it is located where electric vehicles are parked repeatedly for long periods of time, such as in buildings with restricted access, employee parking or parking facilities rented out to natural or legal persons.	repeatedly for long periods of time, such as in buildings with restricted access, employee parking or parking facilities rented out to natural or legal persons.	
Recital 21				
31	(21) Industry accounts for 25% of the Union's energy consumption, and is a major consumer of heating and cooling, which is currently supplied 91% by fossil fuels. However, 50% of heating and cooling demand is low-temperature (<200 °C) for which there are cost-effective renewable energy options, including through electrification. In addition, industry uses non-renewable sources as raw materials to produce products such as steel or chemicals. Industrial investment decisions today will determine the future industrial processes and energy options that can be	(21) Industry accounts for 25% of the Union's energy consumption, and is a major consumer of heating and cooling, which is currently supplied 91% by fossil fuels. However, 50% of heating and cooling demand is low-temperature (~~<~~200 °C) for which there are cost-effective renewable energy options, including through ***direct renewable*** electrification***, industrial heat-pumps and geothermal solutions***. In addition, industry uses non-renewable sources as raw materials to produce products such as steel or chemicals. Industrial investment decisions today will determine the	(21) Industry accounts for 25% of the Union's energy consumption, and is a major consumer of heating and cooling, which is currently supplied 91% by fossil fuels. However, 50% of heating and cooling demand is low-temperature (~~<200 °C)~~ **200 C)** for which there are cost-effective renewable energy options, including through electrification. In addition, industry uses non-renewable sources as raw materials to produce products such as steel or chemicals. Industrial investment decisions today will determine the future industrial processes and energy options that	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	considered by industry, so it is important that those investments decisions are future-proof. Therefore, benchmarks should be put in place to incentivise industry to switch to a renewables-based production processes that not only are fueled by renewable energy, but also use renewable-based raw materials such as renewable hydrogen. Moreover, a common methodology for products that are labelled as having been produced partially or fully using renewable energy or using renewable fuels of non-biological origin as feedstock is required, taking into account existing Union product labelling methodologies and sustainable product initiatives. This would avoid deceptive practices and increase consumers trust. Furthermore, given consumer preference for products that contribute to environmental and climate change objectives, it would stimulate a market demand for those products.	future industrial processes and energy options that can be considered by industry, so it is important that those investments decisions are future-proof ***and avoid the creation of stranded assets***. Therefore, benchmarks should be put in place to incentivise industry to switch to a renewables-based production processes that not only are ~~*fueled*~~***fuelled*** by renewable energy, but also use renewable-based raw materials such as renewable hydrogen.~~ *Moreover, a common methodology for products that are labelled as having been produced partially or fully using renewable energy or using renewable fuels of non-biological origin as feedstock is required, taking into account existing Union product labelling methodologies and sustainable product initiatives. This would avoid deceptive practices and increase consumers trust. Furthermore, given consumer preference for products that contribute to environmental and climate change objectives, it would stimulate a market demand for those products.*~~ symbol in front of 200oC	can be considered by industry~~, so~~**. Consequently** it is important that those investments decisions are future-proof. Therefore, benchmarks should be put in place to incentivise– industry to switch to a renewables-based production processes that not only are fueled by renewable energy, but also use renewable-based raw materials such as renewable hydrogen. **As a priority, Member States should promote electrification where possible, for instance for low temperature industrial heat.** Moreover, a common methodology **is required** for products that are labelled as having been produced partially or fully using renewable energy or using renewable fuels of non-biological origin as feedstock ~~is required~~, taking into account existing Union product labelling methodologies and sustainable product initiatives. ~~This~~**That** would avoid deceptive practices and increase consumers trust. Furthermore, given consumer preference for products that contribute to environmental and climate change objectives, it would stimulate a market demand for those products.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		symbol in front of 200oC should not be deleted.		
Recital 21a				
31a		***(21a) Member States should promote the necessary spatial planning instruments that classify agricultural soils and identify soils of high agricultural value on the basis of their edaphological characteristics. In their policies for the development and promotion of renewable energies, Member States should ensure the purpose of these soils is preserved for agricultural and livestock use.***		
Recital 22				
32	(22) Renewable fuels of non-biological origin can be used for energy purposes, but also for non-energy purposes as feedstock or raw material in industries such as steel or chemicals. The use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin for both purposes exploits their full potential to replace fossil fuels used as feedstock and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in	(22) ***In application of the energy efficiency first principle,*** renewable fuels of non-biological origin can be used for energy purposes, but also for non-energy purposes as feedstock or raw material in industries such as steel or chemicals. The use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin for both purposes exploits their full potential to replace fossil fuels	(22) Renewable fuels of non-biological origin can be used for energy purposes, but also for non-energy purposes as feedstock or raw material in industries such as **the** steel **industry or the chemical industry**~~or chemicals~~. The use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin for both purposes exploits their full potential to replace fossil fuels used as feedstock and to	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	industry and should therefore be included in a target for the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin. National measures to support the uptake of renewable fuels of non-biological origin in industry should not result in net pollution increases due to an increased demand for electricity generation that is satisfied by the most polluting fossil fuels, such as coal, diesel, lignite, oil peat and oil shale.	used as feedstock and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in ~~*industry*~~***industrial processes which are difficult to electrify*** and should therefore be included in a target for the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin. National measures to support the uptake of renewable fuels of non-biological origin in ~~*industry*~~***those industrial sectors*** should not result in net pollution increases due to an increased demand for electricity generation that is satisfied by the most polluting fossil fuels, such as coal, diesel, lignite, oil peat and oil shale.	reduce greenhouse gas emissions in industry and should therefore be included in a target for the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin. **Renewable fuels of non-biological origin based on renewable hydrogen will contribute towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the Union only if it is avoided that incentives for the production of more fossil electricity are provided, which would lead to an increased level of emissions. The conditions attached to production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin should not negatively affect or slow down green and sustainable industrial transition, provided that the overall greenhouse gas emissions of the Member State in question do not increase.** National measures to support the uptake of renewable fuels of non-biological origin in industry should not result in net pollution increases due to an increased demand for electricity generation that is satisfied by the most polluting fossil fuels, such as coal, diesel, lignite, oil**,** peat and oil shale.	
Recital 22a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
32a		***(22a) As referred to in the EU Hydrogen Strategy, low-carbon fuels and low carbon hydrogen can play a role in the energy transition to reduce emissions of existing fuels. As low-carbon fuels and low-carbon hydrogen are not renewable fuels, the revision of Directive (EU) .../... [Directive gas and hydrogen] should define the complementary provisions on the role of low-carbon fuels and low-carbon hydrogen to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.***		
Recital 23				
33	(23) Increasing ambition in the heating and cooling sector is key to delivering the overall renewable energy target given that heating and cooling constitutes around half of the Union's energy consumption, covering a wide range of end uses and technologies in buildings, industry and district heating and cooling. To accelerate the increase of renewables in heating and cooling, an annual 1.1 percentage point increase at Member State level should be made binding as a minimum for all Member States.	(23) Increasing ambition in the heating and cooling sector is key to delivering the overall renewable energy target given that heating and cooling constitutes around half of the Union's energy consumption, covering a wide range of end uses and technologies in buildings, industry and district heating and cooling. To accelerate the increase of renewables in heating and cooling, an annual 1.1 ~~*percentage point increase at Member State level*~~ should be made binding as a minimum for all Member States**.**	(23) Increasing **the level of** ambition in the heating and cooling sector is key to delivering the overall renewable energy target given that heating and cooling constitutes around half of the Union's energy consumption, covering a wide range of end uses and technologies in buildings, industry and district heating and cooling. To accelerate the increase of ~~renewables~~**renewable energy** in heating and cooling **sector, an minimum annual** ~~, an annual 1.1~~ percentage point increase at	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	For those Member States, which already have renewable shares above 50% in the heating and cooling sector, it should remain possible to only apply half of the binding annual increase rate and Member States with 60% or above may count any such share as fulfilling the average annual increase rate in accordance with points b) and c) of paragraph 2 of Article 23. In addition, Member State-specific top-ups should be set, redistributing the additional efforts to the desired level of renewables in 2030 among Member States based on GDP and cost-effectiveness. A longer list of different measures should also be included in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 to facilitate increasing the share of renewables in heating and cooling. Member States may implement one or more measures from the list of measures.	***with an indicative target going up to 2.3, according to the REPowerEU level***. For those Member States, which already have renewable shares above 50% in the heating and cooling sector, it should remain possible to only apply half of the binding annual increase rate and Member States with 60% or above may count any such share as fulfilling the average annual increase rate in accordance with points b) and c) of paragraph 2 of Article 23. ***Member States should carry out, with the involvement of local and regional authorities and in accordance with the energy efficiency first principle, an assessment of their potential of energy from renewable sources in the heating and cooling sector and of the use of waste heat and cold.*** In addition, Member State-specific top-ups should be set, redistributing the additional efforts to the desired level of renewables in 2030 among Member States based on GDP and cost-effectiveness. A longer list of different measures should also be included in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 to facilitate increasing the share of renewables in heating and cooling. Member States	Member State level should be made binding as a minimum for all Member States. ~~For those Member States, which already have renewable shares above 50% in the heating and cooling sector, it should remain possible to only apply half of the binding annual increase rate and~~**The minimum annual average binding increase of 0.8 percentage point between 2021 and 2025, and of 1.1 percentage point between 2026 and 2030 in heating and cooling applicable to all** Member States ~~with 60% or above may count any such share as fulfilling the average annual increase rate in accordance with points b) and c) of paragraph 2 of Article 23. In addition,~~**should be complemented with additional indicative increases or top up rates calculated specifically for each Member State in line with the ambition needed in this sector defined in the European Green Deal. These** Member State-specific ~~top-ups should be set, redistributing~~**additional indicative increases or top-ups aim to redistribute** the additional efforts **needed to achieve** ~~to~~ the desired level of renewables in 2030 among Member States based on GDP and	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		~~may~~***should*** implement ~~one or more~~***three*** measures from the list of measures. ***When adopting and implementing those measures, Member States should ensure their accessibility to all consumers, in particular those in low-income or vulnerable households, and should require a significant share of measures to be implemented as a priority in low-income households at risk of energy poverty and in social housing.***	cost-effectiveness **and to guide Member States as regards what could be a sufficient level of renewable energy to deploy in this sector in case further renewable energy is not deployed in other sectors**. A longer list of different measures should also be included in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 to facilitate increasing the share of renewables in heating and cooling. Member States may implement one or more measures from the list of measures. **Member States, which already have renewable shares above 50% in the heating and cooling sector should be able to continue applying only half of the binding annual increase rate and half of the addditonal indicative increases or top ups. Member States with a renewable share of 60% or higher may count any such share as already fulfilling both the binding average annual increase rate and the indicative additional increases or top up rates in accordance with points b) and c) of paragraph 2 of Article 23.**	
Recital 24				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
34	(24) To ensure that a greater role of district heating and cooling is accompanied by better information for consumers, it is appropriate to clarify and strengthen the disclosure of the renewables share and energy efficiency of these systems.	(24) To ensure that a greater role of district heating and cooling is accompanied by better information for consumers, it is appropriate to clarify and strengthen the disclosure– of the renewables share and ***the associated greenhouse gas emissions, as well as the*** energy efficiency of these systems.	(24) To ensure that a greater role of district heating and cooling is accompanied by better information for consumers, it is appropriate to clarify and strengthen the disclosure– of the **share of renewable energy and the** ~~renewables share and~~ energy efficiency of ~~these systems~~**thosesystems**.	
Recital 24a				
34a		***(24a) The agricultural sector has the potential to produce additional renewable electricity. This renewable electricity is produced in a decentralised way, which is an opportunity in the energy transition. In order to put this electricity on the grid, this grid needs to have sufficient capacity. However, in rural areas the grid often ends and therefore has insufficient capacity to accommodate additional electricity. Grid reinforcement in rural areas should be strongly encouraged so that farms can actually fulfil their potential contribution to the energy transition through decentralised***		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		electricity production.		
Recital 24b				
34b		***(24b) Small-scale on-farm energy production installations have an enormous potential to increase the on-farm circularity by transforming the waste and residual streams of the farm, amongst others manure, into heat and electricity. Therefore, all barriers should be removed to encourage farmers to invest in these technologies towards a circular farm, such as pocket digesters. One of these barriers is the valorisation of residues of the process, for instance RENURE, as well as ammonium sulphate, which should be able to be categorised and used as fertilizers.***		
Recital 25				
35	(25) Modern renewable-based efficient district heating and cooling systems have demonstrated their potential to provide cost-effective solutions for integrating renewable energy, increased energy efficiency and energy		(25) Modern renewable-based efficient district heating and cooling systems have demonstrated their potential to provide cost-effective solutions for integrating renewable energy, increased energy efficiency and energy	(25) Modern renewable-based efficient district heating and cooling systems have demonstrated their potential to provide cost-effective solutions for integrating renewable energy, increased energy efficiency and energy

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	system integration, facilitating the overall decarbonisation of the heating and cooling sector. To ensure this potential is harnessed, the annual increase of renewable energy and/or waste heat in district heating and cooling should be raised from 1 percentage point to 2.1 without changing the indicative nature of this increase, reflecting the uneven development of this type of network across the Union.		system integration,– **while** facilitating the overall decarbonisation of the heating and cooling sector. To ensure ~~this~~ **that that** potential is harnessed, the annual increase of renewable energy and/or waste heat **and cold** in district heating and cooling should be raised from 1 percentage point to 2.1 **percentage points** without changing the indicative nature of ~~this~~ **that** increase, reflecting the uneven development of this type of network across the Union.	system integration,~~–~~ ***while*** facilitating the overall decarbonisation of the heating and cooling sector. To ensure ~~*this*~~ ***that that*** potential is harnessed, the annual increase of renewable energy and/or waste heat ***and cold*** in district heating and cooling should be raised from 1 percentage point to ~~*2.1*~~***2.2 percentage points*** without changing the indicative nature of ~~*this*~~ ***that*** increase, reflecting the uneven development of this type of network across the Union. Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 26				
36	(26) To reflect the increased importance of district heating and cooling and the need to steer the development of these networks towards the integration of more renewable energy, it is appropriate to set requirements to ensure the connection of third party suppliers of renewable energy and waste heat and cold with district heating or cooling networks systems above 25MW.		(26) To reflect the increased importance of district heating and cooling and the need to steer the development of these networks towards the integration of more renewable energy, it is appropriate to set requirements to ensure the connection of third party suppliers of renewable energy and waste heat and cold with district heating or cooling networks systems above ~~25MW~~**25 MW**.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 26a				
36a			**(26a) District heating and cooling systems increasingly contribute to the balancing of the electricity grid by providing additional demand for variable renewable electricity, such as wind and solar, when such renewable electricity is abundant, cheap and would be otherwise curtailed, via the use of large electric heat pumps, especially when those heat pumps are coupled with large thermal storage. The benefits of heat pumps are twofold as they significantly increase energy efficiency, saving considerable energy and costs for consumers, and the integration of renewables through allowing a greater use of geothermal and ambient energy. In order to further incentivise the deployment of heat pumps, especially large heat pumps in district heating and cooling systems, it is appropriate to allow Member States to count renewable electricity driving those heat pumps towards the binding and indicative renewable energy annual increase in the heating and cooling and district**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			heating and cooling.	
Recital 27				
37	(27) Waste heat and cold are underused despite their wide availability, leading to a waste of resources, lower energy efficiency in national energy systems and higher than necessary energy consumption in the Union. Requirements for closer coordination between district heating and cooling operators, industrial and tertiary sectors, and local authorities could facilitate the dialogue and cooperation necessary to harness cost-effective waste heat and cold potentials via district heating and cooling systems.		(27) **Despite being widely availabile,** waste heat and cold are underused ~~despite their wide availability~~, leading to a waste of resources, lower energy efficiency in national energy systems and higher than necessary energy consumption in the Union. Requirements for closer coordination between district heating and cooling operators, industrial and tertiary sectors, and local authorities could facilitate the dialogue and cooperation necessary to harness cost-effective waste heat and cold potentials via district heating and cooling systems.	(27) ***Despite being widely available,*** waste heat and cold are underused ~~*despite their wide availability*~~, leading to a waste of resources, lower energy efficiency in national energy systems and higher than necessary energy consumption in the Union. Requirements for closer coordination between district heating and cooling operators, industrial and tertiary sectors, and local authorities could facilitate the dialogue and cooperation necessary to harness cost-effective waste heat and cold potentials via district heating and cooling systems. ***Taking into account that the level of development of district heating and cooling systems significantly varies among Member States, Member States where such systems do not exist should not be required to put in place a coordination framework between district heating and cooling system operators and the potential sources of waste heat and cold in the industrial and tertiary sectors***

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				to facilitate the use of waste heat and cold.
Recital 27a				
37a			**(27a) It is appropriate to allow waste heat and cold to fulfil part of the targets for renewables in buildings and industry provided waste heat and cold is supplied to buildings and industry from efficient district heating and cooling. The eligibility of waste heat and cold to fulfil a certain percentage of the indicative renewable target for the EU building stock and for the annual average increase target in renewables for industry, allows harnessing synergies between renewable energy and waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling networks by increasing the economic rationale for investing in the modernisation and development of these networks. Consequently, including waste heat in the industrial renewable energy benchmark is acceptable only as regards waste heat or cold delivered via a district heating and cooling operator from**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			another industrial site or building, whereby ensuring that such operator have heat or cold supply as its main activity and the waste heat counted is clearly differentiated from internal waste heat recovered within the same or related enterprise or buildings. In the case of industry, only waste heat sold to an industrial enterprise as a customer of and imported from a district heating supplier could be included in the industrial target.	
Recital 28				
38	(28) To ensure district heating and cooling participate fully in energy sector integration, it is necessary to extend the cooperation with electricity distribution system operators to electricity transmission system operators and widen the scope of cooperation to grid investment planning and markets to better utilise the potential of district heating and cooling for providing flexibility services in electricity markets. Further cooperation with gas network operators, including hydrogen and other energy		(28) To ensure district heating and cooling participate fully in energy sector integration, it is necessary to extend the cooperation with electricity distribution system operators to electricity transmission system operators and **to** widen the scope of cooperation to grid investment planning and markets **in order** to better utilise the potential of district heating and cooling for providing flexibility services in electricity markets. Further cooperation with gas network operators, including hydrogen and other energy	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	networks, should also be made possible to ensure a wider integration across energy carriers and their most cost-effective use.		networks, should also be made possible to ensure a wider integration across energy carriers and their most cost-effective use.	
Recital 29				
39	(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		(29) The use of renewable fuels and renewable electricity in **the** transport **sector** can contribute to the decarbonisation of the Union transport sector in a cost-effective manner, and improve, amongst other **matters**, 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~~**emissions** 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 **emissions** savings, in transport. In addition, a greenhouse gas intensity reduction	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	out a clear benchmark to compare across fuel types and renewable electricity depending on their greenhouse gas intensity. Complementary to this, increasing the level of the energy-based target on advanced biofuels and biogas and introducing a target for renewable fuels of non-biological origin would ensure an increased use of the renewable fuels with smallest environmental impact in transport modes that are difficult to electrify. The achievement of those targets should be ensured by obligations on fuel suppliers as well as by other measures included in [Regulation (EU) 2021/XXX on the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels in maritime transport - FuelEU Maritime and Regulation (EU) 2021/XXX on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport]. Dedicated obligations on aviation fuel suppliers should be set only pursuant to [Regulation (EU) 2021/XXX on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport].		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~~**Furthermore,** , increasing the level of the energy-based target on advanced biofuels and biogas and introducing a target for renewable fuels of non-biological origin would ensure an increased use of the renewable fuels with smallest environmental impact in transport modes that are difficult to electrify. The achievement of those targets should be ensured by obligations on fuel suppliers as well as by other measures included in [Regulation (EU) 2021/XXX on the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels in maritime transport - FuelEU Maritime and Regulation (EU) 2021/XXX on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport]. Dedicated obligations on aviation fuel suppliers should be set only pursuant to [Regulation (EU) 2021/XXX on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport].	
Recital 29a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
39a			**(29a) In order to encourage the uptake of the supply of renewable fuels to the hard to decarbonise sector of international maritime bunkering, renewable fuels supplied to international maritime bunkers should be included in the final consumption of energy from renewable sources in the transport sector and, accordingly, fuels supplied to international maritime bunkers should be included in the final consumption of energy sources in the transport sector. However, some Member States have a large share of maritime in their gross final consumption of energy. In view of the current technological and regulatory constraints that prevent the commercial use of biofuels in maritime, it is therefore appropriate to provide Member States with a partial exemption within the calculation of the amount of energy supplied to maritime transport in order to allow them to cap at 15 % their gross final consumption of energy consumption of energy in the maritime transport sector, in**	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			the calculation of the specific transport targets. For insular Member States where the gross final consumption of energy in the maritime transport sector is disproportionally high, namely more than a third of road and rail consumption, the cap should be 5%. However, considering the specific characteristics of international maritime bunkering, the amount of energy consumed in international maritime bunkering should, for the purposes of measuring the overall renewable share as it is the standing practice in the energy balances of Eurostat or the International Energy Agency, not be included in the gross final consumption of energy of a Member State.	
Recital 29a				
39b		***(29a) The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the strategic importance of the transport sector. The implementation of green lanes, which provided secure supply chains for health care and emergency services, essential food supply and pharmaceutical***		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		products was a good practice, which in the future should take precedence over emissions reduction in times of crisis.		
Recital 29b				
39c		***(29b) The implementation or installation of wind-assisted propulsion and wind propulsion systems is considered as a renewable energy source and one of the decarbonisation solutions for maritime transport.***		
Recital 30				
40	(30) Electromobility will play an essential role in decarbonising the transport sector. To foster the further development of electromobility, Member States should establish a credit mechanism enabling operators of charging points accessible to the public to contribute, by supplying renewable electricity, towards the fulfilment of the obligation set up by Member States on fuel suppliers. While supporting electricity in transport through such a mechanism, it is important that	(30) Electromobility will play an essential role in decarbonising the transport sector. To foster the further development of electromobility, Member States should establish a credit mechanism enabling operators of charging points accessible to the public to contribute, by supplying renewable electricity ***or renewable energy***, towards the fulfilment of the obligation set up by Member States on fuel suppliers. ***Member States can include private recharging stations in this***	(30) Electromobility will play an essential role in decarbonising the transport sector. To foster the further development of electromobility, Member States should establish a credit mechanism enabling operators of charging points accessible to the public to contribute, by supplying renewable electricity, towards the fulfilment of the obligation set up by Member States on fuel suppliers. While supporting electricity in **the** transport **sector** through such a mechanism, it is	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Member States continue setting a high level of ambition for the decarbonisation of their liquid fuel mix in transport.	***mechanism, if it can be demonstrated that the renewable electricity supplied to those recharging stations is provided solely to electric vehicles.*** While supporting electricity in transport through such a mechanism, it is important that Member States continue setting a high level of ambition for the decarbonisation of their liquid fuel mix***, particularly in hard-to-decarbonise*** ~~*in*~~ transport ***sectors, such as maritime and aviation, where direct electrification is much more difficult***.	important that Member States continue setting a high level of ambition for the decarbonisation of their liquid fuel mix in **the** transport **sector**.	
Recital 30a				
40a		***(30a) Hydrogen can be used as feedstock or a source of energy in industrial and chemical processes and in air and maritime transport, decarbonising sectors in which direct electrification is not technologically possible or competitive, as well as for energy storage to balance, where necessary, the energy system, thereby playing a significant role in energy system integration.***		
Recital 30b				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
40b		***(30b) The Union regulatory framework and initiatives aimed at achieving the greenhouse gas emission reduction targets should support the industry to shift towards a more sustainable European energy system, especially when establishing new targets and production thresholds.***		
Recital 31				
41	(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	(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. ***Likewise, inadequate planning of the installations of large wind or photovoltaic projects can have undesired effects on biodiversity,***	(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	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Union legislator. As a consequence, the changes in the way the transport target is calculated should not affect the limits established on how to account toward that target certain fuels produced from food and feed crops on the one hand and high indirect land-use change-risk fuels on the other hand. In addition, in order not to create an incentive to use biofuels and biogas produced from food and feed crops in transport, Member States should continue to be able to choose whether count them or not towards the transport target. If they do not count them, they may reduce the greenhouse gas intensity reduction target accordingly, assuming that food and feed crop-based biofuels save 50% greenhouse gas emissions, which corresponds to the typical values set out in an annex to this Directive for the greenhouse gas emission savings of the most relevant production pathways of food and feed crop-based biofuels as well as the minimum savings threshold applying to most installations producing such biofuels.	***on landscapes, and on local communities. The indirect effects of deforestation and soil compaction, the effects of wind turbines and the conflicts of land use with regard to solar parks should also be taken into account.*** Contributing to these climate and environmental objectives constitutes a deep and longstanding intergenerational– concern for Union citizens and the Union legislator. ***The Union should thus promote fuels in quantities which balance the necessary ambition with the need to avoid contributing to direct and indirect land-use change.*** As a consequence, the changes in the way the transport target is calculated should not affect the limits established on how to account toward that target certain fuels produced from food and feed crops on the one hand and high indirect land-use change-risk fuels on the other hand. In addition, in order not to create an incentive to use biofuels and biogas produced from food and feed crops in transport ***and to take into consideration the war against Ukraine***, Member States should continue to be able to choose	Union legislator. As a consequence, the changes in the way the transport target is calculated should not affect the limits established on how to account toward that target certain fuels produced from food and feed crops on the one hand and high indirect land-use change-risk fuels on the other hand. In addition, in order not to create an incentive to use biofuels and biogas produced from food and feed crops in transport, Member States should continue to be able to choose whether **to** 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 **amending** Directive for the greenhouse gas ~~emission~~**emissions** savings of the most relevant production pathways of food and feed crop-based biofuels as well as the minimum **greenhouse gas emissions** savings threshold **that applies** ~~applying~~ to most installations producing such	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		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%~~***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. ***In addition, Member States should also consider securing additional food supply to stabilise global food commodity markets.***	biofuels.	
Recital 31a				
41a		***(31a) Account should be taken of Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which acknowledges the particular vulnerability of the outermost regions arising from their remoteness from mainland regions, insularity, small size,***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		difficult topography and climate and economic dependence on a few products, a combination that severely restrains their development and generates substantial extra costs in many areas, particularly for transport. Efforts being made and targets set at European level for greenhouse gas reduction must be adapted to this difficult situation, balancing environmental objectives against the high social costs for these regions.		
Recital 32				
42	(32) Expressing the transport target as a greenhouse gas intensity reduction target makes it unnecessary to use multipliers to promote certain renewable energy sources. This is because different renewable energy sources save different amounts of greenhouse gas emissions and, therefore, contribute differently to a target. Renewable electricity should be considered to have zero emissions, meaning it saves 100% emissions compared to electricity produced from fossil fuels. This will create an incentive for the use of		(32) Expressing the transport target as a greenhouse gas intensity reduction target makes it unnecessary to use multipliers to promote certain renewable energy sources. This is because different renewable energy sources save different amounts of greenhouse gas emissions and, therefore, contribute differently to a target. Renewable electricity should be considered to have zero **greenhouse gas** emissions, meaning it saves 100% **of greenhouse gas** emissions compared to electricity produced	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	renewable electricity since renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels are unlikely to achieve such a high percentage of savings. Electrification relying on renewable energy sources would therefore become the most efficient way to decarbonise road transport. In addition, in order to promote the use of advanced biofuels and biogas and renewable fuels of non-biological origin in the aviation and maritime modes, which are difficult to electrify, it is appropriate to keep the multiplier for those fuels supplied in those modes when counted towards the specific targets set for those fuels.		from fossil fuels. This will create an incentive for the use of renewable electricity since renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels are unlikely to achieve such a high percentage of **greenhouse gas emissions** savings. Electrification relying on renewable energy sources would therefore become the most efficient way to decarbonise road transport. In addition, in order to promote the use of advanced biofuels and biogas and renewable fuels of non-biological origin in the aviation and maritime **transport** modes, which are difficult to electrify, it is appropriate to keep the multiplier for those fuels supplied in those modes when counted towards the specific targets set for those fuels.	
Recital 33				
43	(33) Direct electrification of end-use sectors, including the transport sector, contributes to the efficiency and facilitates the transition to an energy system based on renewable energy. It is therefore in itself an effective means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.The creation of a	(33) Direct electrification of end-use sectors, including the transport sector, contributes to the ***system*** efficiency and facilitates the transition to an energy system based on renewable energy. It is therefore in itself an effective means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.The creation of a	(33) Direct electrification of end-use sectors, including the transport sector,– contributes to the efficiency and facilitates the transition to an energy system based on renewable energy. It is therefore in itself an effective means to reduce greenhouse gas ~~emissions.The~~**emissions. The**	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	framework on additionality applying specifically to renewable electricity supplied to electric vehicles in the transport is therefore not required.	framework on additionality applying specifically to renewable electricity supplied to electric vehicles in the transport is therefore not required.	creation of a framework on additionality applying specifically to renewable electricity supplied to electric vehicles in the transport **sector** is therefore not required.	
Recital 34				
44	(34) Since renewable fuels of non-biological origin are to be counted as renewable energy regardless of the sector in which they are consumed, the rules to determine their renewable nature when produced from electricity, which were applicable only to those fuels when consumed in the transport sector, should be extended to all renewable fuels of non-biological origin, regardless of the sector where they are consumed.		(34) Since renewable fuels of non-biological origin are to be counted as renewable energy regardless of the sector in which they are consumed, the rules to determine their renewable nature when produced from electricity, which were applicable only to those fuels when consumed in the transport sector, should be extended to all renewable fuels of non-biological origin, regardless of the sector ~~where~~**in which** they are consumed.	
Recital 34a				
44a		***(34a) Electricity obtained from direct connection to one or several installations generating renewable electricity may be fully counted as renewable electricity where it is used for the production of renewable fuels of non- biological origin. Installations demonstrate***		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		that the electricity concerned has been supplied without taking electricity from the grid. Electricity taken from the grid may be counted as fully renewable provided that it is produced exclusively from renewable sources and the renewable properties and other appropriate criteria have been demonstrated by the conclusion of a power purchasing agreement. In order to be fully qualified as renewable fuel of non-biological origin, the geographical correlation should be on bidding zone level and should also take into consideration offshore situations. Renewable properties of that electricity are to be claimed only once and only in one end-use sector. The same should apply to renewable fuels of non-biological origin imported in the Union		
Recital 35				
45	(35) To ensure higher environmental effectiveness of the Union sustainability and greenhouse emissions saving criteria for solid biomass fuels in installations producing heating,	(35) To ensure higher environmental effectiveness of the Union sustainability and greenhouse emissions saving criteria for solid biomass fuels in installations producing heating,	(35) To ensure higher environmental effectiveness of the Union sustainability and greenhouse **gas** emissions saving criteria for solid biomass fuels in installations producing heating,	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	electricity and cooling, the minimum threshold for the applicability of such criteria should be lowered from the current 20 MW to 5 MW.	electricity and cooling, the minimum threshold for the applicability of such criteria should be lowered from the current 20 MW to ~~5~~ ***7.5*** MW.	electricity and cooling, the minimum threshold for the applicability of such criteria should be lowered from the current 20 MW to ~~5 MW.~~**10 MW.**	
Recital 36				
46	(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	(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 ***and old-growth*** forests, highly biodiverse forests, grasslands ~~and~~, peat lands ***and heathlands***, exclusions and limitations to source forest biomass from those areas should be introduced, in line with the approach for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass. In addition, the greenhouse gas emission saving	(36) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 strengthened the bioenergy sustainability and greenhouse gas **emissions** 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~~ **within the risk-based approach, inspired by** the approach for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass. In addition,	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	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. ***Semi-natural forests as forests or other wooded land that are neither primary forest nor plantation forest and composed predominantly of native trees and shrub species which have not been planted have a high biodiversity and climate value and should not be transformed into plantation forests or otherwise degraded. Special attention should be given towards forest science to address open questions and provide data, as they are key for understanding better the role of our trees for climate, environment, economy and society. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural and forest biomass and Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin should be obtained from lands or forests for which third parties' rights concerning use and tenure of the land or forest are respected by obtaining free, prior and informed consent of these third parties, with***	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.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		the participation by representative institutions and organisations, while human and labour rights of third parties are respected and the availability of food and feed for third parties is not at risk.		
Recital 36a				
46a			**(36a) The Union is commited to improve the environmental, economic and social sustainability of biomass fuel production. This Directive is complementary to other EU legislative instruments, such as the [legislative initiative] on Sustainable Corporate Governance (SCG), setting out due diligence requirements in the value chain with regard to adverse human rights or environmental impacts.**	
Recital 36b				
46b			**(36b) The concept of "highly biodiverse forest and other wooded land which is species-rich and not degraded" shall ensure adequate protection of those areas while not creating a**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			general obstacle to the use of forest biomass for the production of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. To this end, for the application of this concept to the case of forest biomass, and exclusively forest biomass, only forests and wooded land that have been identified scientifically or administratively by the competent authorities as being very rich in biodiversity will be subject to exclusions and limitations to forest biomass production.	
Recital 36c				
46c			**(36c) The sustainability criteria concerning forest biomass harvesting should be further specified, in line with the principles of sustainable forest management. These specifications aim at strengthening and clarifying the risk based approach for forest biomass, while providing Member States with proportionate provisions allowing for targeted adaptations for practices that can be locally appropriate.**	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 37				
47	(37) In order to reduce the administrative burden for producers of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels and for Member States, where voluntary or national schemes have been recognised by the Commission through an implementing act as giving evidence or providing accurate data regarding the compliance with sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria as well as other requirements set in this Directive, Member States should accept the results of the certification issued by such schemes within the scope of the Commission's recognition. In order to reduce the burden on small installations, Member States should establish a simplified verification mechanism for installations of between 5 and 10MW.	(37) In order to reduce the administrative burden for producers of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels and for Member States, where voluntary or national schemes have been recognised by the Commission through an implementing act as giving evidence or providing accurate data regarding the compliance with sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria as well as other requirements set in this Directive, Member States should accept the results of the certification issued by such schemes within the scope of the Commission's recognition. In order to reduce the burden on small installations, Member States should establish a simplified verification mechanism for installations of between 5 and ~~*10MW*~~***20MW***.	(37) In order to reduce the administrative burden for producers of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels and for Member States, where voluntary or national schemes have been recognised by the Commission through an implementing act as giving evidence or providing accurate data regarding ~~the~~ compliance with sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria as well as other requirements set in this **amending** Directive, Member States should accept the results of the certification issued by such schemes within the scope of the Commission's recognition. In order to reduce the burden on small installations, Member States ~~should~~**may** establish a simplified **voluntary** verification mechanism for installations **with a total thermal input** of between ~~5 and 10MW~~**10 and 20 MW**.	
Recital 38				
48				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(38) The Union database to be set up by the Commission aims at enabling the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels. Its scope should be extended from transport to all other end-use sectors in which such fuels are consumed. This should make a vital contribution to the comprehensive monitoring of the production and consumption of those fuels, mitigating risks of double-counting or irregularities along the supply chains covered by the Union database. In addition, to avoid any risk of double claims on the same renewable gas, a guarantee of origin issued for any consignment of renewable gas registered in the database should be cancelled.	(38) The Union database to be set up by the Commission aims at enabling the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels. Its scope should be extended from transport to all other end-use sectors in which such fuels are consumed. This should make a vital contribution to the comprehensive monitoring of the production and consumption of those fuels, mitigating risks of double-counting or irregularities along the supply chains covered by the Union database. In addition, to avoid any risk of double claims on the same renewable gas, a guarantee of origin issued for any consignment of renewable gas registered in the database should be cancelled. ***This database should be made publicly available in an open, transparent and user friendly manner. The Commission should publish annual reports for the general public about the information reported in the Union database, including the quantities, the geographic origin and feedstock type of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.***	(38) **In recent years, Europe has seen multiple cases of fraud or suspicion of fraud with biofuels. To mitigate the risks and better prevent fraud, the Directive (EU) 2018/2001 has offered valuable additions in terms of transparency, traceability and supervision.** The Union database to be set up by the Commission aims at enabling the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels. Its scope should be extended from transport to all other end-use sectors in which such fuels are consumed. This should make a vital contribution to the comprehensive monitoring of the production and consumption of those fuels, **while** mitigating risks of double-counting or irregularities along the supply chains covered by the Union database. In addition, to avoid any risk of double claims on the same renewable gas, a guarantee of origin issued for any consignment of renewable gas registered in the database should be cancelled. **The Commission and Member States should endeavor to work on the interconnectivity between the databases before the EU database goes live, ensuring the**	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			bidirectionality of the databases and enabling a smooth transition. Complementary to this strengthening of the transparency and the traceability of individual consignments of raw materials and fuels in the supply chain, the recently adopted Implementing Act on sustainability certification[1] enhanced the requirements on auditing for certification bodies as well as increased the powers for public supervision, including the possibility for competent national authorities to access documents and premises of economic operators in their controls. This way the integrity of the verification framework of the Directive (EU) 2018/2001 has been significantly strengthened by complementing the auditing by certification bodies and Union Database with verification and supervisory capacity of the competent authorities of the Member States. It is strongly recommended to make use of both possibilities for public supervision. _____ **1. Commission implementing regulation (EU) …/... on rules to verify**	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria and low indirect land-use change-risk criteria	
Recital 38a				
48a			**(38a) This amending Directive is based on Article 194(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which provides the legal basis for proposing measures to develop new and renewable forms of energy, one of the goals of the Union's energy policy, set out in Article 194(1), point(c) TFEU. Directive (EU) 2018/2001, which is amended by this amending Directive, was also adopted under Article 194(2) TFEU. Article 114 TFEU, the internal market legal basis, is added in order to amend Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[1] on fuel quality, which is based on that provision.** _____ **1. Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC (OJ L 350, 28.12.1998, p. 58).**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 38a				
48b		***(38a) In order to offset of the regulatory burdens for citizens, administrations and businesses introduced by this Directive, the Commission should, in the framework of its annual burden survey conducted pursuant to paragraph 48 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making, review the regulatory framework in the concerned sectors in line with the "one in, one out" principle, as set out in the Commission communication of 29 April 2021 entitled "Better Regulation: Joining forces to make better laws", and, where appropriate, present legislative proposals for the amendment or deletion of provisions in other Union legislative acts that generate compliance costs in those sectors.***		
Recital 38b				
48c		***(38b) Adequate anti-fraud provisions must be laid down, in particular in relation to used cooking oil (UCO) given the***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		widespread mixing of palm oil. As the detection and prevention of fraud is essential to prevent unfair competition and rampant deforestation in third countries, full and certified traceability of these raw materials should be implemented.		
Recital 39				
49	(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.	(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.	
Recital 40				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
50	(40) The scope of Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[1] should be amended in order to avoid a duplication of regulatory requirements with regard to transport fuel decarbonisation objectives and align with Directive (EU) 2018/2001. _____ 1. Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC (OJ L 350, 28.12.1998, p. 58).		(40) The scope of Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[1] should be amended in order to avoid a duplication of regulatory requirements with regard to transport fuel decarbonisation objectives and align with Directive (EU) 2018/2001. _____ 1. Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC (OJ L 350, 28.12.1998, p. 58).	
Recital 40a				
50a		***(40a) It is also important to encourage research and innovation in the field of clean energies, such as hydrogen, in order to meet the growing demand for alternative fuels and, above all, to make available on the market energy that is cheaper than fossil fuels like diesel, fuel oil and petrol, for which prices are now hitting record highs.***		
Recital 41				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
51	(41) The definitions of Directive 98/70/EC should be amended in order to align them with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and thereby avoid different definitions being applied in those two acts.		(41) The definitions of Directive 98/70/EC should be amended in order to align them with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and thereby avoid different definitions being applied in those two acts.	
Recital 42				
52	(42) The obligations regarding the greenhouse gas emissions reduction and the use of biofuels in Directive 98/70/EC should be deleted in order to streamline and avoid double regulation with regards to the strengthened transport fuel decarbonisation obligations which are provided for in Directive (EU) 2018/2001.		(42) The obligations regarding the greenhouse gas emissions reduction and the use of biofuels in Directive 98/70/EC should be deleted in order to streamline and avoid double regulation with regards to the strengthened transport fuel decarbonisation obligations which are provided for in Directive (EU) 2018/2001.	
Recital 43				
53	(43) The obligations regarding the monitoring of and reporting on the greenhouse gas emission reductions set out in Directive 98/70/EC should be deleted to avoid regulating reporting obligations twice.		(43) The obligations regarding the monitoring of and reporting on the greenhouse gas emission reductions set out in Directive 98/70/EC should be deleted to avoid regulating reporting obligations twice.	
Recital 44				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
54	(44) Council Directive (EU) 2015/652, which provides the detailed rules for the uniform implementation of Article 7a of Directive 98/70/EC, should be repealed as it becomes obsolete with the repeal of Article 7a of Directive 98/70/EC by this Directive.		(44) Council Directive (EU) 2015/652, which provides the detailed rules for the uniform implementation of Article 7a of Directive 98/70/EC, should be repealed as it becomes obsolete with the repeal of Article 7a of Directive 98/70/EC by this Directive.	
Recital 45				
55	(45) As regards bio-based components in diesel fuel, the reference in Directive 98/70/EC to diesel fuel B7, that is diesel fuel containing up to 7 % fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), limits available options to attain higher biofuel incorporation targets as set out in Directive (EU) 2018/2001. That is due to the fact that almost the entire Union supply of diesel fuel is already B7. For that reason the maximum share of bio-based components should be increased from 7% to 10%. Sustaining the market uptake of B10, that is diesel fuel containing up to 10 % fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), requires a Union-wide B7 protection grade for 7% FAME in		(45) As regards bio-based components in diesel fuel, the reference in Directive 98/70/EC to diesel fuel B7, that is diesel fuel containing up to 7 % fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), limits available options to attain higher biofuel incorporation targets as set out in Directive (EU) 2018/2001. That is due to the fact that almost the entire Union supply of diesel fuel is already B7. For that reason the maximum share of bio-based components should be increased from 7% to 10%. Sustaining the market uptake of B10, that is diesel fuel containing up to 10 % fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), requires a Union-wide B7 protection grade for 7% FAME in	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.		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.	
Recital 45a				
55a		***(45a) A greater use of renewable energy can also increase energy security and self-sufficiency by, amongst other things, reducing dependence on fossil fuels. However, further reinforcement and interconnection of the transmission system is essential for the fair and efficient use of this transition, so that the resulting benefits are spread evenly across the population of the Union and do not lead to energy poverty.***		
Recital 46				
56	(46) The transitional provisions should allow for an ordered continuation of data collection and the fulfilment of reporting		(46) The transitional provisions should allow for an ordered continuation of data collection and the fulfilment of reporting	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	obligations with respect to the articles of Directive 98/70/EC deleted by this Directive.		obligations with respect to the articles of Directive 98/70/EC deleted by this Directive.	
Recital 47				
57	(47) In accordance with the Joint Political Declaration of 28 September 2011 of Member States and the Commission on explanatory documents[1], Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition measures with one or more documents explaining the relationship between the components of a directive and the corresponding parts of national transposition instruments. With regard to this Directive, the legislator considers the transmission of such documents to be justified, in particular following the judgment of the European Court of Justice in Case Commission vs Belgium[2] (case C-543/17). _____ 1. OJ C 369, 17.12.2011, p. 14. 2. Judgment of the Court of Justice of 8 July 2019, Commission v Belgium, C-543/17, ECLI: EU: C:2019:573.		(47) In accordance with the Joint Political Declaration of 28 September 2011 of Member States and the Commission on explanatory documents[1], Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition measures with one or more documents explaining the relationship between the components of a directive and the corresponding parts of national transposition instruments. With regard to this Directive, the legislator considers the transmission of such documents to be justified, in particular following the judgment of the European Court of Justice in Case Commission vs Belgium[2] (case C-543/17). _____ 1. OJ C 369, 17.12.2011, p. 14. 2. Judgment of the Court of Justice of 8 July 2019, Commission v Belgium, C-543/17, ECLI: EU: C:2019:573.	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 47a				
57a		***(47a) There is enormous potential for the Union and its developing partner countries in terms of technology cooperation, renewable energy projects and clean energy exports and development of greater interconnectivity of clean energy grids. Despite their steady growth overall, renewable energy investments remain concentrated in a handful of regions and countries. Regions dominated by developing and emerging countries remain consistently underrepresented, attracting only about 15 % of global investments in renewables[1]. Union energy partnerships should target renewable energy generation projects, as well as supporting the development of renewable energy projects and setting legal and financial frameworks, and should include the provision of necessary technical assistance and knowledge transfer in close cooperation with the private sector. Commitments on good governance and the perspective of stable, long-term collaboration should be conditional for Union***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		cooperation. Sustainable energy cooperation should be key priority for suitable countries under the Global Gateway Initiative. ***1. International Renewable Energy Agency (Irena)- report on global landscape of renewable energy finance 2020, page 9.***	PUBLIC	
Formula				
58	HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:		HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:	
Article 1				
59	Article 1 Amendments to Directive (EU) 2018/2001		Article 1 Amendments to Directive (EU) 2018/2001	
Article 1, first paragraph, introductory part				
60	Directive (EU) 2018/2001 is amended as follows:		Directive (EU) 2018/2001 is amended as follows:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1), introductory part				
61	(1) in Article 2, the second paragraph is amended as follows:		(1) in Article 2, the second paragraph is amended as follows:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(-a)				
61a			**(-a) (a) point (4) is replaced by the following:** **'gross final consumption of energy' means the energy commodities delivered for energy purposes to industry, transport, households, services including public services, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, the consumption of electricity and heat by the energy branch for electricity and heat , and losses of electricity and heat in distribution and transmission**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(-a), introductory part				
61b		***(-a) point (1) is replaced by the following:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(-a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
61c		" ***1. 'energy from renewable sources' or 'renewable energy' means energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar (solar thermal and solar***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		photovoltaic) and geothermal energy, osmotic energy, ambient energy, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, and biogas;'; "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(-b), introductory part				
61d		***(-aa) in point (16), point (c) is replaced by the following:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(-b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
61e		" ***1. '(c) the primary purpose of which is to provide environmental, economic or social community benefits, in accordance with the energy efficiency first principle, for its shareholders or members or for the local areas where it operates, rather than financial profits;';*** "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(a), introductory part				
62	(a) point (36) is replaced by the		(a) point (36) is replaced by the	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	following:		following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (36)				
63	‘ (36) ‘renewable fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid and gaseous fuels the energy content of which is derived from renewable sources other than biomass;; ’		(36) ‘renewable fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid and gaseous fuels– the energy content of which is derived from renewable sources other than biomass;**’**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(b), introductory part				
64	(b) point (47) is replaced by the following:		(b) point (47) is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (47)				
65	‘ (47) ‘default value’ means a value derived from a typical value by the application of pre-determined factors and that may, in circumstances specified in this Directive, be used in place of an actual value;; ’		(47) ‘default value’ means a value derived from a typical value by the application of pre-determined factors and that may, in circumstances specified in this Directive, be used in place of an actual value;;	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), introductory part				
66	(c) the following points are added:		(c) the following points are added:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, first paragraph				
67	‘ (1a) ‘quality roundwood’ means roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed, whose characteristics, such as species, dimensions, rectitude, and node density, make it suitable for industrial use, as defined and duly justified by Member States according to the relevant forest conditions. This does not include pre-commercial thinning operations or trees extracted from forests affected by fires, pests, diseases or damage due to abiotic factors ;		(1a) ‘quality roundwood’ means roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed, whose characteristics, such as species, dimensions, rectitude, and node density, make it suitable for industrial use, as defined and duly justified by Member States according to the relevant forest conditions. This does not include pre-commercial thinning operations or trees extracted from forests affected by fires, pests, diseases or damage due to abiotic factors ;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, first paragraph a				
67a		‘ ***(-14a) ‘innovative renewable energy technology’ means a renewable energy generation technology that improves in at least one way comparable state-of-the-art renewable energy***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		technologies or makes exploitable a largely untapped renewable energy resource and involves a clear degree of risk, in technological, market or financial terms, which is higher than the risk generally associated with comparable non-innovative technologies or activities;		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, second paragraph				
68	(14a) 'bidding zone' means a bidding zone as defined in Article 2, point (65) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1]; 1. Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 54).		(14a) 'bidding zone' means a bidding zone as defined in Article 2, point (65) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1]; 1. Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 54).	' (14a) 'bidding zone' means a bidding zone as defined in Article 2, point (65) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1]; 1. Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 54). ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, third paragraph				
69	(14b) 'smart metering system' means smart metering system as defined in Article 2, point (23) of	(14b) 'smart metering system' means ***a*** smart metering system as defined in Article 2, point (23) of	(14b) 'smart metering system' means smart metering system as defined in Article 2, point (23) of	(14b) 'smart metering system' means ***a*** smart metering system as defined in Article 2, point (23) of

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1]; _____ 1. Directive Regulation (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125).	Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1]; _____ 1. Directive Regulation (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125).	Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1]; _____ 1. Directive Regulation (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125).	Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1]; _____ 1. Directive Regulation (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125). ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, fourth paragraph				
70	(14c) 'recharging point' means recharging point as defined in point 33 of Article 2, point (33) of Directive (EU) No 2019/944;	(14c) 'recharging point' means ***a*** recharging point as defined in ~~*point 33 of*~~ Article 2, point (33) of Directive (EU) No 2019/944;	(14c) 'recharging point' means recharging point as defined in ~~point 33 of~~ Article 2, point (33) of Directive (EU) No 2019/944;	(14c) 'recharging point' means ***a*** recharging point as defined in ~~*point 33 of*~~ Article 2, point (33) of Directive (EU) No 2019/944; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, fifth paragraph				
71	(14d) 'market participant' means market participant as defined in point (25) of Article 2, point (25) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943;	(14d) 'market participant' means ***a*** market participant as defined in ~~*point (25) of*~~ Article 2, point (25) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943;	(14d) 'market participant' means market participant as defined in ~~point (25) of~~ Article 2, point (25) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943;	(14d) 'market participant' means ***a*** market participant as defined in ~~*point (25) of*~~ Article 2, point (25) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943; ITM 1 ITM2

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, sixth paragraph				
72	(14e) 'electricity market' means electricity market as defined in Article 2, point (9) of Directive 2019/944;	(14e) 'electricity market' means ***an*** electricity market as defined in Article 2, point (9) of Directive 2019/944;	(14e) 'electricity market' means electricity market as defined in Article 2, point (9) of Directive 2019/944;	(14e) 'electricity market' means ***an*** electricity market as defined in Article 2, point (9) of Directive 2019/944; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, seventh paragraph				
73	(14f) 'domestic battery' means a stand-alone rechargeable battery of rated capacity greater than 2 kwh, which is suitable for installation and use in a domestic environment;		(14f) 'domestic battery' means a stand-alone rechargeable battery of rated capacity greater than 2 kwh, which is suitable for installation and use in a domestic environment;	(14f) 'domestic battery' means a stand-alone rechargeable battery of rated capacity greater than 2 kwh, which is suitable for installation and use in a domestic environment; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, eighth paragraph				
74	(14g) 'electric vehicle battery' means an electric vehicle battery as defined in Article 2, point (12) of		(14g) 'electric vehicle battery' means an electric vehicle battery as defined in– Article 2, point (12) of	(14g) 'electric vehicle battery' means an electric vehicle battery as defined in Article 2, point (12) of

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	[the proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020[1]]; _____ 1. COM(2020) 798 final		[the proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020[1]]; _____ 1. COM(2020) 798 final	[the proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020[1]]; _____ 1. COM(2020) 798 final ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, ninth paragraph				
75	(14h) 'industrial battery' means industrial battery as defined in Article 2. point (11) of [the proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020];	(14h) 'industrial battery' means ***an*** industrial battery as defined in Article 2. point (11) of [the proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020];	(14h) 'industrial battery' means industrial battery as defined in Article 2. point (11) of [the proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020];	(14h) 'industrial battery' means ***an*** industrial battery as defined in Article 2. point (11) of [the proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, tenth paragraph				
76	(14i) 'state of health' means state of health as defined in point (25) of Article 2, point (25) of [the	(14i) 'state of health' means state of health as defined in ~~*point (25) of*~~ Article 2, point (25) of [the	(14i) 'state of health' means state of health as defined in point (25) of Article 2, point (25)– of [the	(14i) 'state of health' means state of health as defined in ~~*point (25) of*~~ Article 2, point (25)– of [the

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020 [1]]; _____ 1. the proposal for a Commission Regulation 'concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 (xxxx).	proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020 [1]]; _____ 1. the proposal for a Commission Regulation 'concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 (xxxx).	proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020 [1]]; _____ 1. the proposal for a Commission Regulation **of the European Parliament and of the Council** 'concerning batteries and waste batteries,- repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and- amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 (xxxx).	proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020 [1]]; _____ 1. the proposal for a Commission Regulation ***of the European Parliament and of the Council*** 'concerning batteries and waste batteries,- repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and- amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 (xxxx). ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, eleventh paragraph				
G 77	(14j) 'state of charge' means state of charge as defined in Article 2, point (24) of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020];		(14j) 'state of charge' means state of charge as defined in– Article 2, point (24) of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020];	(14j) 'state of charge' means state of charge as defined in Article 2, point (24) of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020]; G ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, twelfth paragraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
78	(14k) 'power set point' means the information held in a battery's management system prescribing the electric power settings at which the battery operates during a recharging or a discharging operation, so that its state of health and operational use are optimised;		(14k) 'power set point' means the **dynamic** information held in a battery's management system prescribing the electric power settings at which the battery ~~operates~~ **should optimally operate during a recharging** during a recharging or a discharging operation, so that its state of health and operational use are optimised;	(14k) 'power set point' means the ***dynamic*** information held in a battery's management system prescribing the electric power settings at which the battery ~~*operates*~~***should optimally operate*** during a recharging or a discharging operation, so that its state of health and operational use are optimised; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, thirteenth paragraph				
79	(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 intensity of electricity delivered to the battery is adjusted in real-time, based on information received through electronic communication ***and which can be realised at normal charging speeds as well as during fast charging through a response to dynamic price signals or an optimisation of power flow***;	(14l) 'smart ~~charging~~**recharging**' means a recharging operation in which the intensity of electricity delivered to the battery is adjusted ~~in real-time~~**dynamically** , based on information received through electronic communication;	(14l) 'smart ~~*charging*~~***recharging***' means a recharging operation in which the intensity of electricity delivered to the battery is adjusted ~~*in real-time*~~***dynamically*** , based on information received through electronic communication; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, fourteenth paragraph				
80				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(14m) 'regulatory authority' means regulatory authority defined in Article 2, point (2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943;	(14m) 'regulatory authority' means ***a*** regulatory authority defined in Article 2, point (2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943;	(14m) 'regulatory authority' means regulatory authority defined in Article 2, point (2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943;	(14m) 'regulatory authority' means ***a*** regulatory authority defined in Article 2, point (2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, fifteenth paragraph				
G 81	(14n) 'bidirectional charging' means smart charging where the direction of electric charge may be reversed, so that electric charge flows from the battery to the recharging point it is connected to;	(14n) 'bidirectional charging' means ***a*** smart charging ***operation*** where the direction of ~~*electric charge*~~***the flow*** may be reversed, ~~*so that electric charge flows*~~***allowing electricity to flow*** from the battery to the recharging point it is connected to;	(14n) 'bidirectional charging' means smart charging where the direction of electric ~~charge~~ **current** may be reversed, so that electric ~~charge flows~~ **power is transferred** from the battery to the recharging point it is connected to;	(14n) 'bidirectional charging' means ***a*** smart charging ***operation*** where the direction of ~~*electric charge*~~***the electricity flow*** may be reversed, ~~*so that electric charge flows*~~***allowing electricity to flow*** from the battery to the recharging point it is connected to; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, sixteenth paragraph				
G 82	(14o) 'normal power recharging point' means 'normal power recharging point' as defined in Article 2 point 31 of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning the deployment of alternative fuel infrastructure, repealing Directive	(14o) ~~'~~normal power recharging point' means ~~'~~***a*** normal power recharging point~~'~~ as defined in Article 2**,** point ***(31)***~~*31*~~ of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning the deployment of alternative fuel infrastructure,	(14o) 'normal power recharging point' means 'normal power recharging point' as defined in Article 2 point 31 of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning the deployment of alternative fuel infrastructure, repealing Directive	(14o) ~~'~~normal power recharging point' means ~~'~~***a*** normal power recharging point~~'~~ as defined in Article 2**,** point ***(31)***~~*31*~~ of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning the deployment of alternative fuel infrastructure,

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	2014/94/EU];	repealing Directive 2014/94/EU];	2014/94/EU];	repealing Directive 2014/94/EU]; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, sixteenth paragraph a				
82a		***(14p) 'community battery' means a stand-alone rechargeable battery with a rated capacity greater than 50 kWh, which is suitable for installation and use in a residential, commercial or industrial environment and which is owned by jointly acting renewable self-consumers or a renewable energy community;***		ITM 1 ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, sixteenth paragraph b				
82b		***(14q) 'renewables energy purchase agreement' means a contract under which a natural or legal person agrees to purchase renewable energy directly from a producer, which encompasses, but it is not limited to, renewables power purchase agreements, renewables hydrogen purchase agreements and renewables heating and cooling purchase***		ITM 1 ITM2

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		agreements;		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, sixteenth paragraph c				
82c		***(14r) 'renewables heating and cooling purchase agreement' means a contract under which a natural or legal person agrees to purchase renewable heating and cooling directly from a producer;***		ITM 1 ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, sixteenth paragraph d				
82d		***(14s) 'renewables hydrogen purchase agreement' means a contract under which a natural or legal person agrees to purchase renewable fuels of non-biological origin directly from a producer;***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, seventeenth paragraph				
83	(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) [1]; _____ 1. Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the		(18a) 'industry' means companies and products that fall **under** sections B, C, **and** F and **under section '**J, division (63) of the statistical classification of economic activities (NACE REV.2) [1]; _____ 1. Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the	(18a) 'industry' means companies and products that fall ***under*** sections B, C, ***and*** F and ***under section '***J, division (63) of the statistical classification of economic activities (NACE REV.2) [1]; , _____

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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).'; 		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).'; 	1. 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).'; Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, eighteenth paragraph				
G 84	(18b) 'non-energy purpose' means the use of fuels as raw materials in an industrial process, instead of being used to produce energy;		(18b) 'non-energy purpose' means the use of fuels as raw materials in an industrial process, instead of being used to produce energy;	G
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, nineteenth paragraph				
85	(22a) 'renewable fuels' means biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels and renewable fuels of non-biological origin;		(22a) 'renewable fuels' means biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels and renewable fuels of non-biological origin;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, nineteenth paragraph a				
85a		***(22b) 'energy efficiency first' means energy efficiency first as defined in Article 2, point (18) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;***		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, nineteenth paragraph b				
85b		***(22c) 'offshore renewable hybrid asset' means a transmission asset serving the dual purpose of connecting offshore renewable energy generation and connecting two or more bidding zones;***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, nineteenth paragraph c				
85c		***(22d) 'renewable based district heating and cooling' means highly energy efficient district heating and cooling systems operating exclusively by renewable energy sources;***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, nineteenth paragraph d				
85d		***(22e) 'primary woody biomass' means all roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed. It comprises all wood obtained from removals, i.e., the quantities removed from forests, including wood recovered due to natural mortality and from felling and logging. It includes all wood removed with or without bark, including wood removed in its round form, or split, roughly***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		squared or in other form, e.g., branches, roots, stumps and burls (where these are harvested) and wood that is roughly shaped or pointed. This does not include woody biomass obtained from sustainable wildfire prevention measures in high-risk fire prone areas, woody biomass obtained from road safety measures, and woody biomass extracted from forests affected by natural disasters, active pests or diseases to prevent their spread, whilst minimising wood extraction and protecting biodiversity, resulting in more diverse and resilient forests, and shall be based on guidelines from the Commission.		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, nineteenth paragraph e				
85e		***(22f) 'renewable hydrogen' means hydrogen produced through the electrolysis of water (in an electrolyser, powered by electricity stemming from renewable sources, or through the reforming of biogas or biochemical conversion of biomass, if in compliance with sustainability criteria set out in Article 29 of Directive (EU)***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council;		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, twentieth paragraph				
86	(44a) 'plantation forest' means a planted forest that is intensively managed and meets, at planting and stand maturity, all the following criteria: one or two species, even age class, and regular spacing. It includes short rotation plantations for wood, fibre and energy, and excludes forests planted for protection or ecosystem restoration, as well as forests established through planting or seeding which at stand maturity resemble or will resemble naturally regenerating forests;		(44a) 'plantation forest' means a planted forest that is intensively managed and meets, at planting and stand maturity, all the following criteria: one or two species, even age class, and regular spacing. It includes short rotation plantations for wood, fibre and energy, and excludes forests planted for protection or ecosystem restoration, as well as forests established through planting or seeding which at stand maturity resemble or will resemble naturally regenerating forests;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, twenty-first paragraph				
87	(44b) 'planted forest' means forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding provided that the planted or seeded trees are expected to constitute more than fifty percent of the growing stock at maturity; it includes coppice from trees that were originally	(44b) 'planted forest' means forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding provided that the planted or seeded trees are expected to constitute more than fifty percent of the growing stock at maturity; it includes coppice from trees that were originally	(44b) 'planted forest' means forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding provided that the planted or seeded trees are expected to constitute more than fifty percent of the growing stock at maturity; it includes coppice from trees that were originally	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	planted or seeded;; ,	planted or seeded;~~;~~	planted or seeded;’;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, twenty-first paragraph a				
87a		***(44c) ‘osmotic energy’ means energy naturally created from the difference in salt concentration between two fluids, commonly fresh and salt water;***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, twenty-first paragraph b				
87b		***(44d) 'system efficiency' means an energy system which integrates variable renewables cost-effectively and maximises the value of demand-side flexibility to optimise the transition to climate neutrality, measured in reductions of system investment and operational costs, greenhouse gas emissions and fossil fuel uses in each national energy mix;***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, twenty-first paragraph c				
87c		***(44e) ‘renewable hybrid power***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		plant' means a combination of two or more renewable generation technologies which share the same grid connection, and can also integrate storage capacity;		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, twenty-first paragraph d				
87d		***(44f) 'co-located energy storage project' means a project encompassing an energy storage facility and a facility producing renewable energy connected behind the same grid access point;***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, twenty-first paragraph e				
87e		***(44g) 'solar-electric vehicle' means a highly energy efficient motor vehicle equipped with a powertrain containing only non-peripheral electric machines as energy converter with an electric rechargeable energy storage system, which can be recharged externally, also equipped with vehicle-integrated photovoltaic panels';*** ,		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2), introductory part				
88	(2) Article 3 is amended as follows:		(2) Article 3 is amended as follows:	(2) Article 3 is amended as follows: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(a), introductory part				
89	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:		(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
90	‘ 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%~~***45 %.*** ***In order to promote the production and use of renewable energy from innovative renewable energy technologies and to safeguard the Union’s industrial competitiveness, each Member State shall set an indicative target***	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%.**’**;	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		of at least 5 % of new installed renewable energy capacity between … [entry into force of the directive] and 2030 as innovative renewable energy technology. ***In order to facilitate further penetration of renewable electricity and to increase the flexibility and balancing services, Member States shall set an indicative target for storage technologies.*** ***To support the cost-effective achievement of the target referred to in the first subparagraph and the achievement of system efficiency, Member States shall set a minimum indicative national target for demand-side flexibility corresponding to a reduction of 5 % of peak electricity demand by 2030. That target shall be achieved through the activation of demand-side flexibility in all end-use sectors, including through buildings renovation and energy efficiency in accordance with Directive (EU) .../... [revised directive (EU) 2018/844] and Directive (EU) .../... [revised directive (EU) 2018/2002].*** ***Member States shall specify their national demand-side flexibility target, including intermediate***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		milestones, in the national objectives set out in their integrated energy and climate plans to increase system flexibility, in accordance with Article 4, point (d), point (3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. When needed, the Commission may take complementary measures to support the Members States to fulfil their target. Each Member State shall identify in its integrated energy and climate plan, in accordance with Article 4, point (d), point (3), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, the measures needed to meet the targets referred to in the second and third subparagraphs of paragraph 1 of this Article.'; ,		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), introductory part				
91	(b) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:		(b) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:	(b) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), introductory part				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
92	‘ 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***, the environment and the climate***. 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~~ **fourth** subparagraph.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph, introductory part				
93	As part of the measures referred to in the first subparagraph:		As part of the measures referred to in the first subparagraph:	‘ As part of the measures referred to in the first subparagraph: , Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph(a), introductory part				
94	(a) Member States shall grant no support for:		(a) Member States shall grant no support for:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph(a)(i)				
95	(i) the use of saw logs, veneer logs, stumps and roots to produce energy.		(i) the use of saw logs, veneer logs, stumps and roots to produce energy.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph(a)(ii)				
96	(ii) the production of renewable energy produced from the incineration of waste if the separate collection obligations laid down in Directive 2008/98/EC have not been complied with.	(ii) the production of renewable energy produced from the incineration of waste if the separate collection ***and waste hierarchy*** obligations laid down in Directive 2008/98/EC have not been complied with.	(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.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph(a)(iii)				
97	(iii) practices which are not in line with the delegated act referred to in the third subparagraph.	(iii) practices which are not in line with the ~~*delegated*~~***implementing*** act referred to in the third subparagraph.	(iii) practices which are not in line with the ~~delegated act~~ **provisions** referred to in the ~~third~~ **fourth** subparagraph.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph(b), introductory part				
98				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(b) From 31 December 2026, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, Member States shall grant no support to the production of electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations, unless such electricity meets at least one of the following conditions:	(b) From 31 December 2026, and without prejudice to the ***provisions set out in Article 6 and to the*** obligations in the first sub-paragraph, Member States shall grant no support to the production of electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations, unless such electricity meets at least one of the following conditions:	(b) From ~~31 December 2026~~**twelve months after entry into force of this amending Directive**, and without prejudice to the obligations in the first sub-paragraph, Member States shall grant no **new** support**, nor renew any support,** to the production of electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations, unless such electricity ~~meets at least one of the following conditions:~~	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph(b)(i)				
99	(i) it is produced in a region identified in a territorial just transition plan approved by the European Commission, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/… of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the Just Transition Fund due to its reliance on solid fossil fuels, and meets the relevant requirements set in Article 29(11);	(i) it is produced in a region identified in a territorial just transition plan approved by the ~~*European*~~ Commission, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/… of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the Just Transition Fund due to its reliance on solid fossil fuels,~~–~~ and meets the relevant requirements set in Article 29***, point (11);*** ~~*(11);*~~	~~(i)~~ ~~it~~ is produced in a region identified in a territorial just transition plan approved by the European Commission, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/… of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the Just Transition Fund due to its reliance on solid fossil fuels,– and meets the relevant requirements set in Article 29(11)~~;~~ **of this Directive.**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph(b)(ii)				
100				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(ii) it is produced applying Biomass CO_2 Capture and Storage and meets the requirements set in Article 29(11), second subparagraph.	(ii) it is produced applying Biomass CO_2 Capture and Storage and meets the requirements set in Article 29 ***point*** (11), second subparagraph.	*deleted*	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph(b)(iia)				
100a		***(iia) it is produced by plants that are already in operation on … [the date of entry into force of this amending Directive], for which modifications in the direction of cogeneration are not possible due to the absence of the infrastructure and demand conditions and meet the requirements set out in Article 29, point (11), provided that Member States notify the Commission of the usage of such exemption and justify it by means of verified and up-to-date scientific and technical information and that the Commission approves the exemption.***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph a				
100b			**This provision is without**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			prejudice to supports to electricity only installations that started operation before the entry into force of this directive provided that these installations meet the requirements set in Article 29(11), second subparagraph, and that the support is specifically geared to the equipment of Biomass CO2 Capture and Storage.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), second paragraph				
101	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.	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*~~ ***an implementing act*** on how to apply the cascading principle for ***forest*** 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 ***the highest economic and environmental added-value and*** national specificities ***including wildfire prevention and salvage logging***.	~~No later than one year after [~~ **As of** the entry into force of this amending Directive~~], the Commission~~**, Member States** shall ~~adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 on how to apply~~**take measures to ensure the application of** 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.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
(3), second paragraph a				
101a			**With a view to ensuring that woody biomass is 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, support schemes for bioenergy shall be designed in such a way as to avoid incentivising unsustainable bioenergy pathways and distorting competition with the material sectors.**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), second paragraph b, introductory part				
101b			**Member States may derogate from the cascading principle when the local industry is quantitatively or technically unable to use forest biomass according to a higher economic and environmental added value than energy, for feedstocks coming from :**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), second paragraph b(a)				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
101c			**(i) necessary forest management activities, aiming at ensuring pre commercial thinning operations or in compliance with national legislation on wildfire prevention in high-risk areas; or**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), second paragraph b(b)				
101d			**(ii) salvage logging following documented natural disturbances ; or**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), second paragraph b(c)				
101e			**(iii) harvest of certain woods whose characteristics are not suitable for local processing facilities**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), second paragraph c				
101f			**At most once a year, Member States shall notify the Commission of a summary of derogations to the application of the cascading principle as**	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			referred to in the first subparagraph, together with the justifications for such derogations and the geographical scale to which they apply. The Commission shall make public the notifications received, and may issue a public opinion on any of those notifications.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), third paragraph				
102	By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions, and will assess the possibility for further limitations regarding support schemes to forest biomass.; '	By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity***, climate, environment*** and possible market distortions, and will assess ~~*the possibility for further limitations regarding*~~ support schemes to forest biomass.~~;~~**'** ,	By ~~2026~~**2027** the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions, and ~~will~~ **shall** assess the possibility for further limitations regarding support schemes to forest biomass.**'**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(c), introductory part				
103	(c) the following paragraph 4a is inserted:		(c) the following paragraph 4a is inserted:	(c) the following paragraph 4a is inserted: ITM 1

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(c), amending provision, first paragraph				
104	‘ 4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State’s national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity 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.;	‘ 4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable ~~power~~***and co-located energy storage projects as well as renewables energy purchase agreements and renewables heating and cooling*** purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable ~~electricity~~***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, ***the establishment of energy community initiatives and the development of the necessary energy transport networks, to support*** ~~to~~ a high level of renewable ~~electricity~~***energy***	4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and **measures** facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State’s national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity 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.’;	‘ 4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and ***measures*** facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State’s national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, ***to a high level of renewable electricity supply*** including those related to permitting procedures, ~~to a high level of renewable electricity supply~~***and the development of the necessary transmission distribution and storage infrastructure, including co-located storage***. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	’	supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity ***and storage infrastructures*** 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.***’;*** ***In accordance with the energy efficiency first principle, Member States shall ensure the flexible consumption, trade and storage of renewable electricity in these end-use sectors to help its penetration in a cost-effective way.*** ***Member States may include a summary of the policies and measures under the enabling framework and an assessment of their implementation respectively in their integrated national energy and climate plans and progress reports, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.’***; ’		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. ***Member States may include a summary of the policies and measures under the enabling framework and an assessment of their implementation respectively in their integrated national energy and climate plans and progress reports, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.’;***; ’ ITM 1 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3), introductory part				
105	(3) Article 7 is amended as follows:		(3) Article 7 is amended as follows:	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3)(-a), introductory part				
105a		***(-a) in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, point (c) is replaced by the following:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3)(-a), amending provision, first paragraph				
105b		" ***'(c) final consumption of energy from renewable sources and fuels in the transport sector.';*** "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3)(a), introductory part				
106	(a) in paragraph 1, the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:		(a) in paragraph 1, the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3)(a), amending provision, first paragraph				
107	‘ With regard to the first subparagraph, point (a), (b), or (c), gas and electricity from renewable sources shall be considered only once for the purposes of calculating the share of gross final consumption of energy from	‘ ‘With regard to– the first subparagraph, point (a), (b), or (c), gas and electricity from renewable sources shall be considered only once for the purposes of calculating the share of gross final consumption of energy from	With regard to– the first subparagraph, point (a), (b), or (c), gas and electricity from renewable sources shall be considered only once for the purposes of calculating the share of gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources. Energy	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	renewable sources. Energy produced from renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be accounted in the sector - electricity, heating and cooling or transport - where it is consumed. ,	renewable sources. Energy produced from renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be accounted in the sector - electricity, heating and cooling or transport - where it is consumed. ***Where renewable fuels of non-biological origin are consumed in a Member State different from the one where they have been produced, energy generated by the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be accounted for 80 % of their volume in the country and sector where it is consumed and for 20 % of their volume in the country where it is produced, unless agreed otherwise between Member States concerned. In order to monitor such agreements and to avoid any double counting, the Commission shall be notified of any such agreement, including the exact volumes of the supply and demand, the times of the transfer and the date by which the arrangement will become operational. The Commission shall make available information on the concluded agreements, including their timing, volume, price and any additional conditions.';*** ,	produced from renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be accounted in the sector - electricity, heating and cooling or transport - where it is consumed.	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3)(a), amending provision, first paragraph a				
107a			**Member States may agree, via a specific cooperation agreement, to account the renewable fuels of non-biological origin consumed in one Member State towards the share of gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources in the Member State where they were produced. In order to monitor that the same renewable fuels of non-biological origin are not accounted in both the Member State where they are produced and in the Member State where they are consumed and to record the amount claimed, the Commission shall be notified of any such agreement, including the amount of RFNBOs to be counted in total and for each Member State and the date on which such agreement will become operational.** ,	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3)(aa), introductory part				
107b		***(aa) in paragraph 1, the following***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		subparagraph is inserted after the second subparagraph:		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3)(aa), amending provision, first paragraph				
107c		" ***"For the purposes of the targets referred to in Articles 15a, 22a, 23(1), 24(4) and 25(1), renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be accounted for 100% of their volume in the country where they are consumed.";*** "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3)(b), introductory part				
108	(b) in paragraph 2, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:		(b) in paragraph 2, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3)(b), amending provision, first paragraph				
109	‘ For the purposes of paragraph 1, first subparagraph, point (a), gross final consumption of electricity from renewable sources shall be calculated as the quantity of electricity produced in a Member State from renewable sources,		For the purposes of paragraph 1, first subparagraph, point (a), gross final consumption of electricity from renewable sources shall be calculated as the quantity of electricity produced in a Member State from renewable sources, including the production of	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	including the production of electricity from renewables self-consumers and renewable energy communities and electricity from renewable fuels of non-biological origin and excluding the production of electricity in pumped storage units from water that has previously been pumped uphill as well as the electricity used to produce renewable fuels of non-biological origin.; ,		electricity from renewables self-consumers and renewable energy communities and electricity from renewable fuels of non-biological origin and excluding the production of electricity in pumped storage units from water that has previously been pumped uphill as well as the electricity used to produce renewable fuels of non-biological origin.**'**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3)(c), introductory part				
110	(c) in paragraph 4, point (a) is replaced by the following:		(c) in paragraph 4, point (a) is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3)(c), amending provision, first paragraph				
111	‘ (a) Final consumption of energy from renewable sources in the transport sector shall be calculated as the sum of all biofuels, biogas and renewable fuels of non-biological origin consumed in the transport sector.; ,		(a) Final consumption of energy from renewable sources in the transport sector shall be calculated as the sum of all biofuels, biogas and renewable fuels of non-biological origin consumed in the transport sector.~~;~~ **This shall also include renewable fuels supplied to international marine bunkers**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), introductory part				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G 112	(4) Article 9 is amended as follows:		(4) Article 9 is amended as follows:	(4) Article 9 is amended as follows: ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4)(a), introductory part				
G 113	(a) the following paragraph 1a is inserted:		(a) the following paragraph 1a is inserted:	(a) the following paragraph 1a is inserted: ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4)(a), amending provision, first paragraph				
R 114	‘ 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	‘ 1a. ~~*By 31 December 2025,*~~ ***‘1a.*** Each Member State shall ~~*agree to establish at least one*~~***enter into cooperation agreements to establish*** joint ~~*project*~~***projects*** with one or more other Member States for the production of renewable energy***, including offshore renewable hybrid assets, as follows:*** ***(a) by 31 December 2025, Member***	1a. By 31 December 2025, each Member State shall ~~agree to establish~~**endeavour to agree on establishing** 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	ITM 1

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	contributions under the Union renewable energy financing mechanism established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294[1] shall be deemed to satisfy this obligation for the Member States involved.; ' 1. 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).	***States with an annual electricity consumption of 100 TWh or less shall establish at least two joint projects;*** ***(b) by 2030, Member States with an annual electricity consumption of more than 100 TWh shall establish a third joint project.. ;*** ***Such joint projects*** ~~*The Commission*~~ shall ~~*be notified of such an agreement, including the date on which the project is expected to become operational.*~~ ***not correspond to the projects of common interest already adopted under Regulation (EU) 2022/869[1a]. The identification of joint projects shall be based on the needs identified in the high-level strategic integrated offshore network development plans for each sea-basin and the Ten Years Network Development Plan but may go beyond those needs and may involve local and regional authorities and private operators.*** Projects financed by national contributions under the Union renewable energy financing mechanism established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294[1] shall be ~~*deemed to satisfy this obligation*~~***taken into account for***	contributions under the Union renewable energy financing mechanism established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294[1] shall be deemed to satisfy this obligation for the Member States involved.'; 1. 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).	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		the purposes of fulfilling the requirements of the first subparagraph for the Member States involved ***in those projects***.~~;~~ ***Member States shall work towards a fair distribution of costs and benefits of joint projects. To that end, all the relevant costs and benefits of the joint project shall be taken into account in the relevant cooperation agreement. Member States shall notify the Commission of the cooperation agreements referred to in the first subparagraph, including the date on which the project is expected to become operational.*** , _____ ***-1a. Regulation (EU) 2022/869 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2009, (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2019/943 and Directives 2009/73/EC and (EU) 2019/944, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 (OJ L 152, 3.6.2022, p. 45).'*** 1. 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).		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4)(b), introductory part				
115				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(b) the following paragraph is inserted:		(b) the following paragraph is inserted:	(b) the following paragraph is inserted: ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4)(b), amending provision, first paragraph				
116	‘ 7a. Member States bordering a sea basin shall cooperate to jointly define the amount of offshore renewable energy they plan to produce in that sea basin by 2050, with intermediate steps in 2030 and 2040. They shall take into account the specificities and development in each region, the offshore renewable potential of the sea basin and the importance of ensuring the associated integrated grid planning. Member States shall notify that amount in the updated integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.; ’	‘ 7a. ***‘7a.*** Member States bordering a sea basin shall cooperate ***in order to establish*** ~~*to*~~ jointly***, after consulting stakeholders,*** ~~*define*~~ the amount of offshore renewable energy they plan to produce in that sea basin by 2050, with intermediate steps ***and trajectories per sea basin*** in 2030 and 2040 ***in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2022/869. Each Member State*** ~~*They*~~ shall ~~*take into account*~~***indicate the volumes it plans to achieve through governmental tenders, with a focus on technical and economic feasibility for the grid infrastructure.*** ***In their cooperation agreements, the Member States shall collectively ensure that those plans are in line with the***	7a. Member States bordering a sea basin shall ~~cooperate to jointly define the amount of~~ **agree to cooperate on goals for** offshore renewable ~~energy they plan to produce in that~~ **generation to be deployed within each** sea basin by 2050, with intermediate steps in 2030 and 2040~~.~~**, in accordance with [Revised Regulation (EU) No 347/2013]** They shall take into account the specificities and development in each region, the offshore renewable potential of the sea basin and the importance of ensuring the associated integrated grid planning. Member States shall notify **these goals** ~~that amount~~ in the updated integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.**’**;	‘ 7a. ~~*Member States bordering a*~~***On the basis of the indicative goals for offshore renewable generation to be deployed within each*** sea basin***, identified in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2022/869, the concerned Member States shall publish information on the volumes*** ~~*shall cooperate to jointly define the amount of offshore renewable energy*~~ they plan to ~~*produce in that sea basin by 2050, with intermediate steps in 2030 and 2040. They*~~***achieve through tenders, taking into account technical and economic feasibility for the grid infrastructure and the activities that already take place. Member States*** shall ~~*take*~~***endeavor to allocate space for offshore renewable energy projects in their***

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		fulfilment of the objectives laid down in Commission communication of 19 November 2020 entitled 'An EU Strategy to harness the potential of offshore renewable energy for a climate neutral future', while respecting Union environmental law and the protection of biodiversity, the specificities and development in each region, ***especially the activities that already take place in the affected areas, the possible harm to the environment,*** the offshore renewable potential of the sea basin and the importance of ensuring ~~*the*~~ associated integrated grid planning. Member States shall notify that amount ~~*in the*~~ ***and the planned grid in their*** updated integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. ***The Commission may take complementary measures to support Member States in their efforts to align with the trajectories per sea basin. Following the communication of the updated integrated national energy and climate plans, the Commission shall assess any possible gap between the potential amount of offshore renewable***		***maritime spatial plans, taking*** into account the ~~*specificities and development in each region, the*~~***activities that already take place in the affected areas. In order to facilitate permit-granting for joint*** offshore renewable ~~*potential of the sea basin and the importance of ensuring the associated integrated grid planning. Member States shall notify that amount in the updated integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999*~~***energy projects, Member States shall reduce the complexity and increase the efficiency and transparency of the permit granting process and enhance cooperation among themselves, where appropriate, establishing a single contact point . In order to enhance broad public acceptance, Member States may include renewable energy communities in joint cooperation projects on offshore renewable energy***~~.;~~ , ITM 1

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		energy resources of the Member States and the amount of offshore renewable energy planned for 2030, 2040 and 2050. Where appropriate, the Commission shall take additional measures to reduce that gap. ***Member States bordering a sea basin shall jointly define the adequate space for offshore renewable energy projects and allocate that space in their maritime spatial plans while ensuring a strong public participation approach so that the views of all stakeholders and affected coastal communities, as well as the impacts on the activities already taking place in the affected areas, are taken into account.*** ***In order to facilitate permit granting for joint offshore renewable energy projects, Member States shall reduce the complexity and increase the efficiency and transparency of the permit granting process and enhance cooperation among themselves, including, where appropriate, by establishing a single point of contact ('one-stop shop') per priority offshore grid corridor.***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		In order to enhance broad public acceptance, Member States shall ensure the possibility of including renewable energy communities in joint cooperation projects on offshore renewable energy.'; ,		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), introductory part				
G 117	(5) Article 15 is amended as follows:		(5) Article 15 is amended as follows:	G
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(-a), introductory part				
117a		***(-a) paragraph 1 is amended as follows:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(-a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
117b		" ***(a) the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(-a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
117c		***'Member States shall ensure that any national rules concerning the***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		authorisation, certification and licensing procedures that are applied to plants, including renewable hybrid power plants and associated transmission and distribution networks for the production of electricity, heating or cooling from renewable sources, to the process of transformation of biomass into biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels or other energy products, and to renewable fuels of non-biological origin are proportionate and necessary and contribute to the implementation of the energy efficiency first principle.';		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(-a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), introductory part				
117d		***(-aa) the second subparagraph is amended as follows:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(-a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)(1), introductory part				
117e		***(i) point (a) is replaced by the following:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(-a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)(1), first indent				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
117f		***(a) 'all administrative procedures are streamlined, including regional and municipal processes, and expedited at the appropriate administrative level and predictable timeframes are established for the procedures referred to in the first subparagraph;';***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(-a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)(1), second indent				
117g		***(ii) points (c) and (d) are replaced by the following:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(-a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)(2), introductory part				
117h		***(c) 'all administrative charges paid by consumers, planners, architects, builders and equipment and system installers and suppliers are transparent and cost-related; and***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(-a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)(2), first indent				
117i		***(d) simplified and less***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		burdensome authorisation procedures, including a simple-notification procedure and single contact points are established for decentralised devices, and for producing and storing energy from renewable sources.'; "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(a), introductory part				
118	(a) paragraph 2 is replaced as follows:	(a) paragraph 2 is replaced ~~as follows~~***by the following***:	(a) paragraph 2 is replaced as follows:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
119	' 2. Member States shall clearly define any technical specifications which are to be met by renewable energy equipment and systems in order to benefit from support schemes. Where harmonised standards or European standards exist, including technical reference systems established by the European standardisation organisations, such technical specifications shall be expressed in terms of those standards. Precedence shall be given to	' 2. Member States shall clearly define any technical specifications which are to be met by renewable energy equipment and systems in order to benefit from support schemes ***and to be eligible under public procurement***. Where ***regulatory or*** harmonised standards or European standards exist, including technical reference systems established by the European standardisation organisations, such technical specifications shall be expressed in	2. Member States shall clearly define any technical specifications which are to be met by renewable energy equipment and systems in order to benefit from support schemes. Where harmonised standards or European standards exist, including technical reference systems established by the European standardisation organisations, such technical specifications shall be expressed in terms of those standards. Precedence shall be given to harmonised standards, the	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	harmonised standards, the references of which have been published in the Official Journal of the European Union in support of European legislation, in their absence, other harmonised standards and European standards shall be used, in that order. Such technical specifications shall not prescribe where the equipment and systems are to be certified and shall not impede the proper functioning of the internal market; '	terms of those standards. Precedence shall be given to ***regulatory and*** harmonised standards, the references of which have been published in the Official Journal of the European Union in support of European legislation, ***including for instance Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 or (EU) 2009/125.*** In their absence, other harmonised standards and European standards shall be used, in that order. Such technical specifications shall not prescribe where the equipment and systems are to be certified and shall not impede the proper functioning of the internal market***'***; ,	references of which have been published in the Official Journal of the European Union in support of European legislation, in their absence, other harmonised standards and European standards shall be used, in that order. Such technical specifications shall not prescribe where the equipment and systems are to be certified and shall not impede the proper functioning of the internal market**.'**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(aa), introductory part				
119a		***(aa) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(aa), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
119b		" ***1. '3. Member States shall ensure that their competent authorities at national, regional and local level***		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		include provisions for the integration and deployment of renewable energy, including for renewables self-consumption and renewable energy communities, and the use of unavoidable waste heat and cold when planning, including early spatial planning, designing, building and renovating urban infrastructure, industrial, commercial or residential areas and energy and transport infrastructure, including electricity, district heating and cooling, natural gas and alternative fuel networks. Member States shall, in particular, encourage local and regional administrative bodies to include heating and cooling from renewable sources in the planning of city infrastructure where appropriate, and to consult the network operators to reflect the impact of energy efficiency and demand response programs as well as specific provisions on renewables self- consumption and renewable energy communities, on the infrastructure development plans of the operators.'; "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(b)				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
120	(b) paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 are deleted:		(b) paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 are deleted~~:~~**;**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(c), introductory part				
121	(c) paragraph 8 is replaced by the following:		(c) paragraph 8 is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (8), introductory part				
122	‘ 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 purchase agreement.	‘ 8. Member States shall assess the regulatory and administrative barriers to long-term renewables ***energy purchase agreements, including renewables*** power purchase agreements, ***renewables heating and cooling purchase agreements and renewables hydrogen purchase agreements, co-located energy storage projects as well as cross-border ones. They*** ~~*and*~~ shall remove ~~*unjustified*~~***barriers at national and cross border level to their development, such as*** barriers to ***permitting, for example for energy intensive industries and SMEs, as well as other smaller actors and municipalities***, and promote the	~~8~~**8a**. 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 purchase agreement.	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		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 ***any*** charges ***or fees***, and that any associated guarantees of origin can be transferred to the buyer of ~~*the renewable*~~ energy under ~~*the renewable power*~~***a renewables energy*** purchase agreement.		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (8), first paragraph				
123	Member States shall describe their policies and measures promoting the uptake of renewables power purchase agreements in their integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and progress reports submitted pursuant to Article 17 of that Regulation. They shall also provide, in those reports, an indication of the volume of renewable power generation supported by renewables power	Member States shall describe their policies and measures promoting the uptake of renewables ~~*power*~~***energy*** purchase agreements in their integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and progress reports submitted pursuant to Article 17 of that Regulation. They shall also provide, in those reports, an indication of the volume of renewable power generation supported by ***the different types of***	Member States shall describe their policies and measures promoting the uptake of renewables power purchase agreements in their integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and progress reports submitted pursuant to Article 17 of that Regulation. They shall also provide, in those reports, an indication ~~of the volume~~ of renewable power generation supported by renewables power	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	purchase agreements.;	renewables ~~power~~***energy*** purchase agreements. ***Member States shall ensure that applicants are allowed to submit all relevant documents in digital form. If an applicant makes use of the digital application option, the entire permitting process including the administrative internal processes needs to be carried out digitally. Member States shall further ensure the digitalisation of the public hearings and the participation procedures.'***;	purchase agreements.**'**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (8), first paragraph a, introductory part				
123a			**Following the assessment of Member States under the first subparagraph, the Commission shall analyse the barriers to long-term power purchase agreements and in particular to the deployment of cross-border renewable power purchase agreements and issue guidance on the removal of these barriers';**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
(8), first paragraph a(1)				
123b			**8b. For the purposes of Article 6(4) and 16(1)(c) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, Article 9(1)(a) of Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds, and Article 4(7) of Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy, Member States shall ensure that the planning, construction and operation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, their connection to the grid and the related grid itself and storage assets are presumed as being in the interest of public health and safety, and as being carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, in the planning and permit-granting process when balancing legal interests in the individual cases. Member States may restrict the application of these provisions to**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			certain parts of their territory as well as to certain types of technologies or to projects with certain technical characteristics in accordance with the priorities set in their national integrated energy and climate plans.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (8), first paragraph b, introductory part				
123c			**In order to contribute to the achievement of climate neutrality, Member States shall ensure, at least for projects which are recognized as being of public interest, that in the planning and permit-granting process, the construction and operation of energy plants from renewable sources and the related grid infrastructure development is given priority when balancing legal interests in the individual case. Concerning species protection, the preceding sentence shall only apply if and to the extent that appropriate species conservation measures contributing to the maintenance or restoration of the populations of the species at a favourable conservation status are**	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			undertaken and sufficient financial resources as well as areas are made available for this purpose.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (8), first paragraph b(1)				
123d			**8c. Member States shall ensure that in the planning and permit-granting process for the repowering of renewable energy plants, the assessment of impacts derived from such repowering is limited to the potential impacts resulting from the change or extension compared to the original project . Member States may exclude hydropower from this provision.**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (8), first paragraph b(2)				
123e			**8d. By 15 March 2025 and every two years thereafter, as part of their integrated national energy and climate reports pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, Member States, when reporting on the implementation of the measures set out in Article**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			15 to streamline administrative procedures pursuant to Article 20(b)(5) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, shall also report on their effect on biodiversity. By 31 December 2026, the Commission shall examine the measures taken by Member States. If there is a major impact on biodiversity, the Commission may present, as appropriate, a proposal to revise paragraph 8b. '	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(d), introductory part				
124	(d) the following paragraph 9 is added:		(d) the following paragraph 9 is added:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (9)				
125	‘ 9. By one year after the entry into force of this amending Directive, the Commission shall review, and where appropriate, propose modifications to, the rules on administrative procedures set out in Articles 15, 16 and 17 and their application, and may take additional measures to support	‘ 9. By ***... [***one year after the entry into force of this amending Directive***]***, the Commission shall ~~*review, and where appropriate, propose modifications to,*~~***revise guidelines to Member States on permitting practices to accelerate and simplify the process for new and repowered projects. Those***	9. By one year after the entry into force of this amending Directive, the Commission shall review, and where appropriate, propose modifications to, the rules on administrative procedures set out in Articles 15 **(1) and (3)**, 16 and 17 and their application, and may ~~take~~ **consider** additional measures to support Member States in their	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Member States in their implementation.;	***guidelines shall include recommendations on how to implement and apply*** the rules on administrative procedures set out in Articles 15~~, 16~~ and 17 ~~*and*~~ ***together with*** their application ***to renewable heating, cooling and power and renewable cogeneration and a set of key performance indicators (KPIs) to enable a transparent assessment and monitoring of both progress and effectiveness.*** ***To that end, the Commission shall carry out appropriate consultations, including with relevant stakeholders. Such guidance shall also include information on digital and human resources of permitting authorities, effective single contact points, spatial planning, military and civil aviation constraints, court proceedings and civil resolution and mediation cases as well as adjustment and retrofitting of laws on mining, geological works as well as ensuring adequate technical capacity to perform those tasks. Member States shall present an assessment of their permitting process and the measures for improvement to be taken in line***	implementation.**'**;	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		with the guidelines in the updated integrated national energy and climate plan referred to in Article 14(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/199 in accordance with the procedure and timeline laid down in that Article. ***The Commission shall assess the corrective measures in the plans and scoring of each Member state in the key performance indicators.*** ***The assessment shall be made publicly available.*** ***In the case of a lack of progress, the Commission*** ~~*and*~~ may take additional measures to support Member States in their implementation ***assisting them in reforming and streamlining their permitting procedures.'***; ,		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), introductory part				
126	(6) the following Article is inserted:		(6) the following Article **15a** is inserted:	ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, first paragraph				
127	‘ Article 15a		Article 15a	‘ Article 15a

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, second paragraph				
128	Mainstreaming renewable energy in buildings		Mainstreaming renewable energy in buildings	Mainstreaming renewable energy in buildings ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
129	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	‘ 1. In order to promote the production and use of renewable energy ***and waste heat and cold*** in the building sector, Member States shall set an indicative target for the share of renewables ***produced on site or nearby including from the grid*** 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 ***and unavoidable waste heat and cold*** in the buildings sector in the Union's final consumption of energy in 2030. ***Member States***	1. In order to promote the production and use of renewable energy in the building sector, Member States shall ~~set~~**define** an indicative ~~target for the~~ **national** share of ~~renewables~~**renewable energy** 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~~**level** final energy	1. In order to promote the production and use of renewable energy in the building sector, Member States shall ~~*set*~~***define*** an indicative ~~*target for the share of renewables*~~***national share of renewable energy produced on site or nearby and from the grid*** 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*~~

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	***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 renewable energy sources.*** The national ***indicative*** 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***, which may include in the calculation of the share of final consumption the electricity from renewable sources comprising self-consumption, energy communities, the share of renewable energy in the electricity mix and the unavoidable waste heat and cold***. 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. ***Member States may count waste heat and cold towards the target referred to in the first subparagraph, up to a limit of 20 %. If they decide to do so, the***	consumption ~~and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7~~ **energy in buildings in 2030**.- Member States shall include their ~~target~~ **share** in the ~~updated~~ integrated national energy and climate plans ~~submitted pursuant to Article~~**referred to in Articles 3 and** 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 as well as information on how they plan to achieve it.	~~*national*~~***level*** final energy consumption ~~*and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7*~~***energy in buildings in 2030***. Member States shall include their ~~*target*~~***share*** in the ~~*updated*~~ integrated national energy and climate plans ~~*submitted pursuant to Article*~~***referred to in Articles 3 and*** 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 as well as information on how they plan to achieve it. ITM2

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		target shall increase by half of the waste heat and cold percentage used to an upper limit of 54 %.		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1a)				
129a			**Member States may count waste heat and cold towards the target referred to in the first subparagraph, up to a limit of 20%. If they decide to do so, the target shall increase by half of the waste heat and cold percentage used.**	***Member States may count waste heat and cold towards the target referred to in the first subparagraph, up to a limit of 20%. If they decide to do so, the target shall increase by half of the waste heat and cold percentage used.*** ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), introductory part				
130	2. Member States shall introduce measures in their building regulations and codes and, where applicable, in their support schemes, to increase the share of electricity and heating and cooling from renewable sources in the building stock, including national measures relating to substantial increases in renewables self-consumption, renewable energy communities and local energy	2. Member States shall introduce measures in their building regulations and codes and, where applicable, in their support schemes, to increase the share of electricity and heating and cooling from renewable sources ***both produced on site or nearby including from the grid*** in the building stock, including national measures relating to substantial increases in renewables self-	2. Member States shall introduce **appropriate** measures in their ~~building~~**national** regulations and **building** codes and, where applicable, in their support schemes, to increase the share of electricity and heating and cooling from renewable sources in the building stock~~, including~~**. This may include** national measures relating to substantial increases in renewables self-consumption,	2. ***1.*** Member States shall introduce ***appropriate*** measures in their ~~*building*~~***national*** regulations and ***building*** codes and, where applicable, in their support schemes, to increase the share of electricity and heating and cooling from renewable sources ***both produced on site or nearby including and from the grid*** in the building stock~~*, including*~~***. This may include*** national measures relating

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	storage, in combination with energy efficiency improvements relating to cogeneration and passive, nearly zero-energy and zero-energy buildings.	consumption, renewable energy communities***, local renewable energy sharing*** and local energy storage, ***smart and bidirectional charging, other flexibility services such as demand response, and*** in combination with energy efficiency improvements relating to ***high-efficiency*** cogeneration and passive, nearly zero-energy and zero-energy buildings***, taking into account innovative technologies***.	renewable energy communities and local energy storage, in combination with energy efficiency improvements relating to cogeneration and **major renovations which increase the number of** ~~passive,~~ nearly ~~zero-energy and zero-energy~~**zero energy buildings and** buildings **that go beyond minimum energy performance requirements according to article 5(1) of Directive 2010/31/EU**.	to substantial increases in renewables self-consumption, renewable energy communities ~~*and*~~**,** local energy storage, ***smart and bidirectional charging, other flexibility services such as demand response, and*** in combination with energy efficiency improvements relating to cogeneration and ~~*passive,*~~***major renovations which increase the number of*** nearly ~~*zero-energy and zero-energy buildings*~~***zeroenergy buildings and buildings that go beyond minimum energy performance requirements according to [article 5(1) of Directive 2010/31/EU]***. ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), first paragraph				
G 131	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	To achieve the indicative share of ~~*renewables*~~***renewable energy sources*** 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 ***both produced***	To achieve the indicative share of renewables set out in paragraph 1, Member States shall, in their ~~building~~**national** regulations and **building** 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**	To achieve the indicative share of renewables set out in paragraph 1, Member States shall, in their ~~*building*~~***national*** regulations and ***building*** 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 ***both produced*** G

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Directive 2010/31/EU. Member States shall allow those minimum levels to be fulfilled, among others, through efficient district heating and cooling.	***on-site or nearby, including from the grid, in new*** ~~*in*~~ buildings ***and in those subject to major renovation***, in line with the provisions of Directive 2010/31/EU ***and where that is economically, technically and functionally feasible***. Member States shall allow those minimum levels to be fulfilled, among others, through efficient district heating and cooling.	buildings **and in existing buildings that are subject to major renovation or a renewal of the heating system**, 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.	***on-site or nearby and from the grid, in new*** ~~*in*~~ buildings ***and in existing buildings that are subject to major renovation or a renewal of the heating system***, in line with the provisions of ~~-~~ ***/***Directive 2010/31/EU***/ and where that is economically, technically and functionally feasible***. Member States shall allow those minimum levels to be fulfilled, among others, through efficient district heating and cooling. ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), second paragraph				
G 132	For existing buildings, the first subparagraph shall apply to the armed forces only to the extent that its application does not cause any conflict with the nature and primary aim of the activities of the armed forces and with the exception of material used exclusively for military purposes.		For existing buildings, the first subparagraph shall apply to the armed forces only to the extent that its application does not cause any conflict with the nature and primary aim of the activities of the armed forces and with the exception of material used exclusively for military purposes.	For existing buildings, the first subparagraph shall apply to the armed forces only to the extent that its application does not cause any conflict with the nature and primary aim of the activities of the armed forces and with the exception of material used exclusively for military purposes. ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G 133	3. Member States shall ensure that public buildings at national, regional and local level, fulfil an exemplary role as regards the share of renewable energy used, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of Directive 2010/31/EU and Article 5 of Directive 2012/27/EU. Member States may, among others, allow that obligation to be fulfilled by providing for the roofs of public or mixed private-public buildings to be used by third parties for installations that produce energy from renewable sources.	3. Member States shall ensure that public buildings at national, regional and local level, fulfil an exemplary role as regards the share of renewable energy used, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of Directive 2010/31/EU and Article 5 of Directive 2012/27/EU. Member States may, among others, allow that obligation to be fulfilled by providing for the roofs ***or other compatible surfaces and sub-surfaces*** of public or mixed private-public buildings to be used by third parties for installations that produce energy from renewable sources. ***Member States shall promote cooperation between local authorities and renewable energy communities in the building sector, particularly through the use of public procurement. Such support shall be indicated in Member States' National Building Renovation Plans under Article 3 of Directive … [EPBD].***	3. Member States shall ensure that public buildings at national, regional and local level, fulfil an exemplary role as regards the share of renewable energy used, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of Directive 2010/31/EU and Article 5 of Directive 2012/27/EU. Member States may, among others, allow that obligation to be fulfilled by providing for the roofs of public or mixed private-public buildings to be used by third parties for installations that produce energy from renewable sources.	3. Member States shall ensure that public buildings at national, regional and local level, fulfil an exemplary role as regards the share of renewable energy used, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of Directive 2010/31/EU and Article 5 of Directive 2012/27/EU. Member States may, among others, allow that obligation to be fulfilled by providing for the roofs of public or mixed private-public buildings to be used by third parties for installations that produce energy from renewable sources. ***Where deemed relevant, Member States may promote cooperation between local authorities and renewable energy communities in the building sector, particularly through the use of public procurement.*** ITM2 G
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)				
G 134	4. In order to achieve the indicative share of renewable	4. In order to achieve the indicative share of renewable	4. In order to achieve the indicative share of renewable	4. In order to achieve the indicative share of renewable G

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	energy set out in paragraph 1, Member States shall promote the use of renewable heating and cooling systems and equipment. To that end, Member States shall use all appropriate measures, tools and incentives, including, among others, energy labels developed under Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1], energy performance certificates pursuant to Directive 2010/31/EU, or other appropriate certificates or standards developed at national or Union level, and shall ensure the provision of adequate information and advice on renewable, highly energy efficient alternatives as well as on financial instruments and incentives available to promote an increased replacement rate of old heating systems and an increased switch to solutions based on renewable energy.; , _____ 1. Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1).	energy set out in paragraph 1, Member States shall promote the use of renewable heating and cooling systems and equipment ***including innovative technologies for the given local context, such as smart and renewable-based electrified heating and cooling systems and equipment, complemented, where applicable, with smart management of all decentralised energy resources in buildings, through Building Energy Management Systems capable of interacting with the energy grid***. To that end, Member States shall use all appropriate measures, tools and incentives, including, among others, energy labels developed under Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1], energy performance certificates pursuant to Directive 2010/31/EU, or other appropriate certificates or standards developed at national or Union level, and shall ensure the provision of adequate information and advice***, including through one-stop shops,*** on renewable, highly energy efficient alternatives as well as on financial instruments and incentives available to promote an increased replacement rate of	energy set out in paragraph 1, Member States shall promote the use of renewable heating and cooling systems and equipment. To that end, Member States shall use all appropriate measures, tools and incentives, including, among others, energy labels developed under Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1], energy performance certificates pursuant to Directive 2010/31/EU, or other appropriate certificates or standards developed at national or Union level, and shall ensure the provision of adequate information and advice on renewable, highly energy efficient alternatives as well as on financial instruments and incentives available to promote an increased replacement rate of old heating systems and an increased switch to solutions based on renewable energy.**'**; _____ 1. Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1).	energy set out in paragraph 1, Member States shall promote the use of renewable heating and cooling systems and equipment ***and may promote innovative technologies, such as smart and renewable-based electrified heating and cooling systems and equipment, complemented, where applicable, with smart management of energy consumption in buildings***. To that end, Member States shall use all appropriate measures, tools and incentives, including, among others, energy labels developed under Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1], energy performance certificates pursuant to Directive 2010/31/EU, or other appropriate certificates or standards developed at national or Union level, and shall ensure the provision of adequate information and advice on renewable, highly energy efficient alternatives as well as on financial instruments and incentives available to promote an increased replacement rate of old heating systems and an increased switch to solutions based on renewable energy.***'***; ,

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		old heating ***and cooling*** systems and an increased switch to solutions based on renewable energy.***'***; _____ 1. Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1).	PUBLIC	_____ 1. Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1). ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), introductory part				
135	(7) in Article 18, paragraphs 3 and 4 are replaced by the following:	(7) in Article 18~~, paragraphs 3 and 4 are replaced by the following~~ ***is amended as follows:***:	(7) in Article 18, paragraphs 3 and 4 are replaced by the following:	ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), introductory part				
136	‘ 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	‘ 3. ***‘3.*** Member States shall ensure that certification schemes ***or equivalent national 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*~~***other renewable energy technologies, storage and demand-response***	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	‘ 3. Member States shall ensure that ***their*** 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***, including energy storage, and for recharging points enabling***

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	in Annex IV. Each Member State shall recognise the certification awarded by other Member States in accordance with those criteria.	***technologies, including charging stations***. 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*~~***verify the recognition of*** the certification awarded by other Member States in accordance with those criteria. ***By 31 December 2023 and every three years thereafter, Member States shall assess the gap between available and needed trained and qualified installations professionals, and, where appropriate, provide recommendations to remove any gaps. Those assessments and any recommendations shall be made publicly available.***	the criteria laid down in Annex IV. Each Member State shall recognise the certification awarded by other Member States in accordance with those criteria.	***demand response***. ~~-~~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. ITM 1 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph				
G	137	Member States shall ***establish conditions, including through upskilling and reskilling strategies, to*** ensure that ~~*trained and qualified installers of renewable heating and cooling systems are available in sufficient numbers for the relevant*~~	Member States shall ~~ensure~~**set up the framework ensuring** 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	Member States shall ***set up a framework to*** ensure that ***a sufficient number of*** trained and qualified installers of ~~*renewable heating and cooling systems are available in sufficient numbers for the relevant technologies*~~***the technologies referred to in***

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	increase in the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector as set out in Article 23.	~~technologies~~***a sufficient number of trained and qualified installers referred to in paragraph 3 is available*** 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 ***and to the targets for renewable energy in buildings set out in Article 15a, in the industry sector set out in Article 22a and in the transport sector set out in Article 25, and to contribute to reaching the overall target set out in Article 3***.	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.	***paragraph 3*** to service the growth of renewable ~~heating and cooling~~***energy*** required to ~~contribute to the annual increase in the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector as~~***achieve the different targets*** set out in ~~Article 23~~***this Directive***. ITM 1 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), second paragraph				
138	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	To achieve ~~such~~***a*** sufficient ~~numbers~~***number*** of installers and designers, Member States shall***, provided that they are compatible with national qualification and certification schemes,*** ensure that sufficient training programmes leading to qualification or certification covering renewable heating and cooling technologies, and their latest innovative solutions, are made available.	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	To achieve such ***a*** sufficient ~~numbers~~***number*** 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 ***provided that they are compatible with their qualification and certification***

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	by small and medium-sized enterprises and the self-employed. Member States may put in place voluntary agreements with the relevant technology providers and vendors to train sufficient numbers of installers, which may be based on estimates of sales, in the latest innovative solutions and technologies available on the market.	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, ***as well as ensuring gender balance and targeting in particular underrepresented minorities***. ***If compatible with already existing training and qualification schemes,*** Member States may put in place voluntary agreements with the relevant technology providers and vendors to train sufficient numbers of installers, which may be based on estimates of sales, in the latest innovative solutions and technologies available on the market. ***Member States shall describe their policies and measures promoting effective, high quality and inclusive training, re-skilling and upskilling of workers in the field of renewable energies in their integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and progress reports submitted pursuant to Article 17 of that Regulation.***	by small and medium-sized enterprises and the self-employed. Member States may put in place voluntary agreements with the relevant technology providers and vendors to train sufficient numbers of installers, which may be based on estimates of sales, in the latest innovative solutions and technologies available on the market.	***schemes,***. Member States shall put in place measures to promote participation in such programmes, in particular by small and medium-sized enterprises and the self-employed~~.~~ , Member States may put in place voluntary agreements with the relevant technology providers and vendors to train sufficient numbers of installers, which may be based on estimates of sales, in the latest innovative solutions and technologies available on the market. ***If Member States identify a substantial gap between available and necessary number of trained and qualified installations professionals, they shall take measures to address that gap.*** ITM 1 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
139	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 national qualification schemes*** referred to in paragraph 3 available to the public. Member States shall ~~*ensure that the*~~ ***also make available to the public, in a transparent and easily accessible manner, a regularly updated*** 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** 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*** referred to in paragraph 3 available to the public. Member States shall ~~*ensure that the*~~ ***also make available to the public, in a transparent and easily accessible manner, a regularly updated*** list of installers who are qualified or certified in accordance with paragraph 3 ~~*is regularly updated and made available to the public*~~***'***; , ITM 1 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4a), introductory part				
139a		***(b) the following paragraph is added:***		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4a)(a)				
139b		***(6a) 'Any measures taken under this Article shall be without***		ITM 1

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		prejudice to measures taken under Directives (EU) .../... [Energy Efficiency Directive] and (EU) .../... [EPBD].'; ,		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8), introductory part				
140	(8) Article 19 is amended as follows:		(8) Article 19 is amended as follows:	ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(-a), introductory part				
140a		***(-a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:***		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(-a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
140b		" ***1. 'For the purposes of demonstrating to final customers the origin of energy from renewable sources in an energy supplier's energy mix and in the energy supplied to consumers under contracts marketed with reference to the consumption of energy from renewable sources, Member States shall ensure that the origin of energy from***		ITM 1

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		renewable sources can be guaranteed as such within the meaning of this Directive, in accordance with objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria.'; "		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a), introductory part			
G	141	(a) paragraph 2 is amended as follows:	(a) paragraph 2 is amended as follows:	ITM 1
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(i), introductory part			
G	142	(i) the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:	(i) the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:	ITM 1
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(i), amending provision, first paragraph			
Y	143	' 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	' ***'***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*~~ ***shall provide for a uniform system of*** guarantees of origin to be issued for ~~*energy from non-renewable sources*~~***renewable hydrogen.***	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**, unless Member States decide, for the purposes of accounting for the market value of the guarantee of origin, not to issue such a guarantee of origin to a producer that receives financial support**	ITM 1

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.; ,	***Member States may decide, for the purposes of accounting for the market value of the guarantee of origin, not to issue such a guarantee of origin to a producer that receives financial support from a support scheme***. ***The Commission shall introduce supplemental information for guarantees of origin, while avoiding double counting.*** -Issuance of guarantees of origin may be made subject to a minimum capacity limit. A guarantee of origin shall be ***1 MWh with the possibility to issue fractions of it. They shall be duly standardized through the European*** ~~*of the*~~ standard ~~*size of 1 MWh.*~~ ***CEN-EN16325 and issued upon a request from a producer of energy, provided that this does not lead to double counting. Simplified registration processes and reduced registration fees shall be introduced for small installations of less than 50 kW and for energy communities. Guarantees of origin may be issued for several small installations pooled together.*** No more than one guarantee of origin shall be issued	**from a support scheme**. 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.;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		in respect of each unit of energy produced ***and the same unit of energy is taken into account only once.'***; ,		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ia), introductory part				
143a		***(ia) the second subparagraph is deleted;***		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ia)(1), introductory part				
143b		***(ib) in the fourth subparagraph, point (c) is replaced by the following:***		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ia)(1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
143c		" ***c. where the guarantees of origin are not issued directly to the producer but to a supplier or consumer who buys the energy either in a competitive setting or in a long-term renewables power purchase agreement.';*** "		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
144	(ii) the fifth subparagraph is deleted;		*deleted*	*ITM 1*
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(1), introductory part				
144a		***(aa) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:***		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
144b		" ***3. For the purposes of paragraph 1, guarantees of origin shall be valid for transactions for 12 months after the production of the relevant energy unit. Member States shall ensure that all guarantees of origin that have not been cancelled expire at the latest 18 months after the production of the energy unit. Member States shall include expired guarantees of origin in the calculation of their residual energy mix.';*** "		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(2), introductory part				
144c		***(ab) paragraph 4 is replaced by***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		the following:		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
144d		" ***4. For the purposes of disclosure referred to in paragraphs 8 and 13, Member States shall ensure that energy companies cancel guarantees of origin at the latest six months after the end of the validity of the guarantee of origin. Furthermore, by ... [one year after the entry into force of this amending Directive], Member States shall ensure that the data on their residual mix is published on an annual basis.';*** "		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(3), introductory part				
144e		***(ac) the first subparagraph of paragraph 7 is amended as follows***		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
144f		"		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		(i) point (a) is replaced by the following:		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
144g		***(a) the energy source from which the energy was produced and the start and end dates as close to real time as possible, with the objective to arrive at intervals of no more than one hour of production;';***		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)				
144h		***(ii) point (c) is replaced by the following:***		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)				
144i		***(c) the identity, location, bidding zone for electricity, type and capacity of the installation where the energy was produced;';***		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)				
144j				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		(iii) the following points are added:		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)				
144k		***'(g) greenhouse gas emissions over the life cycle of the guaranteed energy in accordance with the standard ISO 14067:2018;*** ***(h) refined time granularity;*** ***(i) locational matching.';*** "		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), introductory part				
145	(b) in paragraph 8, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:	(b) ~~*in*~~ paragraph 8~~*, the first subparagraph*~~ is replaced by the following:	*deleted*	*ITM 1*
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph				
146	‘ Where an electricity supplier is required to demonstrate the share or quantity of energy from renewable sources in its energy mix for the purposes of Article 3(9), point (a) of Directive 2009/72/EC, it shall do so by using	‘ ***‘***Where an electricity supplier is required to demonstrate the ~~*share or quantity*~~***origin*** of energy from renewable sources in its energy mix for the purposes of Article 3(9), point (a) of Directive 2009/72/EC, it shall do so by using	*deleted*	*ITM 1*

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	guarantees of origin except as regards the share of its energy mix corresponding to non-tracked commercial offers, if any, for which the supplier may use the residual mix.;	guarantees of origin except as regards the share of its energy mix corresponding to non-tracked commercial offers, if any, for which the supplier may use the residual mix. ***Where a gas supplier is required to demonstrate the origin of energy from renewable sources in its energy mix for the purposes of Annex I, section 5 of Directive (EU) .../... [on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen as proposed by COM(2021)0803], it shall do so by using guarantees of origin except as regards the share of its energy mix corresponding to non- tracked commercial offers, if any, for which the supplier may use the residual mix.*** ***Where Member States have arranged to have guarantees of origin for other types of energy, suppliers shall use for disclosure the same type of guarantees of origin as the energy supplied. Furthermore, when the customer consumes gas from a hydrogen or natural gas network, Member States may ensure that the guarantees of origin cancelled correspond to the relevant***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		network characteristics. Likewise, guarantees of origin created pursuant to Article 14(10) of Directive 2012/27/EU may be used to substantiate any requirement to demonstrate the quantity of electricity produced from high-efficiency cogeneration. For the purposes of paragraph 2 of this Article, where electricity is generated from high-efficiency cogeneration using renewable sources, only one guarantee of origin specifying both characteristics may be issued.';		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph a				
146a		***(ba) paragraph 9 is replaced by the following:***		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph b				
146b		***(9) Member States shall recognise guarantees of origin issued by other Member States in accordance with this Directive exclusively as evidence of the elements referred to in paragraph 1 and points (a) to (i) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 7. A Member State may refuse to***		ITM 1

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		recognise a guarantee of origin only where it has well-founded doubts about its accuracy, reliability or veracity. The Member State shall notify the Commission of such a refusal and its justification.';		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph c				
146c		***(bb) paragraph 11 is replaced by the following:***		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph d				
146d		***11. Member States shall not recognise guarantees of origin issued by a third country except where the Union has concluded an agreement with that third country on mutual recognition of guarantees of origin issued in the Union and compatible guarantees of origin systems established in that third country, and only where there is direct import or export of energy. The Commission shall issue guidelines clarifying the Union requirements for recognizing guarantees of origin issued by a third country, including the underlying***		ITM 1

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		governance arrangements associated, to the purpose of streamlining and accelerating the achievement of such agreements with third countries. ***By ... [one year after the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall issue guidance on relevant safeguards for cross-border transfers.';***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph e				
146e		***(bc) paragraph 13 is replaced by the following:***		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph f				
146f		***13. The Commission shall adopt a report by 30 June 2025 assessing options to establish a Union-wide green label with a view to promoting the use of renewable energy coming from new installations. Suppliers shall use the information contained in guarantees of origin to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of such a label.';***		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph g				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
146g		***(bd) the following paragraph is added:***		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph h				
146h		***13a. The Commission shall monitor the functioning of the guarantees of origin system and assess by 30 June 2025 the balance of supply-demand of guarantees of origin in the market and in the case of imbalances identify relevant factors affecting supply and demand and propose measures rectifying any potential structural imbalances with a view to support markets in focusing on new renewable installations.';*** ,		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (9), introductory part				
G 147	(9) in Article 20, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:		(9) in Article 20, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:	(9) in Article 20, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following: ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate G
Article 1, first paragraph, point (9), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
148	‘ 3. Subject to their assessment included in the integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the necessity to build new infrastructure for district heating and cooling from renewable sources in order to achieve the Union target set in Article 3(1) of this Directive, Member States shall, where relevant, take the necessary steps with a view to developing efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure to promote heating and cooling from renewable energy sources, including solar energy, ambient energy, geothermal energy, biomass, biogas, bioliquids and waste heat and cold, in combination with thermal energy storage.; ,	‘ 3. ***3.*** Subject to their assessment included in the integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the necessity to build new ***or modernize existing*** infrastructure for district heating and cooling from renewable sources in order to achieve the Union target set in Article 3(1) of this Directive, Member States shall, ***in accordance with the energy efficiency first principle,*** where relevant, take the necessary steps with a view to developing efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure to promote heating and cooling from renewable energy sources, ***in combination with thermal*** ~~*including solar*~~ energy ***storage, demand response systems and power to heat installations.*** ***3a. In accordance with relevant electricity market law, Member States shall, where relevant, take the necessary actions to integrate intermittent renewable electricity in the grid while ensuring grid stability and security of supply*** ~~*ambient energy, geothermal*~~	3. Subject to their assessment included in the integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the necessity to build new infrastructure for district heating and cooling from renewable sources in order to achieve the Union target set in Article 3(1) of this Directive, Member States shall, where relevant, take the necessary steps with a view to developing efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure to promote heating and cooling from renewable energy sources, including solar energy, ambient energy, geothermal energy, biomass, biogas, bioliquids and waste heat and cold, in combination with thermal energy storage.’;	‘ 3. Subject to their assessment included in the integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the necessity to build new infrastructure for district heating and cooling from renewable sources in order to achieve the Union target set in Article 3(1) of this Directive, Member States shall, where relevant, take the necessary steps with a view to developing efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure to promote heating and cooling from renewable energy sources, ~~*including*~~***such as*** solar ***thermal*** energy, ***solar photovoltaic energy, renewable electricity driven heat pumps using*** ambient energy ***and geothermal energy, other*** ~~,~~ geothermal energy ***technologies***, biomass, biogas, bioliquids and waste heat and cold, in combination with thermal energy storage~~.~~***, demand response systems and power to heat installations, where possible’***; , ITM2

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		~~*energy, biomass, biogas, bioliquids and waste heat and cold, in combination with thermal energy storage*~~.’;		Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), introductory part				
149	(10) the following Article 20a is inserted:		(10) the following Article 20a is inserted:	(10) the following Article 20a is inserted: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, first paragraph				
150	‘ Article 20a		Article 20a	‘ Article 20a ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, second paragraph				
151	Facilitating system integration of renewable electricity		Facilitating system integration of renewable electricity	Facilitating system integration of renewable electricity ITM 1 Text Origin: Council Mandate

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
152	1. Member States shall require transmission system operators and distribution system operators in their territory to make available information on the share of renewable electricity and the greenhouse gas emissions content of the electricity supplied in each bidding zone, as accurately as possible and as close to real time as possible but in time intervals of no more than one hour, with forecasting where available. This information shall be made available digitally in a manner that ensures it can be used by electricity market participants, aggregators, consumers and end-users, and that it can be read by electronic communication devices such as smart metering systems, electric vehicle recharging points, heating and cooling systems and building energy management systems.	‘ 1. ***‘1.*** Member States shall require transmission system operators***,*** ***and, if technically available,*** ~~*and*~~ distribution system operators in their territory to make available information on the share of renewable electricity and the greenhouse gas emissions content of the electricity supplied in each bidding zone, as accurately as possible and as close to real time as possible but in time intervals of no more than one hour, with forecasting where available. ~~*This*~~***Member States shall ensure that distribution system operators have access to the needed data. If they do not have access, according to national legislation, to all information needed, they shall apply existing data reporting system under ENTSO-E, in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2019/944. However, transmission system operators and distribution system operators shall not be liable for forecasting, estimation or calculation errors due to external circumstances. Member States shall incentivise upgrades of smart grids to better***	1. Member States shall require transmission system operators and**, when appropriate,** ~~-~~distribution system operators in their territory to make available information on the share of renewable electricity and the greenhouse gas emissions content of the electricity supplied in each bidding zone, as accurately as possible ~~and as close to real time as possible but in time intervals~~ **in intervals equal to the market settlement frequency but** of no more than one hour, with forecasting where available. This information shall be made available digitally in a manner that ensures it can be used by electricity market participants, aggregators, consumers and end-users, and that it can be read by electronic communication devices such as smart metering systems, electric vehicle recharging points, heating and cooling systems and building energy management systems.	1. Member States shall require transmission system operators and ***if this information is available to them,*** distribution system operators in their territory to make available information on the share of renewable electricity and the greenhouse gas emissions content of the electricity supplied in each bidding zone, as accurately as possible ~~*and as close to real time as possible but in time intervals*~~ ***in intervals equal to the market settlement frequency but*** of no more than one hour, with forecasting where available. ~~*This*~~***Member States shall ensure that distribution system operators have access to the needed data. If they do not have access, according to national legislation, to all information needed, they shall apply existing data reporting system under ENTSO-E, in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2019/944. Member States shall incentivise upgrades of smart grids to better monitor grid balance and make available real time*** information***.*** ***If technically available, distribution system operators shall***

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		monitor grid balance and make available real time information**.** ***If technically available, distribution system operators should also make available anonymized and aggregated data on the demand response potential and the renewable electricity generated by self-consumers and renewable energy communities and injected to the grid.*** ***1 a. The information and data referred to in paragraph 1*** shall be made available digitally in a manner that ensures ***interoperability based on harmonized data formats and standardized data sets so that*** it can be used ***in a non-discriminatory manner*** by electricity market participants, aggregators, consumers and end-users, and that it can be read by electronic communication devices ~~*such as smart metering systems, electric vehicle recharging points, heating and cooling systems and building energy management systems*~~.		***also make available anonymized and aggregated data on the demand response potential and the renewable electricity generated by self-consumers and renewable energy communities and injected to the grid.*** ***1a. The information and data referred to in paragraph 1*** shall be made available digitally in a manner that ensures ***interoperability based on harmonized data formats and standardized data sets so that*** it can be used ***in a non-discriminatory manner*** by electricity market participants, aggregators, consumers and end-users, and that it can be read by electronic communication devices such as smart metering systems, electric vehicle recharging points, heating and cooling systems and building energy management systems. ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), introductory part				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G 153	2. In addition to the requirements in [the proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020], Member States shall ensure that manufacturers of domestic and industrial batteries enable real-time access to basic battery management system information, including battery capacity, state of health, state of charge and power set point, to battery owners and users as well as to third parties acting on their behalf, such as building energy management companies and electricity market participants, under non-discriminatory terms and at no cost.	2. In addition to the requirements in [the proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020], Member States shall ~~ensure that~~***adopt measures requiring*** manufacturers of domestic and industrial batteries ***to*** enable real-time access to basic battery management system information, including battery capacity, state of health, state of charge and power set point, to battery owners and users as well as to third parties acting on their behalf ***with explicit consent and in compliance with the relevant provisions set out in Regulation (EU) 2016/679***, such as building energy management companies and electricity market participants, under non-discriminatory terms and ~~at no cost~~***free of charge***.	2. In addition to the requirements in [the proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020], Member States shall ensure that manufacturers of domestic and industrial batteries enable real-time access to basic battery management system information, including battery capacity, state of health, state of charge and power set point, to battery owners and users as well as to third parties acting on their behalf, such as building energy management companies and electricity market participants, under non-discriminatory terms and at no cost.	2. In addition to the requirements in [the proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020], Member States shall ensure that manufacturers of domestic and industrial batteries enable real-time access to basic battery management system information~~,~~ including battery capacity, state of health, state of charge and power set point, to battery owners and users***,*** as well as to third parties acting***, with explicit consent, on the owners' and users'*** ~~on their~~ behalf~~,~~ such as building energy management companies and electricity market participants, under non-discriminatory terms ~~and~~***,*** at no cost ***and in compliance with data protection rules***. ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), first paragraph				
G 154	Member States shall ensure that vehicle manufacturers make available, in real-time, in-vehicle	***By ... [6 months from the entry into force of this amending Directive],*** Member States shall	Member States shall ensure that vehicle manufacturers make available, in real-time, in-vehicle	Member States shall ~~ensure~~***adopt measures to require*** that vehicle manufacturers make available, in

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	~~*ensure that*~~***adopt measures requiring*** vehicle manufacturers ***to*** make available, in real-time, in-vehicle data related to the battery state of health, battery state of charge, battery power setpoint~~*,*~~ ***and*** 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 ***with explicit consent***, such as electricity market participants and electromobility service providers, under non-discriminatory terms and ~~*at no cost*~~***free of charge to the owners or users of the batteries and the entities acting on their behalf***, in addition~~–~~ to further requirements in the type approval and market surveillance regulation ***and in full compliance with the relevant provisions in regulation (EU) 2016/679. In accordance with the Battery Regulation, data shall be shared as 'read-only', thus preventing third parties from modifying the parameters of the data.*** ***Member States shall ensure that manufacturers of smart heating and cooling systems, thermal energy storage units and other smart devices facilitating***	data related to the battery state of health, battery state of charge, battery power ~~setpoint~~**set point**, 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.	real-time, ~~*in vehicle*~~***in vehicle*** data related to the battery state of health, battery state of charge, battery power ~~*setpoint*~~***set point***, battery capacity, ***and*** as well as ***where appropriate*** 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 ***compliance with data protection rules, and in*** addition~~–~~ to further requirements in the type approval and market surveillance regulation. ITM 1

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		consumers to provide demand response to the energy system enable real-time access to data relevant for demand response under non-discriminatory terms and free of charge to users, as well as to third parties acting on the owners' and users' behalf through explicit consent and in compliance with the relevant provisions set out in Regulation (EU) 2016/679.		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)				
155	3. In addition to the requirements in [the proposal for a Regulation concerning the deployment of alternative fuel infrastructure, repealing Directive 2014/94/EU], Member States shall ensure that non–publicly accessible normal power recharging points installed in their territory from [the transposition deadline of this amending Directive] can support smart charging functionalities and, where appropriate based on assessment by the regulatory authority, bidirectional charging functionalities.	3. In addition to the requirements in [the proposal for a Regulation concerning the deployment of alternative fuel infrastructure, repealing Directive 2014/94/EU], Member States shall ensure that non–publicly accessible normal power recharging points installed in their territory from [the transposition deadline of this amending Directive] can support smart charging functionalities and ***interface with smart metering systems, when deployed by Member States and***, where appropriate based on assessment by the regulatory authority, bidirectional charging	3. In addition to the requirements in [the proposal for a Regulation concerning the deployment of alternative fuel infrastructure, repealing Directive 2014/94/EU], Member States **or their designated competent authorities** shall ensure that **new and replaced** non–publicly accessible normal power recharging points installed in their territory from [the transposition deadline of this amending Directive] can support smart charging functionalities and, where appropriate**, in accordance with the requirements of Article 14 (3) and (4) of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning the**	3. In addition to the requirements in [the proposal for a Regulation concerning the deployment of alternative fuel infrastructure, repealing Directive 2014/94/EU], Member States ***or their designated competent authorities*** shall ensure that ***new and replaced*** non–publicly accessible normal power recharging points installed in their territory from [the transposition deadline of this amending Directive] can support smart charging functionalities and, where appropriate***, the interface with smart metering systems, when deployed by Member States in accordance with the requirements***

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		functionalities ***as laid down in Article 14(4) of Regulation ... [the Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Regulation] and assessed by regulatory authorities regarding its potential contribution***.	**deployment of alternative fuel infrastructure]** ~~based on assessment by the regulatory authority~~, bidirectional charging functionalities.	***of Article 14 (3) and (4) of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning the deployment of alternative fuel infrastructure]*** ~~*based on assessment by the regulatory authority*~~, bidirectional charging functionalities. ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)				
G	156	4. Member States shall ensure that the national regulatory framework does not discriminate against participation in the electricity markets, including congestion management and the provision of flexibility and balancing services, of small or mobile systems such as domestic batteries and electric vehicles, both directly and through aggregation.; ,	4. Member States shall ensure that ***all means of electricity generation, including renewable electricity production units, are involved in providing system and balancing services. Member States shall also ensure that*** the national regulatory framework does not discriminate against participation in the electricity markets, including congestion management and the provision of flexibility and balancing services ***for the electricity networks and the district heating and cooling networks, energy storage and flexibility providers as well as balancing services***, of small or mobile systems such as domestic	4. **In addition to the requirements in Directive (EU) 2019/944 and Regulation (EU) 2019/943,** Member States shall ensure that the national regulatory framework ~~does not discriminate against participation~~**allows small or mobile systems such as domestic batteries and electric vehicles to participate** in the electricity markets, including congestion management and the provision of flexibility and balancing services, **through aggregation. For this purpose, Member states shall, in close cooperation with all market participants and regulatory authorities, establish technical**	4. ***In addition to the requirements in Directive (EU) 2019/944 and Regulation (EU) 2019/943,*** Member States shall ensure that the national regulatory framework ~~*does not discriminate against participation*~~***allows small or mobile systems such as domestic batteries and electric vehicles and other small decentralized energy resources to participate*** in the electricity markets, including congestion management and the provision of flexibility and balancing services, ***including through aggregation. For this purpose, Member states shall, in close cooperation with all market participants and regulatory*** G

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		and community batteries and electric vehicles, ***as well as decentralised energy resources with a capacity under 1MW participating to the system, thermal energy storage units, power-to-gas, heat pumps and other technologies able to provide flexibility,*** both directly and through aggregation. ***Member States shall provide a level playing field for smaller market actors, in particular renewable energy communities, so that they are able to participate in the market without facing disproportionate administrative or regulatory burden.'***;	**requirements for participation in those markets, on the basis of the technical characteristics of those markets** ~~of small or mobile systems such as domestic batteries and electric vehicles, both directly and through aggregation~~.';	***authorities, establish technical requirements for participation in those markets, on the basis of the technical characteristics of those*** ~~*of small or mobile*~~ systems. ***Member States shall provide a level playing field and non-discriminatory participation for small decentralized energy assets/systems*** ~~*such as domestic batteries and electric vehicles, both directly and through aggregation*~~.***'***; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4a)				
G	156a	***4a. Member States shall ensure that the national regulatory framework allows final customers to enter into contractual agreements with electricity market participants and electromobility service providers to receive information on the terms of the agreement, including their personal data protection, and its implications for the consumers,***		ITM 1 ITM2

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		including the remuneration for the flexibility.'; ,		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), introductory part				
157	(11) the following Article 22a is inserted:		(11) the following Article 22a is inserted:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, first paragraph				
158	‘ Article 22a		Article 22a	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, second paragraph				
159	Mainstreaming renewable energy in industry		Mainstreaming renewable energy in industry	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), introductory part				
160	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 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	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 **increase of at least 1.1 percentage points as an annual** average	Text Origin: Council Mandate

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		of ~~1.1~~**1,9** percentage points by 2030. ***That increase shall be calculated as an average for the three-year periods, i.e. 2024 to 2027 and 2027 to 2030.***	~~minimum annual increase of 1.1 percentage points by~~**calculated for the periods 2021 to 2025 and 2026 to** 2030.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first paragraph -a				
160a			**Member States may count waste heat and cold towards the average annual increases referred to in the first subparagraph, up to a limit of 0.4 percentage points, provided the waste heat and cold is supplied from efficient district heating and cooling, excluding networks which supply heat to one building only or where all thermal energy is solely consumed on-site and where the thermal energy is not sold. If they decide to do so, the average annual increase shall increase by half of the waste heat and cold percentage points used.**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first paragraph				
161	Member States shall include the	Member States shall include the	Member States shall include the	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	measures planned and taken to achieve such indicative increase in their integrated national energy and climate plans and progress reports submitted pursuant to Articles 3, 14 and 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.	***policies and*** measures planned and taken to achieve such indicative increase in their integrated national energy and climate plans and progress reports submitted pursuant to Articles 3, 14 and 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. ***Such measures shall include the renewable-based electrification of industrial processes when considered as a cost-effective option. When adopting measures to increase the share of renewable energy in industry, Member States shall comply with the energy efficiency first principle.***	measures planned and taken to achieve such indicative increase in their integrated national energy and climate plans and progress reports submitted pursuant to Articles 3, 14 and 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.	Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first paragraph a				
161a		***Member States shall establish a regulatory framework which may include support measures for industry in accordance with in Article 3(4a) and promote the uptake of renewable sources and renewable hydrogen consumed by industry, taking effectiveness and international competitiveness fully into account, as necessary pre-conditions for the uptake of renewable energy consumption in industry. In particular, that***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		framework should tackle regulatory, administrative and economic barriers in line with Article 3(4a) and Article 15(8).		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph, introductory part				
162	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 used for final energy and non-energy purposes ~~*shall be*~~***is*** 50 % of the hydrogen used for final energy and non-energy purposes in industry by 2030. ***Member States shall ensure that by 2035, the contribution of renewable fuels of non-biological origin used for final energy and non-energy purposes is at least 70 % of the hydrogen used for final energy and non-energy purposes in industry. The Commission shall analyse the availability of fuels of non-biological origin in 2026 and every year thereafter.*** For the calculation of ~~*that*~~***the*** percentage, the following rules shall apply:	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~~ **35** % of the hydrogen used for final energy and non-energy purposes in industry by 2030~~.~~ **and 50 % by 2035 .** For the calculation of that percentage, the following rules shall apply:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph(a)				
163				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(a) For the calculation of the denominator, the energy content of hydrogen for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be taken into account, excluding hydrogen used as intermediate products for the production of conventional transport fuels.	(a) For the calculation of the denominator, the energy content of hydrogen for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be taken into account, excluding hydrogen used as intermediate products for the production of conventional transport fuels~~.~~ ***and hydrogen produced as a by-product or derived from by-products in industrial installations;***	(a) For the calculation of the denominator, the energy content of hydrogen for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be taken into account, excluding hydrogen used as intermediate products for the production of conventional transport fuels **and biofuels and hydrogen that is produced by decarbonizing industrial residual gases and is used to replace the specific gases from which it is produced**.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph(b)				
164	(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 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 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 **and biofuels**.	‘ (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 ***and biofuels***. ’ Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph(c)				
165	(c) For the calculation of the numerator and the denominator, the values regarding the energy content of fuels set out in Annex III shall be used.		(c) For the calculation of the numerator and the denominator, the values regarding the energy content of fuels set out in Annex III shall be used.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph(ca)				
Y 165a		***By 31 January 2026, following the establishment of the rules referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission shall assess whether, in view of regulatory, technical and scientific development, it is appropriate and justified to adapt the RFNBOs sub-target of 2030, and, where appropriate, shall amend this article for that purpose, accompanied by an impact assessment.***		Y
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph(cb)				
Y 165b		***To promote the use of renewable energy solutions for low and medium-temperature industrial heat, Member States shall***		Y

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		endeavour to increase the availability of economically viable and technically feasible renewable alternatives to fossil-fuel based energy use for industrial heat applications with the aim of ending the use of fossil-fuel based for applications requiring maximum heating temperatures up to 200 degrees Celsius by 2027 at the latest.		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
Y	166	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 pre-processing, manufacturing and distribution stage, calculated on the basis of the methodologies laid down in Recommendation 2013/179/EU[1] or, alternatively, ISO 14067:2018.; ' _____ 1. 2013/179/EU: Commission Recommendation of 9 April 2013 on the	2. ~~*Member States*~~***By … [one year after the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission*** 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*~~***develop a global hydrogen import strategy to promote a European hydrogen market. This strategy shall complement initiatives to promote domestic hydrogen production within the Union, supporting the implementation of this Directive and the achievement of the targets set out therein, while having due***	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 pre-processing, manufacturing and distribution stage, calculated on the basis of the methodologies laid down in Recommendation 2013/179/EU[1] or, alternatively, ISO 14067:2018.'; _____ 1. 2013/179/EU: Commission Recommendation of 9 April 2013 on the	Y

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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	***regard to security of supply and the Union's strategic autonomy in*** energy***. The measures included in the strategy shall aim to promote a level playing-field, based on equivalent rules or standards in third countries in terms of environmental protection, sustainability and mitigating climate change. The strategy shall include indicative milestones and measures for imports. Member States shall take appropriate measures to implement the 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. Furthermore, the strategy shall also take into account the need to develop access to energy for local people*** ~~*used or renewable fuels of non-biological origin used in the raw material acquisition and pre-processing, manufacturing and distribution stage, calculated on the basis of the methodologies laid down in Recommendation 2013/179/EU[1] or, alternatively, ISO 14067:2018*~~***.'***; , ~~*1. 2013/179/EU: Commission*~~	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	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		~~*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*~~		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12), introductory part				
167	(12) Article 23 is amended as follows:		(12) Article 23 is amended as follows:	(12) Article 23 is amended as follows: ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(a), introductory part				
168	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:		(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following: ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), introductory part				
169	‘ 1. In order to promote the use of renewable energy in the heating	‘ 1. In order to promote the use of renewable energy in the heating	1. In order to promote the use of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector, each Member	‘ 1. In order to promote the use of renewable energy in the heating

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	and cooling sector, each Member State shall, increase the share of renewable energy in that sector by at least 1.1 percentage points as an annual average calculated for the periods 2021 to 2025 and 2026 to 2030, starting from the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector in 2020, expressed in terms of national share of gross final energy consumption and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7.	and cooling sector, each Member State shall, increase the share of renewable energy in that sector by ~~*at least 1.1*~~***an indicative 2.3*** percentage points as an annual average calculated for the periods 2021 to 2025 and 2026 to 2030, starting from the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector in 2020, expressed in terms of national share of gross final energy consumption and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7.	State shall~~,~~ increase the share of renewable energy in that sector by at least ~~1.1~~ **0.8** percentage points as an annual average calculated for the ~~periods 2021~~**period2021** to 2025 and **by at least 1.1 percentage points as an annual average calculated for the period** 2026 to 2030, starting from the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector in 2020, expressed in terms of national share of gross final energy consumption and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7.	and cooling sector, each Member State shall, increase the share of renewable energy in that sector by at least ~~*1.1*~~***0.8*** percentage points as an annual average calculated for the ~~*periods*~~ ***period*** 2021 to 2025 and ***by at least 1.1 percentage points as an annual average calculated for the period*** 2026 to 2030, starting from the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector in 2020, expressed in terms of national share of gross final energy consumption and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7. ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first paragraph				
170	That increase shall be of 1.5 percentage points for Member States where waste heat and cold is used. In that case, Member States may count waste heat and cold up to 40 % of the average annual increase.	That increase shall be of ~~*1.5*~~***2.8*** percentage points for Member States where waste heat and cold is used. In that case~~,~~ Member States may count waste heat and cold up to 40 % of the average annual increase.***';***	*deleted*	*ITM2*
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first paragraph a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
170a			**Member States may count waste heat and cold towards the average annual increases referred to in the first subparagraph, up to a limit of 0.4 percentage points. If they decide to do so, the average annual increase shall increase by half of the waste heat and cold percentage points used to an upper limit of 1.0 percentage points for the period 2021-2025 and of 1.3 percentage points for the period 2026-2030.**	***Member States may count waste heat and cold towards the average annual increases referred to in the first subparagraph, up to a limit of 0.4 percentage points. If they decide to do so, the average annual increase shall increase by half of the waste heat and cold percentage points used to an upper limit of 1.0 percentage points for the period 2021-2025 and of 1.3 percentage points for the period 2026-2030.*** ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph				
171	In addition to the minimum 1.1 percentage points annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph, each Member State shall endeavour to increase the share of renewable energy in their heating and cooling sector by the amount set out in Annex 1a.; ,	~~*In addition to the minimum 1.1 percentage points annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph, each Member State shall endeavour to increase the share of renewable energy in their heating and cooling sector by the amount set out in Annex 1a.;*~~ ,	**Member States shall inform the Commission about their intention to count waste heat and cold and the estimated amount in their integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.** In addition to the minimum ~~1.1~~ percentage points annual ~~increase~~**increases** referred to in the	***Member States shall inform the Commission about their intention to count waste heat and cold and the estimated amount in their integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.*** In addition to the minimum ~~*1.1*~~ percentage points annual ~~*increase*~~***increases*** referred to in the first subparagraph, each

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			first subparagraph, each Member State shall endeavour to increase the share of renewable energy in their heating and cooling sector by the **additional indicative percentage points** ~~amount~~ set out in Annex 1a.~~;~~	Member State shall endeavour to increase the share of renewable energy in their heating and cooling sector by the ~~*amount*~~***additional indicative percentage points*** set out in Annex 1a.; ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph a				
G 171a			**Member States may count renewable electricity used for heating and cooling by means of heat pumps in the annual average increase set out in the first subparagraph, up to a limit of 0.4 percentage points. If they decide to do so, the average annual increase shall increase by half of the renewable electricity used for heating and cooling by means of heat pumps percentage points used to an upper limit of 1.0 percentage points for the period 2021-2025 and of 1.3 percentage points for the period 2026-2030.**	***Member States may count renewable electricity used for heating and cooling towards the annual average increase set out in the first subpararaph, up to a limit of 0.4 percentage points, provided that the efficiency of the heat and cold generator unit is higher than 100 %. If they decide to do so, the average annual increase shall increase by half of that renewable electricity expressed in percentage points to an upper limit of 1.0 percentage points for the period 2021-2025 and of 1.3 percentage points for the period 2026-2030.*** ITM2 G
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph b				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
171b			**Member States shall inform the Commission about their intention to count renewable electricity used in heating and cooling by means of heat pumps towards the annual increase set out in first subparagraph. Member States shall include the estimated electricity and heat pump capacities in their integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Member States shall include the amount of renewable electricity used in heating and cooling by means of heat pumps in their integrated national energy and climate progress reports pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.** ,	***Member States shall inform the Commission about their intention to count renewable electricity used in heating and cooling from heat and cold generators the efficiency of which is higher than 100% towards the annual increase set out in first subparagraph. Member States shall include the estimated renewable electricity capacities of heat and cold generator units the efficiency of which is higher than 100% in their integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Member States shall include the amount of renewable electricity used in heating and cooling from heat and cold generator units the efficiency of which is higher than 100% in their integrated national energy and climate progress reports pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.*** , ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(aa), introductory part				
171c				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			(aa) the following paragraph 1aa is inserted:	***(aa) the following paragraph 1aa is inserted:*** ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(aa)(1)				
G 171d			**1aa. For the calculation of the share of renewable electricity used in heating and cooling for the purposes of paragraph 1 of this Article, Member States shall use the average share of renewable electricity supplied in their territory in the two previous years'.**	***(1) For the calculation of the share of renewable electricity used in heating and cooling for the purposes of paragraph 1 of this Article, Member States shall use the average share of renewable electricity supplied in their territory in the two previous years'.*** ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(b), introductory part				
G 172	(b) the following paragraph 1a is inserted:		(b) the following paragraph 1a is inserted:	(b) the following paragraph 1a is inserted: ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(b), amending provision, first paragraph				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
173	‘ 1a. Member States shall carry out an assessment of their potential of energy from renewable sources and of the use of waste heat and cold in the heating and cooling sector including, where appropriate, an analysis of areas suitable for their deployment at low ecological risk and of the potential for small-scale household projects. The assessment shall set out milestones and measures to in increase renewables in heating and cooling and, where appropriate, the use of waste heat and cold through district heating and cooling with a view of establishing a long-term national strategy to decarbonise heating and cooling. The assessment shall be part of the integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and shall accompany the comprehensive heating and cooling assessment required by Article 14(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU.; ’	‘ 1a. ***In order to give the Commission a full account of the considerable differences in the level of industrial heat demand across the Union,*** 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 ***a cost- benefit analysis covering all the positive externalities***, where appropriate, an analysis of areas suitable for their deployment at low ecological risk and of the potential for small-scale household projects. ***SMEs, industrial symbioses and of commercial buildings and outline any infrastructure requirements with the participation of local and regional authorities.*** The assessment shall ***consider the available and economically feasible technologies for industrial and domestic uses in order to*** set out milestones and measures to ~~*in*~~ increase ~~*renewables*~~***the use of renewable energy sources*** in heating and cooling and, where appropriate, the use of waste heat and cold through	1a. Member States shall carry out an assessment of their potential of energy from renewable sources and of the use of waste heat and cold in the heating and cooling sector including, where appropriate, an analysis of areas suitable for their deployment at low ecological risk and of the potential for small-scale household projects. The assessment shall set out milestones and measures to in increase renewables in heating and cooling and, where appropriate, the use of waste heat and cold through district heating and cooling with a view of establishing a long-term national strategy to decarbonise heating and cooling. The assessment shall be part of the integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and shall accompany the comprehensive heating and cooling assessment required by Article 14(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU.’;	‘ 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 ***consider the available and economically feasible technologies for industrial and domestic uses in order to*** set out milestones and measures to ~~*in increase renewables*~~***increase the use of renewable energy sources*** 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*~~***reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution originating from*** heating and cooling. The assessment shall be ***in accordance with the energy efficiency first principle and*** part of the integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and shall

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		district heating and cooling ***and small-scale households and SMEs*** with a view ~~***of***~~***to*** establishing a long-term national strategy to ~~***decarbonise***~~***reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution originating from*** heating and cooling. ***Such strategy shall take into account the different level of heat quality (high, medium, low temperature) specific to various processes and uses.*** The assessment shall be ***in accordance with the energy efficiency first principle and*** part of the integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and shall accompany the comprehensive heating and cooling assessment required by Article 14(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU.***'***; ,		accompany the comprehensive heating and cooling assessment required by Article 14(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU.***'***; , ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(c)				
G 174	(c) in paragraph 2, first subparagraph, point (a) is deleted.		(c) in paragraph 2, first subparagraph~~, point (a) is deleted.~~**:**	(c) in paragraph 2, first subparagraph, point (a) is deleted. ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(c)				
174a			**- the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:** **'For the purposes of paragraph 1, when calculating its share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector and its average annual increase in accordance with that paragraph, including the additional indicative increase set out in Annex Ia, each Member State:'**	***- the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:*** ***'For the purposes of paragraph 1, when calculating its share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector and its average annual increase in accordance with that paragraph, including the additional indicative increase set out in Annex Ia, each Member State:'*** ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(c)				
174b			**- point (a) is deleted.**	***- point (a) is deleted.*** ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(ca)				
174c		***(ca) in paragraph 2, the following subparagraph is added:***		***(ca) in paragraph 2, the following subparagraph is added:***

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(cb)				
174d		***'Member States shall in particular provide information to the owners or tenants of buildings and SMEs on cost-effective measures, and financial instruments, to improve the use of renewable energy in the heating and cooling systems. Member States shall provide the information through accessible and transparent advisory tools based in one-stop shops.';***		***(cb) 'Member States shall in particular provide information to the owners or tenants of buildings and SMEs on cost-effective measures, and financial instruments, to improve the use of renewable energy in the heating and cooling systems. Member States shall provide the information through accessible and transparent advisory tools.'*** ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), introductory part				
175	(d) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:		(d) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:	(d) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following: ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), introductory part				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
176	‘ 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 ~~*may*~~***shall*** implement ~~*one or more*~~***at least three*** of the following measures:	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 ~~*may*~~***shall endeavour to*** implement ~~*one or more*~~***at least two*** of the following measures: ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)(a)				
177	(a) physical incorporation of renewable energy or waste heat and cold in the energy sources and fuels supplied for heating and cooling;		(a) physical incorporation of renewable energy or waste heat and cold in the energy sources and fuels supplied for heating and cooling;	(a) physical incorporation of renewable energy or waste heat and cold in the energy sources and fuels supplied for heating and cooling; ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)(b)				
178	(b) installation of highly efficient renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings, or use of renewable energy or waste heat	(b) installation of highly efficient renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings, ***connection of buildings to high efficiency***	(b) installation of highly efficient renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings, **connection of buildings to efficient district**	(b) installation of highly efficient renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings, ***connection of buildings to efficient district***

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	and cold in industrial heating and cooling processes;	***district heating and cooling systems*** or use of renewable energy or waste heat and cold in industrial heating and cooling processes;	**heating and cooling systems** or use of renewable energy or waste heat and cold in industrial heating and cooling processes;	***heating and cooling systems*** or use of renewable energy or waste heat and cold in industrial heating and cooling processes; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)(c)				
G 179	(c) measures covered by tradable certificates proving compliance with the obligation laid down in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, through support to installation measures under point (b) of this paragraph, carried out by another economic operator such as an independent renewable technology installer or an energy service company providing renewable installation services;		(c) measures covered by tradable certificates proving compliance with the obligation laid down in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, through support to installation measures under point (b) of this paragraph, carried out by another economic operator such as an independent renewable technology installer or an energy service company providing renewable installation services;	(c) measures covered by tradable certificates proving compliance with the obligation laid down in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, through support to installation measures under point (b) of this paragraph, carried out by another economic operator such as an independent renewable technology installer or an energy service company providing renewable installation services; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)(d)				
G 180	(d) capacity building for national	(d) capacity building for national,	(d) capacity building for national	(d) capacity building for national,

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	and local authorities to plan and implement renewable projects and infrastructures;	***regional*** and local authorities to ~~*plan and*~~ ***map local renewable heating and cooling potential and plan,*** implement ***and advise on*** renewable projects and infrastructures;	and local authorities to plan and implement renewable projects and infrastructures;	***regional*** and local authorities to ~~*plan and*~~ ***map local renewable heating and cooling potential and plan,*** implement ***and advise on*** renewable projects and infrastructures; ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)(e)				
181	(e) creation of risk mitigation frameworks to reduce the cost of capital for renewable heat and cooling projects;	(e) creation of risk mitigation frameworks to reduce the cost of capital for renewable heat and cooling ***and waste heat and cold*** projects***, inter alia allowing for the bundling of smaller projects as well as linking such projects more holistically with other energy efficiency and building renovation measures***;	(e) creation of risk mitigation frameworks to reduce the cost of capital for renewable heat and cooling **and waste heat and cooling** projects;	(e) creation of risk mitigation frameworks to reduce the cost of capital for renewable heat and cooling ***and waste heat and cold*** projects***, inter alia allowing for the bundling of smaller projects as well as linking such projects more holistically with other energy efficiency and building renovation measures***; ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)(f)				
182	(f) promotion of heat purchase agreements for corporate and collective small consumers;	(f) promotion of ~~*heat*~~***renewables heating and cooling*** purchase agreements for corporate and collective small consumers;	(f) promotion of heat purchase agreements for corporate **consumers** and collective small consumers;	(f) promotion of ~~*heat*~~***renewables heating and cooling*** purchase agreements for corporate and collective small consumers;

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)(g)				
183	(g) planned replacement schemes of fossil heating systems or fossil phase-out schemes with milestones;	(g) planned replacement schemes of fossil heating ***sources, heating*** systems ***not compatible with renewable sources*** or fossil phase-out schemes with milestones;	(g) planned replacement schemes of fossil heating systems or fossil phase-out schemes with milestones;	(g) planned replacement schemes of fossil heating ***sources, heating*** systems ***not compatible with renewable sources*** or fossil phase-out schemes with milestones; ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)(h)				
184	(h) renewable heat planning, encompassing cooling, requirements at local and regional level;		(h) ~~renewable heat planning, encompassing cooling,~~ requirements at local and regional level **concerning renewable heat planning, encompassing cooling,**;	(h) ~~*renewable heat planning, encompassing cooling,*~~ requirements at local and regional level ***concerning renewable heat planning, encompassing cooling***; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)(i)				
185	(i) other policy measures, with an	(i) other policy measures, with an	(i) other policy measures, with an	(i) other policy measures, with an

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	equivalent effect, including fiscal measures, support schemes or other financial incentives.	equivalent effect, including fiscal measures, support schemes or other financial incentives. ***contributing to the installation of renewable heating and cooling equipment and the development of energy networks supplying renewable energy for heating and cooling in buildings and industry;***	equivalent effect, including fiscal measures, support schemes or other financial incentives.	equivalent effect, including fiscal measures, support schemes or other financial incentives. ***contributing to the installation of renewable heating and cooling equipment and the development of energy networks supplying renewable energy for heating and cooling in buildings and industry;*** ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)(ia)				
G 185a		***(ia) promotion of the production of biogas and its injection into the gas grid, instead of its use for electricity production;***		***(ia) promotion of the production of biogas and its injection into the gas grid, instead of its use for electricity production;*** ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)(ib)				
G 185b		***(ib) measures promoting the integration of thermal energy storage technologies in heating and cooling systems;***		***(ib) measures promoting the integration of thermal energy storage technologies in heating and cooling systems;*** ITM2

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)(ic)				
185c		***(ic) promotion of consumer-owned renewable based district heating and cooling networks, in particular by renewable energy communities, including through regulatory measures, financing arrangements and support.***		***(ic) promotion of renewable based district heating and cooling networks, in particular by renewable energy communities, including through regulatory measures, financing arrangements and support.*** ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), first paragraph				
186	When adopting and implementing those measures, Member States shall ensure their accessibility to all consumers, in particular those in low-income or vulnerable households, who would not otherwise possess sufficient up-front capital to benefit.;	When adopting and implementing those measures, Member States shall ensure their accessibility to all consumers ***including those who are tenants***, in particular those in low-income or vulnerable households, ***and shall require a significant share of measures to be implemented as a priority in households living in a condition of energy poverty as defined in Directive ...[the Energy efficiency Directive recast] and in social housing,*** who would not otherwise	When adopting and implementing those measures, Member States shall ensure their accessibility to all consumers, in particular those in low-income or vulnerable households, who would not otherwise possess sufficient up-front capital to benefit.**'**;	When adopting and implementing those measures, Member States shall ensure their accessibility to all consumers, in particular those in low-income or vulnerable households, who would not otherwise possess sufficient up-front capital to benefit.**'**; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		possess sufficient up-front capital to benefit.'; ,		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13), introductory part				
187	(13) Article 24 is amended as follows:		(13) Article 24 is amended as follows:	(13) Article 24 is amended as follows: ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(a), introductory part				
188	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:		(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following: ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
189	‘ 1. Member States shall ensure that information on the energy performance and the share of renewable energy in their district	‘ 1. ***Member States shall support the renovation of existing and the development of highly efficient 4th and 5th generation renewable***	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	‘ 1. Member States shall ensure that information on the energy performance and the share of renewable energy in their district

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.; ,	***district heating and cooling networks fuelled exclusively by renewable energy sources and unavoidable waste heat or cold, following a positive economic and environmental cost-benefit analysis undertaken in partnership with local authorities involved.*** Member States shall ensure that information on the energy performance***, the greenhouse gas emissions*** 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 .**'**; ,	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 **energy** 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.**'**;	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 ***energy*** 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.**'**; , ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(b), introductory part				
190				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(b) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:		(b) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:	ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), introductory part				
191	‘ 4. Member States shall endeavour to increase the share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling by at least 2.1 percentage points as an annual average calculated for the period 2021 to 2025 and for the period 2026 to 2030, starting from the share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling in 2020, and shall lay down the measures necessary to that end. The share of renewable energy shall be expressed in terms of share of gross final energy consumption in district heating and cooling adjusted to normal average climatic conditions.	‘ 4. Member States shall endeavour to increase the share of energy from renewable sources***, including heat generated from electricity from renewable energy sources,*** and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling by at least ~~*2.1*~~ ***2.3*** percentage points as an annual average calculated for the period 2021 to 2025 and for the period 2026 to 2030, starting from the share of energy from renewable sources***, including heat generated from electricity from renewable energy sources,*** and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling in 2020, and shall lay down the measures necessary to that end. The share of renewable energy shall be expressed in terms of share of gross final energy consumption in district heating and cooling adjusted to normal average climatic conditions. ’	4. Member States shall ~~endeavour~~**endeavor** to increase the share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling by at least 2.1 percentage points as an annual average calculated for the period 2021 ~~to 2025 and for the period 2026~~ to 2030, starting from the share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling in 2020, and shall lay down the measures necessary **in their integrated national energy and climate plans** to that end. The share of renewable energy shall be expressed in terms of share of gross final energy consumption in district heating and cooling adjusted to normal average climatic conditions.	‘ 4. Member States shall ~~*endeavour*~~***endeavor*** to increase the share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling by ~~*at least 2.1*~~***an indicative 2.2*** percentage points as an annual average calculated for the period 2021 to ~~*2025 and for the period 2026 to*~~ 2030, starting from the share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling in 2020, and shall lay down the measures necessary ***in their integrated national energy and climate plans*** to that end. The share of renewable energy shall be expressed in terms of share of gross final energy consumption in district heating and cooling adjusted to normal average climatic conditions. ITM2

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), first paragraph -a				
191a			**Member States may count renewable electricity used for district heating and cooling by means of heat pumps in the annual average increase set out in the first subparagraph.**	***Member States may count renewable electricity used for district heating and cooling in the annual average increase set out in the first subparagraph.*** ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), first paragraph -b, introductory part				
191b			**Member States shall inform the Commission about their intention to count renewable electricity used in district heating and cooling by means of heat pumps towards the annual increase set out in first subparagraph. Member States shall include the estimated electricity and heat pump capacities in their integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Member States shall include the amount of renewable electricity used in**	***Member States shall inform the Commission about their intention to count renewable electricity used in district heating and cooling towards the annual increase set out in first subparagraph. Member States shall include the estimated renewable electricity capacities for district heating and cooling in their integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Member States shall include the amount of renewable electricity used in district heating and***

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			district heating and cooling by means of heat pumps in their integrated national energy and climate progress reports pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.	***cooling in their integrated national energy and climate progress reports pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.*** ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), first paragraph -b(1)				
G	191c		**4a. For the calculation of the share of renewable electricity used in district heating and cooling for the purposes of paragraph 4 of this Article, Member States shall use the average share of renewable electricity supplied in their territory in the two previous years.**	***4a. For the calculation of the share of renewable electricity used in district heating and cooling for the purposes of paragraph 4 of this Article, Member States shall use the average share of renewable electricity supplied in their territory in the two previous years.*** ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), first paragraph				
G	192	Member States with a share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district		Member States with a share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	heating and cooling above 60 % may count any such share as fulfilling the average annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph.		heating and cooling above 60 % may count any such share as fulfilling the average annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph. **Member States with a share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling above 50% and up to 60 % may count any such share as fulfilling half of the average annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph.**	heating and cooling above 60 % may count any such share as fulfilling the average annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph. ***Member States with a share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling above 50% and up to 60 % may count any such share as fulfilling half of the average annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph.*** ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), second paragraph				
G 193	Member States shall lay down the necessary measures to implement the average annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph in their integrated national energy and climate plans pursuant to Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.; ,		Member States shall lay down the necessary measures to implement the average annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph in their integrated national energy and climate plans pursuant to Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.**'**;	Member States shall lay down the necessary measures to implement the average annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph in their integrated national energy and climate plans pursuant to Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.**'**; , ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(c), introductory part				
194	(c) the following paragraph 4a is inserted:		(c) the following paragraph 4a is inserted:	(c) the following paragraph 4a is inserted: ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(c), amending provision, first paragraph, introductory part				
195	‘ 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~~***encouraged*** to connect third party suppliers of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold or are ~~obliged~~***encouraged*** 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 ***to be*** set by the ~~competent authority of the Member State concerned~~***concerned Member State if such a connection is technically and economically feasible and***, where	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~~***encouraged*** to connect third party suppliers of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold or are ~~obliged~~***encouraged*** 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:

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		such operators need to do one or more of the following:		ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(c), amending provision, first paragraph(a)				
196	(a) meet demand from new customers;		(a) meet demand from new customers;	(a) meet demand from new customers; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(c), amending provision, first paragraph(b)				
197	(b) replace existing heat or cold generation capacity;		(b) replace existing heat or cold generation capacity;	(b) replace existing heat or cold generation capacity; ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(c), amending provision, first paragraph(c)				
198	(c) expand existing heat or cold generation capacity.; ,		(c) expand existing heat or cold generation capacity.;	(c) expand existing heat or cold generation capacity.; , ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(c), amending provision, first paragraph(ca)				
198a		***Member States may decide to count renewable electricity used for district heating and cooling in the annual average increase set out in paragraph 4 of this Article. Renewable electricity counted towards Article 7(1), point (b) shall not be taken into account for the purpose of achieving the goals set out in Article 7(1), point (a).***		ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(c), amending provision, first paragraph(cb)				
198b		***Where Member States decide to count renewable electricity used in district heating and cooling they shall notify it to the Commission before the introduction of such mechanism. Member States shall include the amount of renewable electricity used in district heating and cooling in their integrated national energy and climate progress reports pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.';*** ,		ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), introductory part				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
199	(d) paragraphs 5 and 6 are replaced by the following:		(d) paragraphs 5 and 6 are replaced by the following:	(d) paragraphs 5 and 6 are replaced by the following: ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5), introductory part				
200	‘ 5. Member States may allow an operator of a district heating or cooling system to refuse to connect and to purchase heat or cold from a third-party supplier in any of the following situations:		5. Member States may allow an operator of a district heating or cooling system to refuse to connect and to purchase heat or cold from a third-party supplier in any of the following situations:	‘ 5. Member States may allow an operator of a district heating or cooling system to refuse to connect and to purchase heat or cold from a third-party supplier in any of the following situations: ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)(a)				
201	(a) the system lacks the necessary capacity due to other supplies of heat or cold from renewable sources or of waste heat and cold;		(a) the system lacks the necessary capacity due to other supplies of heat or cold from renewable sources or of waste heat and cold;	(a) the system lacks the necessary capacity due to other supplies of heat or cold from renewable sources or of waste heat and cold; ITM2

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)(b)				
G 202	(b) the heat or cold from the third-party supplier does not meet the technical parameters necessary to connect and ensure the reliable and safe operation of the district heating and cooling system;		(b) the heat or cold from the third-party supplier does not meet the technical parameters necessary to connect and ensure the reliable and safe operation of the district heating and cooling system;	(b) the heat or cold from the third-party supplier does not meet the technical parameters necessary to connect and ensure the reliable and safe operation of the district heating and cooling system; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)(c)				
G 203	(c) the operator can demonstrate that providing access would lead to an excessive heat or cold cost increase for final customers compared to the cost of using the main local heat or cold supply with which the renewable source or waste heat and cold would compete;		(c) the operator can demonstrate that providing access would lead to an excessive heat or cold cost increase for final customers compared to the cost of using the main local heat or cold supply with which the renewable source or waste heat and cold would compete;	(c) the operator can demonstrate that providing access would lead to an excessive heat or cold cost increase for final customers compared to the cost of using the main local heat or cold supply with which the renewable source or waste heat and cold would compete; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)(d)				
G 204	(d) the operator's system meets the definition of efficient district heating and cooling set out in [Article x of the proposed recast of the Energy Efficiency Directive].		(d) the operator's system meets the definition of efficient district heating and cooling set out in [Article x of the proposed recast of the Energy Efficiency Directive].	(d) the operator's system meets the definition of efficient district heating and cooling set out in [Article x of the proposed recast of the Energy Efficiency Directive]. ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5), first paragraph				
G 205	Member States shall ensure that, when an operator of a district heating or cooling system refuses to connect a supplier of heating or cooling pursuant to the first subparagraph, information on the reasons for the refusal, as well as the conditions to be met and measures to be taken in the system in order to enable the connection, is provided by that operator to the competent authority. Member States shall ensure that an appropriate process is in place to remedy unjustified refusals.		Member States shall ensure that, when an operator of a district heating or cooling system refuses to connect a supplier of heating or cooling pursuant to the first subparagraph, information on the reasons for the refusal, as well as the conditions to be met and measures to be taken in the system in order to enable the connection, is provided by that operator to the competent authority. Member States shall ensure that an appropriate process is in place to remedy unjustified refusals.	Member States shall ensure that, when an operator of a district heating or cooling system refuses to connect a supplier of heating or cooling pursuant to the first subparagraph, information on the reasons for the refusal, as well as the conditions to be met and measures to be taken in the system in order to enable the connection, is provided by that operator to the competent authority. Member States shall ensure that an appropriate process is in place to remedy unjustified refusals.

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), introductory part				
206	6. Member States shall put in place a coordination framework between district heating and cooling system operators and the potential sources of waste heat and cold in the industrial and tertiary sectors to facilitate the use of waste heat and cold. That coordination framework shall ensure dialogue as regards the use of waste heat and cold involving at least:	‘ 6. Member States shall put in place***, where needed,*** a coordination framework between district heating and cooling system operators and the potential sources of waste heat and cold in the industrial and tertiary sectors to facilitate the use of waste heat and cold. That coordination framework shall ensure ***the application of the energy efficiency first principle and facilitate*** dialogue as regards the use of waste heat and cold involving at least:	6. Member States shall put in place a coordination framework between district heating and cooling system operators and the potential sources of waste heat and cold in the industrial and tertiary sectors to facilitate the use of waste heat and cold. That coordination framework shall ensure dialogue as regards the use of waste heat and cold involving at least:	6. Member States shall put in place***, where needed,*** a coordination framework between district heating and cooling system operators and the potential sources of waste heat and cold in the industrial and tertiary sectors to facilitate the use of waste heat and cold. That coordination framework shall ensure dialogue as regards the use of waste heat and cold involving***, in particular*** ~~*at least*~~: ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)(a)				
207	(a) district heating and cooling system operators;		(a) district heating and cooling system operators;	(a) district heating and cooling system operators; ITM2

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)(b)				
208	(b) industrial and tertiary sector enterprises generating waste heat and cold that can be economically recovered via district heating and cooling systems, such as data centres, industrial plants, large commercial buildings and public transport; and	(b) industrial and tertiary sector enterprises generating waste heat and cold that can be economically recovered via district heating and cooling systems, such as data centres, industrial plants, large commercial buildings***, energy storage facilities,*** and public transport; ~~*and*~~	(b) industrial and tertiary sector enterprises generating waste heat and cold that can be economically recovered via district heating and cooling systems, such as data centres, industrial plants, large commercial buildings and public transport; and	(b) industrial and tertiary sector enterprises generating waste heat and cold that can be economically recovered via district heating and cooling systems, such as data centres, industrial plants, large commercial buildings***, energy storage facilities,*** and public transport; ~~*and*~~ ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)(c)				
209	(c) local authorities responsible for planning and approving energy infrastructures.; ,		(c) local authorities– responsible for planning and approving energy infrastructures.**'**;	(c) local authorities– responsible for planning and approving energy infrastructures.**'**; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)(ca)				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
209a		***(ca) scientific experts working on the latest state of the art highly energy efficient fully renewables based district heating and cooling systems;***		***(ca) scientific experts working on the latest state of the art of district heating and cooling systems; and*** ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)(cb)				
209b		***(cb) renewable energy communities involved in heating and cooling.';*** ,		***(cb) renewable energy communities involved in heating and cooling;*** , ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(e), introductory part				
210	(e) paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 are replaced by the following:		(e) paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 are replaced by the following:	(e) paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 are replaced by the following: ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(e), amending provision, numbered paragraph (8), introductory part				
211	'	'	8. Member States shall establish a	'

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	8. Member States shall establish a framework under which electricity distribution system operators will assess, at least every four years, in cooperation with the operators of district heating and cooling systems in their respective areas, the potential for district heating and cooling systems to provide balancing and other system services, including demand response and thermal storage of excess electricity from renewable sources, and whether the use of the identified potential would be more resource- and cost-efficient than alternative solutions.	8. Member States shall establish a framework under which electricity distribution system operators will assess, at least every four years, in cooperation with the operators of district heating and cooling systems in their respective areas, the potential for district heating and cooling systems to provide balancing and other system services, including demand response and thermal storage of excess electricity from ***centralised and decentralised*** renewable sources, and whether the use of the identified potential would be more resource- and cost-efficient than alternative solutions***, in accordance with the energy efficiency first principle***.	framework under which electricity distribution system operators will assess, at least every four years, in cooperation with the operators of district heating and cooling systems in their respective areas, the potential for district heating and cooling systems to provide balancing and other system services, including demand response and thermal storage of excess electricity from renewable sources, and whether the use of the identified potential would be more resource- and cost-efficient than alternative solutions.	8. Member States shall establish a framework under which electricity distribution system operators will assess, at least every four years, in cooperation with the operators of district heating and cooling systems in their respective areas, the potential for district heating and cooling systems to provide balancing and other system services, including demand response and thermal storage of excess electricity from renewable sources, and whether the use of the identified potential would be more resource- and cost-efficient than alternative solutions. ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(e), amending provision, numbered paragraph (8), first paragraph				
212	Member States shall ensure that electricity transmission and distribution system operators take due account of the results of the assessment required under the first subparagraph in grid planning, grid investment and infrastructure development in their respective		Member States shall ensure that electricity transmission and distribution system operators take due account of the results of the assessment required under the first subparagraph in grid planning, grid investment and infrastructure development in their respective	Member States shall ensure that electricity transmission and distribution system operators take due account of the results of the assessment required under the first subparagraph in grid planning, grid investment and infrastructure development in their respective

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	territories.		territories.	territories. ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(e), amending provision, numbered paragraph (8), second paragraph				
G 213	Member States shall facilitate coordination between operators of district heating and cooling systems and electricity transmission and distribution system operators to ensure that balancing, storage and other flexibility services, such as demand response, provided by district heating and district cooling system operators, can participate in their electricity markets.	Member States shall facilitate coordination between operators of district heating and cooling systems and electricity transmission and distribution system operators to ensure that balancing, storage and other flexibility services, such as demand response, provided by district heating and district cooling system operators, can participate in their electricity markets ***on a non-discriminatory basis***.	Member States shall facilitate coordination between operators of district heating and cooling systems and electricity transmission and distribution system operators to ensure that balancing, storage and other flexibility services, such as demand response, provided by district heating and district cooling system operators, can participate in their electricity markets.	Member States shall facilitate coordination between operators of district heating and cooling systems and electricity transmission and distribution system operators to ensure that balancing, storage and other flexibility services, such as demand response, provided by district heating and district cooling system operators, can participate in their electricity markets. ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate G
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(e), amending provision, numbered paragraph (8), third paragraph				
G 214	Member States may extend the assessment and coordination requirements under the first and third subparagraphs to gas		Member States may extend the assessment and coordination requirements under the first and third subparagraphs to gas	Member States may extend the assessment and coordination requirements under the first and third subparagraphs to gas G

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	transmission and distribution system operators, including hydrogen networks and other energy networks.		transmission and distribution system operators, including hydrogen networks and other energy networks.	transmission and distribution system operators, including hydrogen networks and other energy networks. ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(e), amending provision, numbered paragraph (9)				
215	9. Member States shall ensure that the rights of consumers and the rules for operating district heating and cooling systems in accordance with this Article are clearly defined, publicly available and enforced by the competent authority.		9. Member States shall ensure that the rights of consumers and the rules for operating district heating and cooling systems in accordance with this Article are clearly defined, publicly available and enforced by the competent authority.	9. Member States shall ensure that the rights of consumers and the rules for operating district heating and cooling systems in accordance with this Article are clearly defined, publicly available and enforced by the competent authority. ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(e), amending provision, numbered paragraph (10), introductory part				
216	10. A Member State shall not be required to apply paragraphs 2 and 9 where at least one of the following conditions is met:	10. A Member State shall not be required to apply ~~*paragraphs 2 and 9*~~ ***paragraph 2*** where at least one of the following conditions is met:	10. A Member State shall not be required to apply paragraphs 2 ~~and~~ **to** 9 where at least one of the following conditions is met:	10. A Member State shall not be required to apply paragraphs 2 ~~*and*~~ ***to*** 9 where at least one of the following conditions is met:

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		,		ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(e), amending provision, numbered paragraph (10)(a)				
G	217	(a) its share of district heating and cooling was less than or equal to 2 % of the gross final energy consumption in heating and cooling on 24 December 2018;	(a) its share of district heating and cooling was less than or equal to 2 % of the gross final energy consumption in heating and cooling on 24 December 2018;	(a) its share of district heating and cooling was less than or equal to 2 % of the gross final energy consumption in heating and cooling on 24 December 2018; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(e), amending provision, numbered paragraph (10)(b)				
G	218	(b) its share of district heating and cooling is increased above 2 % of the gross final energy consumption in heating and cooling on 24 December 2018 by developing new efficient district heating and cooling based on its integrated national energy and climate plan pursuant to Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and the assessment referred to in Article 23(1a) of this Directive;	(b) its share of district heating and cooling is increased above 2 % of the gross final energy consumption in heating and cooling on 24 December 2018 by developing new efficient district heating and cooling based on its integrated national energy and climate plan pursuant to Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and the assessment referred to in Article 23(1a) of this Directive;	(b) its share of district heating and cooling is increased above 2 % of the gross final energy consumption in heating and cooling on 24 December 2018 by developing new efficient district heating and cooling based on its integrated national energy and climate plan pursuant to Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and the assessment referred to in Article 23(1a) of this Directive;

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(e), amending provision, numbered paragraph (10)(c)				
219	(c) 90 % of the gross final energy consumption in district heating and cooling systems takes place in district heating and cooling systems meeting the definition laid down in [Article x of the proposed recast of the Energy Efficiency Directive].; ,		(c) 90 % of the gross final energy consumption in district heating and cooling systems takes place in district heating and cooling systems meeting the definition laid down– in [Article x of the proposed recast of the Energy Efficiency Directive].'; ,	(c) 90 % of the gross final energy consumption in district heating and cooling systems takes place in district heating and cooling systems meeting the definition laid down– in [Article x of the proposed recast of the Energy Efficiency Directive].'; , ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), introductory part				
220	(14) Article 25 is replaced by the following:		(14) Article 25 is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, first paragraph				
221	‘ Article 25		Article 25	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, second paragraph				
222	Greenhouse gas intensity reduction in the transport sector from the use of renewable energy		———Greenhouse gas intensity reduction in the transport sector from the use of renewable energy	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), introductory part				
223	1. Each Member State shall set an obligation on fuel suppliers to ensure that:		1. Each Member State shall set an obligation on fuel suppliers to ensure that:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)(a)				
224	(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;	‘ (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~~ **16** % by 2030, compared to the baseline set out in Article 27(1), point (b), in accordance with ~~an indicative~~ **a** trajectory set by the Member State;	(a) the amount of renewable fuels and renewable electricity supplied to the transport sector leads **(i) to a share of renewable energy within the final consumption of energy in the transport sector of at least 29 % by 2030; or** **(ii)** 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;	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			Member States shall, in their progress reports submitted pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, report on the share of renewable energy within the final consumption of energy in the transport sector as well as on the greenhouse gas intensity reduction;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)(b)				
225	(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 ~~*0,2 % in 2022,*~~ 0,5 % in 2025 and ***at least*** 2,2 % in 2030, and the share of renewable fuels of non-biological origin is at least 2,6 % ~~–~~ ***in 2028 and at least 5,7 %*** 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 0,2 % in 2022, ~~0,5~~ **1** % in 2025 and ~~2,2~~**4.4** % in 2030~~, and the~~ **.** **Each Member State shall endeavour to reach a** share of renewable fuels of non-biological origin **of 5.2 %** ~~is at least 2,6 %~~ in 2030.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)(ba)				
225a		***(ba) from 2030, fuel suppliers shall deliver at least 1,2 %***		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		renewable fuels of non-biological origin and renewable hydrogen, to the hard to abate maritime mode. A Member State which has no maritime ports in its territory may choose not to apply this provision. Any Member State that intends to avail itself of that derogation shall notify the Commission no later than one year after ... [the entry into force of this amending Directive]. Any subsequent change shall also be communicated to the Commission.		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first paragraph -a				
225b		***If the list of feedstock set out in Part A and of Annex IX is amended in accordance with Article 28(6), the minimum share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock in the energy supplied to the transport sector referred to in point (b) of this paragraph shall be increased accordingly and shall be based on an impact assessment by the Commission.***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first paragraph -b				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
225c		***The Commission shall assess the obligation laid down in paragraph 1 with a view to submitting a legislative proposal by 2025 to increase it where there are further substantial costs reductions in the production of renewable energy, where needed to meet the Union's international commitments for decarbonisation, or where a significant decrease in energy consumption in the Union justifies such an increase.***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first paragraph				
226	For the calculation of the reduction referred to in point (a) and the share referred to in point (b), Member States shall take into account renewable fuels of non-biological origin also when they are used as intermediate products for the production of conventional fuels. For the calculation of the reduction referred to in point (a), Member States may take into account recycled carbon fuels.	For the calculation of the reduction referred to in point (a) and the share referred to in point (b), Member States shall take into account renewable fuels of non-biological origin also when they are used as intermediate products for the production of conventional ***transport*** fuels. For the calculation of the reduction referred to in point (a), Member States may take into account recycled carbon fuels.	For the calculation of the reduction referred to in point (a) and the share referred to in point (b), Member States shall take into account renewable fuels of non-biological origin also when they are used as intermediate products for the production of **:** **(i)** conventional **transport** fuels **; or** **(ii) biofuels, provided that the greenhouse gas emissions reduction achieved by the use of**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			renewable fuels of non-biological origin is not considered in the calculation of the greenhouse gas emission savings of the biofuels. **For the calculation of the reduction referred to in point (a) and the share referred to in point (b), Member States may take into account biogas that is injected into the national gas transmission and distribution infrastructure.** **With regard to point (a), (b), or (c) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1), biogas shall be considered only once for the purposes of calculating the share of gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources.** -For the calculation of the reduction referred to in point (a), Member States may take into account recycled carbon fuels.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph				
227	When setting the obligation on fuel suppliers, Member States may exempt fuel suppliers supplying		When setting the obligation on fuel suppliers, Member States may exempt fuel suppliers supplying	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	electricity or renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin from the requirement to comply with the minimum share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX with respect to those fuels.		electricity or renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin from the requirement to comply with the minimum share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX with respect to those fuels.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph a				
227a			**When setting the obligation referred to in points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph to ensure the achievement of the targets set out therein, Member States may do so by means of measures targeting volumes, energy content or greenhouse gas emissions, provided that it is demonstrated that the greenhouse gas intensity reduction and minimum shares referred to in points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph are achieved.**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph b				
227b				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			When setting the obligation referred to in points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph to ensure the achievement of the targets set out therein, Member States may distinguish between different energy carriers.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph c				
227c			**When setting the obligation referred to in points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph, Member States may distinguish between maritime transport and other sectors, , as long as the general target is reached.**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
228	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	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 ***light and heavy duty*** electric vehicles through public recharging stations ***or renewable energy*** shall receive credits, irrespectively of whether	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	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.; ’	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. ***Member States may decide to include private recharging stations in the mechanism referred to in the first subparagraph provided it can be demonstrated that renewable electricity supplied to those private recharging stations is provided solely to electric vehicles.’***; ’	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.’;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15), introductory part				
229	(15) Article 26 is amended as follows:		(15) Article 26 is amended as follows:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(a), introductory part				
230	(a) paragraph 1 is amended as follows:		(a) paragraph 1 is amended as follows:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(a)(i), introductory part				
231	(i) the first subparagraph is		(i) the first subparagraph is	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	replaced by the following:		replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(a)(i), amending provision, first paragraph				
232	‘ 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.; ’		For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources referred to in Article 7 and of **minimum share of renewable energy or** 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.**’**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(a)(i), amending provision, first paragraph a				
232a		‘ ***At the request of a Member State, the Commission may allow a***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		derogation from the first subparagraph allowing Member States to exclude bioliquids used for electricity production in outermost regions within the meaning of Article 349 TFEU from the calculation of the ceiling of 7% of final consumption of energy in the road and rail transport sector referred to in the first subparagraph, provided that such derogation is justified by local specificities. Member States shall make the request for the derogation to the Commission by ... [date of transposition of this amending Directive] and provide up-to-date scientific and technical justifications for such derogation. The Commission shall decide on the request of the Member State within three months of its receipt.';		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(a)(i), amending provision, first paragraph b				
232b		***(ia) the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(a)(i), amending provision, first paragraph c				
232c		***'Where the share of biofuels and***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		bioliquids referred to in the first subparagraph is below 1 % in a Member State, it may be increased to a maximum of 2 % of the final consumption of energy in the road and rail transport sectors.'; ,		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(a)(ii), introductory part				
233	(ii) the fourth subparagraph is replaced by the following:		(ii) the fourth subparagraph is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(a)(ii), amending provision, first paragraph				
234	' Where the share of biofuels and bioliquids, as well as of biomass fuels consumed in transport, produced from food and feed crops in a Member State is limited to a share lower than 7 % or a Member State decides to limit the share further, that Member State may reduce the greenhouse gas intensity reduction target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), accordingly, in view of the contribution these fuels would have made in terms of greenhouse gas emissions saving. For that purpose, Member States shall		Where the share of biofuels and bioliquids, as well as of biomass fuels consumed in transport, produced from food and feed crops in a Member State is limited to a share lower than 7 % or a Member State decides to limit the share further, that Member State may reduce the **minimum share of renewable energy or the** greenhouse gas intensity reduction target referred to in– Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), accordingly, in view of the contribution these fuels would have made in terms of **the minimum share of renewable energy or**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	consider those fuels save 50 % greenhouse gas emissions.; ,		greenhouse gas emissions saving. For **the purpose of the greenhouse gas intensity reduction target** ~~that purpose~~, Member States shall consider those fuels save 50 % greenhouse gas emissions.**'**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(b)				
235	(b) in paragraph 2, first and fifth subparagraphs, 'the minimum share referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 25(1)' is replaced by 'the greenhouse gas emission reduction target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a)';	(b) ~~in~~ paragraph 2~~, first and fifth subparagraphs, 'the minimum share referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 25(1)' is replaced by 'the greenhouse gas emission reduction target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a)';~~ ***is amended as follows:***	(b) in paragraph 2, first and fifth subparagraphs, 'the minimum share referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 25(1)' is replaced by 'the **minimum share and the** greenhouse gas ~~emission~~**intensity** reduction target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a)'~~;~~	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(b)(i), introductory part				
235a		***(i) in the first and fifth subparagraphs, 'the minimum share referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 25(1)' is replaced by 'the greenhouse gas emission reduction target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a)';***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(b)(i), amending provision, first paragraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
235b		" ***(ii) the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(b)(i), amending provision, second paragraph				
235c		***'By ... [date of entry into force of this amending Directive], that limit shall decrease to 0 %.'***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(b)(i), amending provision, third paragraph				
235d		***(iii) the following subparagraph is inserted after the fourth subparagraph:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(b)(i), amending provision, fourth paragraph				
235e		***'By 30 June 2023, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council an update of the report on the status of worldwide production expansion of the relevant food and feed crops. That update shall include the most recent data from the last two years with regard to deforestation and high indirect land use change risk feedstocks, and shall address other high risk***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		commodities in the category of high indirect land use change risk feedstocks. For the purposes of the delegated acts referred to in the sixth subparagraph, the maximum share of the average annual expansion of the global production area in high carbon stocks shall be 7,9%.'; "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16), introductory part				
236	(16) Article 27 is amended as follows:		(16) Article 27 is amended as follows:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(a), introductory part				
237	(a) the title is replaced by the following:		(a) the title is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(a), amending provision, first paragraph				
238	' Calculation rules in the transport sector and with regard to renewable fuels of non-biological origin regardless of their end use; '		Calculation rules in the transport sector and with regard to renewable fuels of non-biological origin regardless of their end use**'**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), introductory part				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
239	(b) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:		(b) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), introductory part				
240	‘ 1. For the calculation of the greenhouse gas intensity reduction referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), the following rules shall apply:		1. For the calculation of the greenhouse gas intensity reduction referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), the following rules shall apply:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)(a), introductory part				
241	(a) the greenhouse gas emissions savings shall be calculated as follows:		(a) the greenhouse gas emissions savings shall be calculated as follows:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)(a)(i)				
242	(i) for biofuel and biogas, by multiplying the amount of these fuels supplied to all transport modes by their emissions savings determined in accordance with Article 31;		(i) for biofuel and biogas, by multiplying the amount of these fuels supplied to all transport modes by their emissions savings determined in accordance with Article 31;	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)(a)(ii)				
243	(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 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);	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)(a)(iii)				
244	(iii) for renewable electricity, by multiplying the amount of renewable electricity that is supplied to all transport modes by the fossil fuel comparator $EC_{F(e)}$ 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~~ ***a*** fossil fuel comparator. ***The comparator*** $EC_{F(e)}$ set out in in Annex V~~;~~ ***shall be used until 31 December 2029. From 1 January 2030 onwards, the comparator*** $E_{F(i)}$ ***set out in in Annex V shall be used.***	(iii) for renewable electricity, by multiplying the amount of renewable electricity that is supplied to all transport modes by the fossil fuel comparator $EC_{F(e)}$ set out in in Annex V;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)(a)(iiia)				
244a		***However, the greenhouse gas***		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		emissions savings achieved in 2030 by the use of renewable electricity in transport, calculated in application of the $E_{F(t)}$ comparator, shall constitute an additional contribution of renewable electricity of what was already achieved up until 31 December 2029 with the $EC_{F(e)}$ comparator for the calculation of emission savings from 2030 onwards.		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)(b)				
245	(b) the baseline referred to in Article 25(1) shall be calculated by multiplying the amount of energy supplied to the transport sector by the fossil fuel comparator $E_{F(t)}$ set out in Annex V;		(b) the baseline referred to in Article 25(1) shall be calculated by multiplying the amount of energy supplied to ~~the~~ transport ~~sector~~ **modes** by the fossil fuel comparator $E_{F(t)}$ set out in Annex V;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)(c), introductory part				
246	(c) for the calculation of the relevant amounts of energy, the following rules shall apply:		(c) for the calculation of the relevant amounts of energy, the following rules shall apply:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
(1)(c)(i)				
247	(i) in order to determine the amount of energy supplied to the transport sector, the values regarding the energy content of transport fuels set out in Annex III shall be used;		(i) in order to determine the amount of energy supplied to the transport sector, the values regarding the energy content of transport fuels set out in Annex III shall be used;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)(c)(ii)				
248	(ii) in order to determine the energy content of transport fuels not included in Annex III, the Member States shall use the relevant European standards for the determination of the calorific values of fuels. Where no European standard has been adopted for that purpose, the relevant ISO standards shall be used;		(ii) in order to determine the energy content of transport fuels not included in Annex III, the Member States shall use the relevant European standards for the determination of the calorific values of fuels. Where no European standard has been adopted for that purpose, the relevant ISO standards shall be used;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)(c)(iii)				
249	(iii) the amount of renewable electricity supplied to the transport sector is determined by multiplying the amount of electricity supplied to that sector by the average share		(iii) the amount of renewable electricity supplied to the transport sector is determined by multiplying the amount of electricity supplied to that sector by the average share	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	of renewable electricity supplied in the territory of the Member State in the two previous years. By way of exception, where electricity is obtained from a direct connection to an installation generating renewable electricity and supplied to the transport sector, that electricity shall be fully counted as renewable;		of renewable electricity supplied in the territory of the Member State in the two previous years. By way of exception, where electricity is obtained from a direct connection to an installation generating ~~renewable~~**renewable** electricity and supplied to the transport sector, that electricity shall be fully counted as renewable;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)(c)(iv)				
250	(iv) the share of biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part B of Annex IX in the energy content of fuels and electricity supplied to the transport sector shall, except in Cyprus and Malta, be limited to 1,7 %;		(iv) the share of biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part B of Annex IX in the energy content of fuels and electricity supplied to the transport sector shall, except– in Cyprus and Malta, be limited to 1,7 %~~;~~**. Member States may, in duly justified cases, increase that limit, taking into account the availability of feedstock. Any such modification shall be notified to the Commission together with the justifications for such increase. Any such modification shall be subject to approval by the Commission.**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
(1)(c)(iva)				
250a		***(iva) If the list of feedstock set out in Part B of Annex IX is amended in accordance with Article 28(6), the cap of such biofuels and biogas shall be increased accordingly and shall be based on an impact assessment by the Commission.*** ,		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)(d), introductory part				
251	(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**, renewables fuels of non-biological origin** and renewable electricity supplied to all transport modes by the baseline. **Member States may take into account recycled carbon fuels.**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)(d), first paragraph				
252	The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance		The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	with Article 35 to supplement this Directive by adapting the energy content of transport fuels, as set out in Annex III, in accordance with scientific and technical progress;; '		with Article 35 to supplement this Directive by adapting the energy content of transport fuels, as set out in Annex III, in accordance with scientific and technical progress;**'**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(c), introductory part				
253	(c) the following paragraph 1a is inserted:		(c) the following paragraph 1a is inserted:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(c), amending provision, first paragraph, introductory part				
254	' 1a. For the calculation of the targets referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (b), the following rules shall apply:		1a. For the calculation of the ~~targets~~**minimum shares** referred to in ~~Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (b)~~**the paragraphs 1(a)(i) and 1(b) of Article 25**, the following ~~rules~~**provisions** shall apply:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(c), amending provision, first paragraph(a)				
255	(a) for the calculation of the denominator, that is the amount of energy consumed in the transport sector, all fuels and electricity supplied to the transport sector shall be taken into account;		(a) for the calculation of the denominator, that is the amount of energy consumed in the transport sector, all fuels and electricity supplied to the transport sector shall be taken into account;	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(c), amending provision, first paragraph(b)				
256	(b) for the calculation of the numerator, the energy content of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX and renewable fuels of non-biological origin supplied to all transport modes in the territory of the Union shall be taken into account;		(b) for the calculation of the numerator, **that is the amount of** ~~the~~ energy ~~content of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX and renewable fuels of non-biological origin~~ **from renewable sources consumed in the transport sector for the purposes of the first subparagraph of Article 25(1), the energy content of all types of energy from renewable sources** supplied to all transport modes**, including to international marine bunkers,** in the territory of **each Member State** ~~the Union~~ shall be taken into account; **Member States may take into account recycled carbon fuels.**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(c), amending provision, first paragraph(ba)				
256a			**(c) the share of biofuels and biogas for transport produced from the feedstock listed in Annex IX and renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be considered to be twice its energy**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			content;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(c), amending provision, first paragraph(bb)				
256b			**(d) the share of renewable electricity shall be considered to be four times its energy content when supplied to road vehicles and may be considered to be 1,5 times its energy content when supplied to rail transport;**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(c), amending provision, first paragraph(bc)				
256c			**(e) the share of biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part B of Annex IX in the energy content of fuels and electricity supplied to the transport sector shall, except in Cyprus and Malta, be limited to 1,7 %;Member States may, where justified, modify that limit, taking into account the availability of feedstock. Any such modification shall be subject to approval by the Commission;**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(c), amending provision, first paragraph(bd)				
256d				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			(f) in order to determine the amount of energy supplied to the transport sector, the values regarding the energy content of transport fuels set out in fAnnex III shall be used;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(c), amending provision, first paragraph(be)				
256e			**(g) in order to determine the energy content of transport fuels not included in Annex III, the Member States shall use the relevant European standards for the determination of the calorific values of fuels. Where no European standard has been adopted for that purpose, the relevant ISO standards shall be used;**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(c), amending provision, first paragraph(bf)				
256f			**(h) the amount of renewable electricity supplied to the transport sector is determined by multiplying the amount of electricity supplied to that sector by the average share of renewable electricity supplied in the territory of the Member State in the two previous years.**	

Public

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			By way of exception, where electricity is obtained from a direct connection to an installation generating renewable electricity and supplied to the transport sector, that electricity shall be fully counted as renewable;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(c), amending provision, first paragraph(c)				
257	(c) the shares of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX and of renewable fuels of non-biological origin supplied in the aviation and maritime modes shall be considered to be 1,2 times their energy content.; ,		~~(c)~~**(i)** the shares of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX and of renewable fuels of non-biological origin supplied in the aviation and maritime modes shall be considered to be 1,2 times their energy content.**'**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(ca)				
257a			**(d.a) the following paragraph 1b is inserted.** **For the purpose of the calculations under paragraph 1(b) and 1a(a), the amount of energy supplied to maritime transport shall, as a proportion of that Member State's gross**	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			final consumption of energy, be considered to be no more than 15 %. For Cyprus and Malta, the amount of energy consumed in maritime transport shall, as a proportion of those Member States' gross final consumption of energy, be considered to be no more than 5 %. These provisions shall apply until 31 December 2030.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(d)				
258	(d) paragraph 2 is deleted.		(d) paragraph 2 is deleted.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(e), introductory part				
259	(e) paragraph 3 is amended as follows:	(e) paragraph 3 is ~~*amended as follows*~~***replaced by the following***:	(e) paragraph 3 is amended as follows:	ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(e)(i)				
260	(i) the first, second and third subparagraphs are deleted;	~~*(i)*~~***3. Where electricity is used for the production of renewable fuels of non- biological origin, either directly or for the production of intermediate products, the average share of electricity from renewable sources in the country of production, as measured two***	(i) the first, second and third subparagraphs are deleted;	ITM 1

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		years before the year in question, shall be used to determine the share of renewable energy. Electricity obtained from direct connection to one or several installations 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 demonstrates 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 and other appropriate criteria have been demonstrated, ensuring that the renewable properties of that electricity are claimed only once and only in one end-use sector. ~~***the first, second and third subparagraphs are deleted;***~~		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(e)(ii), introductory part				
261	(ii) the fourth subparagraph is replaced by the following:	~~***(ii)***~~ ***This can be fulfilled by complying with the following***	(ii) the fourth subparagraph is replaced by the following:	ITM 1

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		requirements: ***(a) to demonstrate the renewable properties, fuel producers should be required to conclude one or more renewable power purchase agreements with installations generating electricity for an amount that is at least equivalent to the amount of electricity that is claimed as fully renewable.*** ***(b) 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 the fuel shall be achieved on a quarterly basis in order for the production to be fully qualified as renewable fuel of non-biological origin.*** ~~*the fourth subparagraph is replaced by the following:*~~		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(e)(ii), amending provision, first paragraph				
262	‘ Where electricity is used for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin, either directly or for the production of intermediate products, the average share of electricity from renewable sources in the country of	‘ ~~*Where*~~***From 1 January 2030, the balance between the renewable*** electricity ~~*is used for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin,*~~***purchased through one or several power purchase agreements and the***	Where electricity is used for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin, either directly or for the production of intermediate products, the average share of electricity from renewable sources in the country of production, as measured two years	ITM 1

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	production, as measured two years before the year in question, shall be used to determine the share of renewable energy.; ,	***amount of electricity taken from the grid to produce the fuel shall be achieved*** either ~~*directly or*~~ ***on a monthly, quarterly or yearly basis in order*** for the production ~~*of intermediate products, the average share of electricity from renewable sources in the country of production, as measured two years before the year in question,*~~***to be fully qualified as renewable fuel of non-biological origin. The temporal correlation shall depend on an assessment carried out by the Commission. This requirement*** shall ~~*be used to determine the share of renewable energy*~~***apply to all existing plants, including the ones commissioned before 2030***.~~;~~ ,	before the year in question, shall be used to determine the share of renewable energy.'; PUBLIC	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(e)(iii), introductory part				
263	(iii) in the fifth subparagraph, the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:	(iii) ~~*in the fifth subparagraph, the introductory phrase is replaced by*~~***With regard to the location of the electrolyser, at least one of*** the following ***conditions shall be fulfilled***: ***(a) the installation generating renewable electricity under the renewables power purchase agreement is located in the same***	(iii) ~~in~~ the fifth subparagraph, ~~the introductory phrase~~ is replaced by the following:	ITM 1

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		country as the electrolyser or in a neighbouring country; or ***(b) the installation generating renewable electricity under the renewables power purchase agreement is located in an offshore bidding zone adjacent to the country where the electrolyser is located or in a neighbouring country.***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(e)(iii), amending provision, first paragraph				
264	‘ However, 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:; ’	‘ ~~*However,*~~ Electricity ~~*obtained from direct connection to an installation generating renewable electricity*~~***that has been taken or reinjected from an energy storage facility from the grid*** may be ~~*fully*~~ counted as ***fully*** renewable ~~*electricity where*~~***provided that*** it is ~~*used for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin, provided*~~***produced exclusively from renewable sources and the renewable properties and other appropriate criteria have been demonstrated, ensuring*** that the ~~*installation:;*~~***renewable properties of that electricity are claimed only once and only in one end-use***	However, 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 **liquid and gaseous** fuels of non-biological origin, provided that the installation:~~;~~	ITM 1

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		sector		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(e)(iii), amending provision, first paragraph(a)				
264a			**(a) comes into operation after, or at the same time as, the installation producing the renewable liquid and gaseous fuels of non-biological origin; and**	ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(e)(iii), amending provision, first paragraph(b)				
264b			**(b) 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. ';** ,	ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(e)(iii), amending provision, first paragraph a				
264c		***Electricity generated by a solar-electric vehicle and used for the movement of the vehicle itself may be counted as fully renewable.'*** ,		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (17), introductory part				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
265	(17) Article 28 is amended as follows:		(17) Article 28 is amended as follows:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (17)(a)				
266	(a) paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are deleted.		(a) paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are deleted.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (17)(b), introductory part				
267	(b) paragraph 5 is replaced by the following:		(b) paragraph 5 is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (17)(b), amending provision, first paragraph				
268	‘ By 31 December 2024, the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to supplement this Directive by specifying the methodology to determine the share of biofuel, and biogas for transport, resulting from biomass being processed with fossil fuels in a common process.; ’,		By ~~31 December 2024~~**30 June 2023** , the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to supplement this Directive by specifying the methodology to determine the share of biofuel, and biogas for transport, resulting from biomass being processed with fossil fuels in a common process.**’**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (17)(ba), introductory part				
268a				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		(ba) in paragraph 6, points (c) and (d) are replaced by the following:		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (17)(ba), amending provision, first paragraph				
268b		" ***(c) the need to avoid significant distortive effects on markets for (by-)products, wastes or residues, taking into account the future availability of raw materials and the need to avoid market distortion leading to massive imports of raw materials;***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (17)(ba), amending provision, second paragraph				
268c		***(d) the potential for delivering substantial greenhouse gas emissions savings compared to fossil fuels based on a life- cycle assessment of emissions, taking into account available volumes of feedstock and share of pre-existing competing industrial uses with due regard to national specificities;';*** "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (17)(c)				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
269	(c) in paragraph 7, 'laid down in the fourth subparagraph of Article 25(1)' is replaced by 'laid down in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (b)';		(c) in paragraph 7, 'laid down in the fourth subparagraph of Article 25(1)' is replaced by 'laid down in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (b)';	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18), introductory part				
270	(18) Article 29 is amended as follows:		(18) Article 29 is amended as follows:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a), introductory part				
271	(a) paragraph 1 is amended as follows:		(a) paragraph 1 is amended as follows:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(-i), introductory part				
271a		***(-i) in the first subparagraph, the introductory wording is replaced by the following:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(-i), amending provision, first paragraph				
271b		" ***'Energy from biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels shall be taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and***		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		(c) of this subparagraph only if they fulfil the sustainability and the greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in paragraphs 2 to 7 and 10 of this Article, and if they take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in Article 3;' "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(i), introductory part				
272	(i) in the first subparagraph, point (a) is replaced by the following:		(i) in the first subparagraph, point (a) is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(i), amending provision, first paragraph				
273	‘ (a) contributing towards the renewable energy shares of Member States and the targets referred to in Articles 3(1),15a(1), 22a(1), 23(1), 24(4), and 25(1) of this Directive;; ’		(a) contributing towards the renewable energy shares of Member States and———————— the targets referred to in Articles 3(1),15a(1), 22a(1), 23(1), 24(4), and———————— 25(1) of this Directive;’;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(i), amending provision, first paragraph a				
273a				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		‘ ***(ia) the following subparagraph is inserted after the first subparagraph:*** ’		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(ia), introductory part				
273b		***(ia) ‘Energy from solid biomass fuels shall not be taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph if these are derived from primary woody biomass as defined in Article 2 of this Directive. For the purpose of contributing towards the renewables target referred to in Article 3(1), the energy share from solid biomass fuels derived from primary woody biomass as defined in Article 2 of this Directive shall be no more than the share of the overall energy consumption of the average of such fuel in 2017 - 2022 based on the latest available data.'***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(ia), amending provision, first paragraph				
273c		" ***(ib) the second subparagraph is***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		replaced by the following:		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(ia), amending provision, second paragraph				
273d		***'However, biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from waste and residues, other than agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues, are required to fulfil only the greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in paragraph 10 in order to be taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph. In the case of the use of mixed wastes, however, the operators are required to apply mixed waste sorting systems of defined quality aimed at removing fossil materials. This subparagraph shall also apply to waste and residues that are first processed into a product before being further processed into biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.';*** "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(ii), introductory part				
274	(ii) the fourth subparagraph is		(ii) the fourth subparagraph is	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	replaced by the following:		replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(ii), amending provision, first paragraph				
275	‘ Biomass fuels shall fulfil the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in paragraphs 2 to 7 and 10 if used,		Biomass fuels shall fulfil the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in paragraphs 2 to 7 and 10 if used,	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(ii), amending provision, second paragraph				
276	— (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 ~~5~~*7,5* 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 ~~5~~**10** MW,	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(ii), amending provision, third paragraph				
277	— (b) in the case of gaseous biomass fuels, in installations producing electricity, heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input equal to or exceeding 2 MW,		— (b) in the case of gaseous biomass fuels, in installations producing electricity, heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input equal to or exceeding 2 MW,	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(ii), amending provision, fourth paragraph, introductory part				
278				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	— (c) in the case of installations producing gaseous biomass fuels with the following average biomethane flow rate:		— (c) in the case of installations producing gaseous biomass fuels with the following average biomethane flow rate:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(ii), amending provision, fourth paragraph(i)				
279	(i) above 200 m3 methane equivalent/h measured at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (i.e. 0ºC and 1 bar atmospheric pressure);	(i) above ~~200~~ ***500*** m3 methane equivalent/h measured at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (i.e. 0ºC and 1 bar atmospheric pressure); ‘	(i) above 200 m3 methane equivalent/h measured at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (i.e. 0ºC and 1 bar atmospheric pressure);	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(ii), amending provision, fourth paragraph(ii)				
280	(ii) if biogas is composed of a mixture of methane and non-combustible other gases, for the methane flow rate, the threshold set out in point (i), recalculated proportionally to the volumetric share of methane in the mixture; ‘		(ii) if biogas is composed of a mixture of methane and non-combustible other gases, for the methane flow rate, the threshold set out in point (i), recalculated proportionally to the volumetric share of methane in the mixture;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(iii), introductory part				
281	(iii) the following subparagraph is inserted after the fourth subparagraph:		(iii) the following subparagraph is inserted after the fourth subparagraph:	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(iii), amending provision, first paragraph				
282	‘ Member States may apply the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria to installations with lower total rated thermal input or biomethane flow rate.; ’		Member States may apply the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria to installations with lower total rated thermal input or biomethane flow rate.’;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(aa), introductory part				
282a		***(aa) in paragraph 3, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(aa), amending provision, first paragraph				
282b		" ***‘Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		to have that status: ***(a) primary and old-growth forest and other wooded land, namely forest and other wooded land of native species, where there is no clearly visible indication of human activity and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed;*** ***(b) highly biodiverse forest and other wooded land which is species- rich and not degraded, and has been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority, unless evidence is provided that the production of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes;*** ***(c) areas designated:*** ***(i) by law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection purposes; or*** ***(ii) for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species recognised by international agreements or included in lists drawn up by intergovernmental organisations or the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, subject to their recognition in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 30(4), unless evidence is***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		provided that the production of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes; ***(d) highly biodiverse grassland spanning more than one hectare that is:*** ***(i) natural, namely grassland that would remain grassland in the absence of human intervention and that maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes; or*** ***(ii) non -natural, namely grassland that would cease to be grassland in the absence of human intervention and that is species-rich and not degraded and has been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority, unless evidence is provided that the harvesting of the raw material is necessary to preserve its status as highly biodiverse grassland.*** ***(iii) heathland that maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes.';*** "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(b), introductory part				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
283	(b) in paragraph 3, the following subparagraph is inserted after the first subparagraph:		(b) ~~in paragraph 3, the following subparagraph is inserted after the first subparagraph:~~	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(b), amending provision, first paragraph				
284	‘ This paragraph, with the exception of the first subparagraph, point (c), also applies to biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass.; ’		*deleted*	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(b), amending provision, first paragraph a				
284a			‘ **in paragraph 6, first subparagraph, point (a), the following point (vi) is inserted :**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(b), amending provision, first paragraph b				
284b			**« (vi) that forests in which the abovementioned forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses mentioned in paragraph 3 point (a), paragraph 3 point (b), paragraph 3 point (d),**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			paragraph 4 point (a), and paragraph 5, respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in these paragraphs. For the purposes of paragraph 3 point (b), only the lands that have been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority are considered";[1] **,** **_____** **1. A new recital 36b explains this addition.**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(c), introductory part				
285	(c) in paragraph 4, the following subparagraph is added:	(c) ~~*in*~~ paragraph 4~~*, the following subparagraph is added*~~ ***is replaced by the following***:	*deleted*	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(c), amending provision, first paragraph				
286	‘ The first subparagraph, with the exception of points (b) and (c), and the second subparagraph also apply to biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass.; ’	‘ ***‘4. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 shall not be made from raw***	*deleted*	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		material obtained from land with high- carbon stock, namely land that had one of the following statuses in January 2008 and no longer has that status: ***(a) wetlands, namely land that is covered with or saturated by water permanently or for a significant part of the year;*** ***(b) continuously forested areas, namely land spanning more than one hectare with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of more than 30 %, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ;*** ***(c) land spanning more than one hectare with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of between 10 % and 30 %, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ, unless evidence is provided that the carbon stock of the area before and after conversion is such that, when the methodology laid down in Part C of Annex V is applied, the conditions laid down in paragraph 10 of this Article would be fulfilled;*** ***(ca) heathland that maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes.*** ***This paragraph shall not apply if, at the time the raw material was***	PUBLIC	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		obtained, the land had the same status as it had in January 2008. The first subparagraph, with the exception of points (b) and (c), and the second subparagraph also apply to biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass.; ,		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(c), amending provision, first paragraph a				
286a			‘ **in paragraph 6, first subparagraph, point (b), the following point (vi) is inserted :**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(c), amending provision, first paragraph b				
286b			**« (vi) that forests in which the abovementioned forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses mentioned in paragraph 3 point (a), paragraph 3 point (b), paragraph 3 point (d), paragraph 4 point (a), and paragraph 5, respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in these paragraphs. For the purposes of**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			paragraph 3 point (b), only the lands that have been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority are considered;" ,	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(d), introductory part				
287	(d) paragraph 5 is replaced by the following:		*deleted*	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)				
288	‘ *5.* Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural or forest biomass taken into account for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c), shall not be made from raw material obtained from land that was peatland in January 2008, unless evidence is provided that the cultivation and harvesting of that raw material does not involve drainage of previously undrained soil.; ,	‘ 5. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural or forest biomass taken into account for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c), shall not be made from raw material obtained from land that was peatland in January 2008, unless evidence is provided that the cultivation and harvesting of that raw material does not involve drainage of previously undrained soil ***and compliance on national or subnational level, in line with the criteria to minimise the risk of***	*deleted*	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		using forest biomass derived from unsustainable production referred to in paragraph 6, can be reported by competent national authority.';		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(da), introductory part				
288a		***(da) the following paragraph is inserted:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(da), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
288b		" ***5a. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 shall not be made from raw material obtained in a country that is not Party to the Paris Agreement';*** "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(db), introductory part				
288c		***(e) in paragraph 6, the first subparagraph is amended as***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		follows:		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(db), amending provision, first paragraph				
288d		" ***(i) the introductory wording is replaced by the following:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(db), amending provision, second paragraph				
288e		***'Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass, taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 shall not be derived from primary woody biomass, take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in Article 3, and shall meet the following criteria to minimise the risk of using woody biomass derived from unsustainable production. For the purpose of contributing towards the renewable targets referred to in Article 3(1) the energy share from biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels derived from primary woody biomass as defined***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		in Article 2 of this Directive shall be no more than the share of the overall energy consumption of the average of such fuels in 2017 - 2022 based on the latest available data.'		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(db), amending provision, third paragraph				
288f		***(ii) in point (a), point (iii) is replaced by the following:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(db), amending provision, fourth paragraph				
288g		***(iii) that areas designated by international or national law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection purposes, including in wetlands, grassland, heathland and peatlands, are protected with the aim of preserving biodiversity and to prevent habitat destruction as set out in Directives 2009/147/EC and 92/43/EEC, the environmental status of oceans as set out in Directive 2008/56/EC as well as the ecological status of rivers as set out in Directive 2000/60/EC;';*** "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(e), introductory part				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
289	(e) in paragraph 6, first subparagraph, point (a), point (iv) is replaced by the following:	~~(e)~~***(iii)*** in ~~*paragraph 6, first subparagraph,*~~ point (a), point (iv) is replaced by the following:	(e) in paragraph 6, first subparagraph, point (a), point (iv) is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(e), amending provision, first paragraph				
290	‘ (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*~~***ensuring*** maintenance of soil quality and biodiversity with the aim of ~~*minimising*~~***preventing*** negative impacts, in a way that ~~*avoids*~~***prevents*** harvesting of stumps and roots ***not suitable for material use e.g. through the use of sustainable forest management practices***, degradation of primary ***and old-growth*** forests or their conversion into plantation forests, and harvesting on vulnerable soils; ~~*minimises large clear-cuts and*~~ ***prevents clear-cuts, unless this leads to favourable and appropriate ecosystem conditions,*** ensures locally ***and ecologically*** appropriate thresholds for deadwood extraction***, and ensures*** ~~*and*~~ requirements to use logging systems that minimise impacts on soil quality, including soil compaction, and on biodiversity	(iv) that harvesting is carried out considering maintenance of soil quality and biodiversity **according to sustainable forest management principles[1],** 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:**’**; _____ **1. Delegations are informed that this concept is explained in the recital 102 of the Directive 2018/2001.**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		features and habitats: ’; "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(f), introductory part				
291	(f) in paragraph 6, first subparagraph, point (b), point (iv) is replaced by the following:	(f) in ~~*paragraph 6, first subparagraph,*~~ point (b), point (iv) is replaced by the following:	(f) in paragraph 6, first subparagraph, point (b), point (iv) is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(f), amending provision, first paragraph				
292	‘ (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*~~***ensuring*** maintenance of soil quality and biodiversity with the aim of ~~*minimising*~~***preventing*** negative impacts, in a way that ~~*avoids*~~***prevents*** harvesting of stumps and roots ***not suitable for material use e.g. through the use of sustainable forest management practices***, degradation of primary ***and old-growth*** forests or their conversion into plantation forests, and harvesting on vulnerable soils; ~~*minimises large clear-cuts and*~~***prevents clear-cuts, unless this leads to favourable and appropriate ecosystem conditions,*** ensures locally ***and ecologically*** appropriate thresholds for	(iv) that harvesting is carried out considering maintenance of soil quality and biodiversity **according to sustainable forest management principles,** 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:’;	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		deadwood extraction***, and ensures*** ~~*and*~~ requirements to use logging systems that minimise impacts on soil quality, including soil compaction, and on biodiversity features and habitats:***'***; ,		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(fa), introductory part				
292a		***(fa) the following paragraph is inserted:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(fa), amending provision, first paragraph				
292b		" ***'7a. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass shall not exceed the cap defined at national level for the use of forest biomass that is consistent with the Member State's targets on carbon sink growth as defined in Regulation ... [the revised Regulation 2018/841].';*** "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(g), introductory part				
293	(g) in paragraph 10, first		(g) in paragraph 10, first	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	subparagraph, point (d) is replaced by the following:		subparagraph, ~~point (d)~~**the first sentence** is replaced by the following: **"The greenhouse gas emission savings from the use of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels taken into account for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, and according to the thresholds defined in paragraph 1 subparagraph 4, shall be:"**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(g), amending provision, first paragraph -a				
293a			‘ **(h) in paragraph 10, first subparagraph, point (d) is replaced by the following:**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(g), amending provision, first paragraph				
294	‘ (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 70 % for electricity, heating and cooling production from biomass fuels used in installations ***starting operations from 1 January 2021*** until 31 December 2025, and at least ~~*80 %*~~ ***85 % for installations starting operations*** from 1 January 2026.~~;~~***’***	(d) ~~at least 70 %~~ for electricity, heating and cooling production from biomass fuels used in installations ~~until 31 December 2025, and~~**having started operation after the entry into force of this directive,** at least 80 % ~~from 1 January 2026.~~;	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		’		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(g), amending provision, first paragraph a				
294a			**(e) for electricity, heating and cooling production from biomass fuels used in installations with a total rated thermal input equal to or exceeding 10 MW having started operation from 1 January 2021 to the entry into force of this directive, at least 70 % until 31 December 2029, and at least 80% from 1 January 2030;**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(g), amending provision, first paragraph b				
294b			**(f) for electricity, heating and cooling production from gaseous / biomass fuels used in installations with a total rated thermal input equal to or lower than 10 MW having started operation from 1 January 2021 to the entry into force of this directive, at least 70 % before they reach 15 years of operation, and at least 80% once they reach 15 years of operation;**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(g), amending provision, first paragraph c				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
294c			**(g) for electricity, heating and cooling production from biomass fuels used in installations with a total rated thermal input equal to or exceeding 10 MW having started operation before 31 December 2020, at least 80% once they reach 15 years of operation, at the earliest from 1 January 2026 and, at the latest, from 31 December 2029;**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(g), amending provision, first paragraph d				
294d			**(h) for electricity, heating and cooling production from gaseous biomass fuels used in installations with a total rated thermal input equal to or lower than 10 MW having started operation before 31 December 2020, at least 80% once they reach 15 years of operation and at the earliest from 1 January 2026.** ,	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(ga), introductory part				
294e		***(ga) in paragraph 11, the introductory wording is replaced***		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		by the following:		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(ga), amending provision, first paragraph				
294f		" ***11. Electricity from biomass fuels shall be taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 only if the fuels in use do not include primary woody biomass and it meets one or more of the following requirements. For the purpose of contributing towards the renewable targets referred to in Article 3(1) the electricity share from biomass fuels derived from primary woody biomass as defined in Article 2 of this Directive shall be no more than the share of the overall electricity consumption of the average of such fuels in 2017 - 2022 based on the latest available data.'*** "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18a), introductory part				
294g		***(gb) paragraph 13 is replaced by the following:***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18a), amending provision, first paragraph				
294h		" ***13. For the purposes referred in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 of this Article, Member States may derogate, for a limited period of time, from the criteria laid down in paragraphs 2 to 7 and 10 and 11 of this Article by adopting different criteria for:*** ***(a) installations located in an outermost region as referred to in Article 349 TFEU to the extent that such facilities produce electricity or heating or cooling from biomass fuels and bioliquids, and for biofuels especially for the space sector and related astrophysics activities; and*** ***(b) biomass fuels and bioliquids used in the installations and biofuels especially used in the space sector and related astrophysics activities referred to in point (a) of this subparagraph, irrespective of the place of origin of that biomass, provided that such criteria are objectively justified on the grounds that their aim is to ensure, for that outermost region, access to safe and secured energy and incentivise the transition from***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		fossil fuels to sustainable biomass fuels and bioliquids. ***Bioliquids, biofuels and biomass fuels produced from primary woody biomass extracted in a sustainable manner and resulting from land use planning in an outermost region where forests cover at least 90% of the territory of that outermost region shall be taken into account for the purposes referred to in point (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of Article 29.*** ***In order to ensure energy security in the outermost regions, Member States may continue to grant support to the production of electricity from forest biomass in electricity-only-installations located in outermost regions as referred to in Article 349 TFEU.*** "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18b)				
294i		***(gc) paragraph 14 is replaced by the following:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18c)				
294j		***14. For the purposes referred to***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, Member States may establish additional sustainability criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.';		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (19), introductory part				
295	(19) the following Article 29a is inserted:		(19) the following Article 29a is inserted:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (19), amending provision, first paragraph				
296	‘ Article 29a		Article 29a	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (19), amending provision, second paragraph				
297	Greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for renewable fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels		Greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for renewable fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (19), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
298	1. Energy from renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be counted towards Member States' shares of renewable energy and the		1. Energy from renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be counted towards Member States' shares of renewable energy and the	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	targets referred to in Articles 3(1), 15a(1), 22a(1), 23(1), 24(4) and 25(1) only if the greenhouse gas emissions savings from the use of those fuels are at least 70 %.		targets referred to in Articles 3(1), 15a(1), 22a(1), 23(1), 24(4) and 25(1) only if the greenhouse gas emissions savings from the use of those fuels are at least 70 %.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (19), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
299	2. Energy from recycled carbon fuels may be counted towards the greenhouse gas emissions reduction target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), only if the greenhouse gas emissions savings from the use of those fuels are at least 70%.		2. Energy from recycled carbon fuels may be counted towards the greenhouse gas emissions reduction target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), only if the greenhouse gas emissions savings from the use of those fuels are at least 70%.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (19), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)				
300	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	‘ 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	3. The Commission ~~is empowered to~~ **shall** 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	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	credit under other provisions of law.;	has already received an emission credit under other provisions of law.~~;~~ ***The carbon content of the wastes and their release to the atmosphere shall be included in the methodology.***	credit under other provisions of law.~~;~~ **The methodology shall cover the life-cycle GHG emissions that must include indirect emissions.**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (19a), introductory part				
300a		***In any event, the methodology for assessing greenhouse gas emissions savings from recycled carbon fuels shall consider, in a life-cycle approach, the embedded carbon.';***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (19a), amending provision, first paragraph				
300b		" ***(19a) the following Article 29b is inserted:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (19a), amending provision, second paragraph				
300c		***'Article 29b Sustainability criteria for hydropower plants***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (19a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
300d		***Energy generated by hydropower shall be produced at a plant which in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC and in particular Articles 4 and 11 of that Directive has implemented all technically feasible and ecologically relevant mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts on water as well measures to enhance protected habitats and species directly dependent on water.';*** "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20), introductory part				
301	(20) Article 30 is amended as follows:		(20) Article 30 is amended as follows:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(a), introductory part				
302	(a) in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:		(a) in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(a), amending provision, first paragraph				
303	' Where renewable fuels and	' Where renewable fuels and	Where renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels are to be	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	recycled carbon fuels are to be counted towards the targets referred to in Articles 3(1), 15a(1), 22a(1), 23(1), 24(4) and 25(1), Member States shall require economic operators to show that the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Articles 29(2) to (7) and (10) and 29a(1) and (2) for renewable fuels and recycled-carbon fuels have been fulfilled. For that purpose, they shall require economic operators to use a mass balance system which:; ,	recycled carbon fuels are to be counted towards the targets referred to in Articles 3(1), 15a(1), 22a(1), 23(1), 24(4) and 25(1), Member States shall require economic operators to show ***via mandatory independent and publicly available audits*** that the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Articles 29(2) to (7) and (10) and 29a(1) and (2) for renewable fuels and recycled-carbon fuels have been fulfilled. For that purpose, they shall require economic operators to use a mass balance system which:**'**; ,	counted towards the targets referred to in Articles 3(1), 15a(1), 22a(1), 23(1), 24(4) and 25(1), Member States shall require economic operators to show that the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Articles 29(2) to (7) and (10) and 29a(1) and (2) for renewable fuels and recycled-carbon fuels have been fulfilled. For that purpose, they shall require economic operators to use a mass balance system which:**'**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(b), introductory part				
304	(b) in paragraph 3, the first and second subparagraphs are replaced by the following:		(b) in paragraph 3, the first and second subparagraphs are replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(b), amending provision, first paragraph				
305	‘ Member States shall take measures to ensure that economic operators submit reliable information regarding the compliance with the	‘ **‘**Member States shall take measures to ensure that economic operators submit reliable information regarding the	Member States shall take measures to ensure that economic operators submit reliable information regarding the compliance with the sustainability	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Articles 29(2) to (7) and (10) and 29a(1) and (2), and that economic operators make available to the relevant Member State, upon request, the data used to develop that information.	compliance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Articles 29(2) to (7) and (10) and 29a(1) and (2), ***take into account EU biodiversity targets,*** and that economic operators make available to the relevant Member State, upon request, ***and to the public*** the data used to develop that information. ***Member States shall accredit independent assurance service providers in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 to provide an opinion on the information submitted, and to provide evidence that this has been done. In order to comply with Article 29(3), points (a), (b) and (d), Article 29(4), point (a), Article29(5), Article 29(6), point (a) and Article 29(7), point (a), the first or second party auditing may be used up to the first gathering point of the forest biomass. The auditing shall verify that the systems used by economic operators are accurate, reliable and protected against fraud, including verification ensuring that materials are not intentionally modified or discarded so that the consignment or part thereof could become***	and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Articles 29(2) to (7) and (10) and 29a(1) and (2), and that economic operators make available to the relevant Member State, upon request, the data used to develop that information. **Member States shall require economic operators to arrange for an adequate standard of independent auditing of the information submitted, and to provide evidence that this has been done. In order to comply with point (a) of Article 29(6) and point (a) of Article 29(7), the first or second party auditing may be used up to the first gathering point of the forest biomass. The auditing shall verify that the systems used by economic operators are accurate, reliable and protected against fraud, including verification ensuring that materials are not intentionally modified or discarded so that the consignment or part thereof could become a waste or residue. It shall evaluate the frequency and methodology of sampling and the robustness of the data.**	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		waste or residue. It shall evaluate the frequency and methodology of sampling and the robustness of the data.		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(b), amending provision, second paragraph				
306	The obligations laid down in this paragraph shall apply regardless of whether renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels are produced within the Union or are imported. Information about the geographic origin and feedstock type of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels per fuel supplier shall be made available to consumers on the websites of operators, suppliers or the relevant competent authorities and shall be updated on an annual basis.; ’	The obligations laid down in this paragraph shall apply regardless of whether renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels are produced within the Union or are imported. Information about the geographic origin and feedstock type of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels per fuel supplier shall be made available to consumers ***in an up to date, easily accessible, and user-friendly manner*** on the websites of operators, suppliers ~~or~~***and*** the relevant competent authorities ***as well as at refuelling stations*** and shall be updated on an annual basis.***’***; ’	The obligations laid down in this paragraph shall apply regardless of whether renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels are produced within the Union or are imported. Information about the geographic origin and feedstock type of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels per fuel supplier shall be made available to consumers on the websites of operators, suppliers or the relevant competent authorities and shall be updated on an annual basis.**’**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(c), introductory part				
307	(c) in paragraph 4, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:		(c) in paragraph 4, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(c), amending provision, first paragraph				
308	‘ The Commission may decide that voluntary national or international schemes setting standards for the production of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels, provide accurate data on greenhouse gas emission savings for the purposes of Articles 29(10) and 29a (1) and (2), demonstrate compliance with Articles 27(3) and 31a(5), or demonstrate that consignments of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels comply with the sustainability criteria laid down in Article 29(2) to (7). When demonstrating that the criteria laid down in Article 29(6) and (7) are met, the operators may provide the required evidence directly at sourcing area level. The Commission may recognise areas for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species recognised by international agreements or included in lists drawn up by intergovernmental organisations or the International Union for the Conservation of Nature for the purposes of Article 29(3), first subparagraph, point (c)(ii).; ’		The Commission may decide that voluntary national or international schemes setting standards for the production of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels, provide accurate data on greenhouse gas emission savings for the purposes of Articles 29(10) and 29a (1) and (2), demonstrate compliance with Articles 27(3) and 31a(5), or demonstrate that consignments of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels comply with the sustainability criteria laid down in Article 29(2) to (7). When demonstrating that the criteria laid down in Article 29(6) and (7) are met, the operators may provide the required evidence directly at sourcing area level. The Commission may recognise areas for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species recognised by international agreements or included in lists drawn up by intergovernmental organisations or the International Union for the Conservation of Nature for the purposes of– Article 29(3), first subparagraph, point (c)(ii).’;	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(c), amending provision, first paragraph a				
308a		‘ ***(ca) in paragraph 4, the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(c), amending provision, first paragraph b				
308b		***‘The Commission may decide that those schemes contain accurate information on measures taken for soil, water and air protection, for the restoration of degraded land and for the avoidance of excessive water consumption in areas where water is scarce .’;*** ’		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(d), introductory part				
309	(d) paragraph 6 is replaced by the following:		(d) paragraph 6 is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), introductory part				
310	‘ 6. Member States may set up		6. Member States may set up national schemes where	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	national schemes where compliance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Articles 29(2) to (7) and (10) and 29a(1) and (2), in accordance with the methodology developed under Article 29a(3), is verified throughout the entire chain of custody involving competent national authorities. Those schemes may also be used to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information included by economic operators in the Union database, to demonstrate compliance with Article 27(3) and for the certification of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels with low indirect land-use change-risk.		compliance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Articles 29(2) to (7) and (10) and 29a(1) and (2), in accordance with the methodology developed under Article 29a(3), is verified throughout the entire chain of custody involving competent national authorities. Those schemes may also be used to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information included by economic operators in the Union database, to demonstrate compliance with Article 27(3) and for the certification of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels with low indirect land-use change-risk.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), first paragraph				
311	A Member State may notify such a national scheme to the Commission. The Commission shall give priority to the assessment of such a scheme in order to facilitate mutual bilateral and multilateral recognition of those schemes. The Commission may decide, by means of		A Member State may notify such a national scheme to the Commission. The Commission shall give priority to the assessment of such a scheme in order to facilitate mutual bilateral and multilateral recognition of those schemes. The Commission may decide, by means of	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	implementing acts, whether such a notified national scheme complies with the conditions laid down in this Directive. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 34(3).		implementing acts, whether such a notified national scheme complies with the conditions laid down in this Directive. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 34(3).	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), second paragraph				
312	Where the decision is positive, other schemes recognised by the Commission in accordance with this Article shall not refuse mutual recognition with that Member State's national scheme as regards verification of compliance with the criteria for which it has been recognised by the Commission.		Where the decision is positive, other schemes recognised by the Commission in accordance with this Article shall not refuse mutual recognition with that Member State's national scheme as regards verification of compliance with the criteria for which it has been recognised by the Commission.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), third paragraph				
313	For installations producing electricity heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input between 5 and 10 MW, Member States shall establish simplified national verification schemes to ensure the fulfillment of the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions criteria	‘ For installations producing electricity heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input between 5 and ~~10~~***20*** MW, Member States shall establish simplified national verification schemes to ensure the fulfillment of the sustainability and	For installations producing electricity**,** heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input between ~~5 and 10~~**10 and 20** MW, Member States ~~shall~~**may** establish simplified national verification schemes to ensure the fulfillment of the sustainability and	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	set out in paragraphs (2) to (7) and (10) of Article 29.; ’	greenhouse gas emissions criteria set out in paragraphs (2) to (7) and (10) of Article 29.’; ’	greenhouse gas emissions criteria set out in paragraphs (2) to (7) and (10) of Article 29. **For the same installations, the implementing acts provisioned in Article 30 paragraph 8 shall set out the uniform conditions for simplified voluntary verification schemes to ensure the fulfilment of the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions criteria set out in paragraphs (2) to (7) and (10) of Article 29. ’**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(e), introductory part				
314	(e) in paragraph 9, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:		(e) in paragraph 9, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(e), amending provision, first paragraph				
315	‘ Where an economic operator provides evidence or data obtained in accordance with a scheme that has been the subject of a decision pursuant to paragraph 4 or 6, a Member State shall not require the economic operator to provide further evidence of compliance with the elements covered by the		Where an economic operator provides evidence or data obtained in accordance with a scheme that has been the subject of a decision pursuant to paragraph 4 or 6, a Member State shall not require the economic operator to provide further evidence of compliance with the elements covered by the scheme for which the scheme has	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	scheme for which the scheme has been recognised by the Commission.; ,		been recognised by the Commission.**'**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(ea)				
315a			**(f) in paragraphe 9, the last following paragraph is added:** **'Competent public authorities of the Member States may also supervise economic operators once they are certified under a voluntary scheme. Where Member States find issues of non-conformity, they shall take appropriate action and inform the voluntary scheme without delay.';**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(f), introductory part				
316	(f) paragraph 10 is replaced by the following:		~~(f)~~**(g)** paragraph 10 is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(f), amending provision, first paragraph				
317	‘ At the request of a Member State, which may be based on the request		At the request of a Member State, which may be based on the request of an economic operator, the	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	of an economic operator, the Commission shall, on the basis of all available evidence, examine whether the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Article 29(2) to (7) and (10) and Article 29a(1) and (2) in relation to a source of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels have been met.		Commission shall, on the basis of all available evidence, examine whether the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Article 29(2) to (7) and (10) and Article 29a(1) and (2) in relation to a source of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels have been met.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(f), amending provision, second paragraph, introductory part				
318	Within six months of receipt of such a request and in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 34(3), the Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, decide whether the Member State concerned may either:		Within six months of receipt of such a request and in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 34(3), the Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, decide whether the Member State concerned may either:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(f), amending provision, second paragraph(a)				
319	(a) take into account the renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels from that source for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of Article 29(1); or		(a) take into account the renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels from that source for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of Article 29(1); or	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(f), amending provision, second paragraph(b)				
320	(b) by way of derogation from paragraph 9 of this Article, require suppliers of the source of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels to provide further evidence of compliance with those sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria and those greenhouse gas emissions savings thresholds.; ,		(b) by way of derogation from paragraph 9 of this Article, require suppliers of the source of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels to provide further evidence of compliance with those sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria and those greenhouse gas emissions savings thresholds.**'**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (21)				
321	(21) in Article 31, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are deleted:	(21) ~~*in Article 31, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are deleted:*~~	(21) in Article 31, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are deleted:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), introductory part				
322	(22) the following Article is inserted:		(22) the following Article **31a** is inserted:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, first paragraph				
323	‘ Article 31a		Article 31a	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, second paragraph				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
324	Union database		Union database	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
325	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. ***By ... [three months after entry into force of this amending Directive],*** the Commission shall ensure that a Union database is set up to enable the tracing of ***biomass fuels,*** liquid and gaseous renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels ***(the "Union Database")***.	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.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), introductory part				
326	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	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 ***on*** the sustainability ~~*characteristics*~~***criteria*** 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***	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~~ **placed on the market** in the Union. Information on whether support	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	production of a specific consignment of fuel, and if so, on the type of support scheme, shall also be included in the database.	***system shall be considered to be a single mass balance system. Information about injection and withdrawal shall be provided in the Union Database for gaseous fuels***. 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.	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. **These data can be entered into the EU database via national databases.**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), first paragraph				
327	Where appropriate to improve traceability of data along the entire supply chain, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to further extend the scope of the information to be included in the Union database to cover relevant data from the point of production or collection of the raw material used for the fuel production.		Where appropriate to improve traceability of data along the entire supply chain, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to further extend the scope of the information to be included in the Union database to cover relevant data from the point of production or collection of the raw material used for the fuel production.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), second paragraph				
328	Member States shall require fuel suppliers to enter the information		Member States shall require fuel suppliers to enter the information	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	necessary to verify compliance with the requirements laid down in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, into the Union database.		necessary to verify compliance with the requirements laid down in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, into the Union database.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), second paragraph a				
328a		***Notwithstanding subparagraphs 1 to 3, for gaseous renewable fuels and for gaseous fuels injected into the European gas system, economic operators should enter information on the transactions made and the sustainability criteria and other relevant information such as GHG emissions of the fuels up to the injection point to the interconnected gas system, where the mass balancing traceability system is complemented by guarantees of origin.***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)				
329	3. Member States shall have access to the Union database for the purposes of monitoring and data verification.		3. Member States shall have access to the Union database for the purposes of monitoring and data verification.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
330	4. If guarantees of origin have been issued for the production of a consignment of renewable gases, Member States shall ensure that those guarantees of origin are cancelled before the consignment of renewable gases can be registered in the database.	4. ~~If~~***Where*** guarantees of origin have been issued for the production of a consignment of renewable gases, Member States shall ensure that those guarantees of origin are cancelled ~~*before*~~***after*** the consignment of renewable gases ~~*can be registered in the database*~~***is withdrawn from the European interconnected system for gas***.	4. If guarantees of origin have been issued for the production of a consignment of renewable gases, Member States shall ensure that those guarantees of origin are cancelled before the consignment of renewable gases can be registered in the database.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5), introductory part				
331	5. Member States shall ensure that the accuracy and completeness of the information included by economic operators in the database is verified, for instance by using voluntary or national schemes.	5. Member States shall ensure that the accuracy and completeness of the information included by economic operators in the database is verified, for instance by using voluntary or national schemes***, which may be complemented by a system of guarantees of origin***.	5. Member States shall ensure **in their national legal framework** that the accuracy and completeness of the **data entered** ~~information included~~ by economic operators in the database is verified, for instance by using **certification bodies in the framework of** voluntary or national schemes **recognised by the Commission pursuant to Article 30(4), (5f) and (6)**.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5), first paragraph				
332	For data verification, voluntary or	~~*For data verification, voluntary or*~~	~~For data verification,~~**Such**	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	national schemes recognised by the Commission pursuant to Article 30(4), (5) and (6) may use third party information systems as intermediaries to collect the data, provided that such use has been notified to the Commission. ‘	~~*national schemes recognised by the Commission pursuant to Article 30(4), (5) and (6) may use third party information systems as intermediaries to collect the data, provided that such use has been notified to the Commission.*~~	voluntary or national schemes ~~recognised by the Commission pursuant to Article 30(4), (5) and (6)~~ may use third party information systems as intermediaries to collect the data, provided that such use has been notified to the Commission.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5), first paragraph a, introductory part				
332a			**Member States may use already existing national databases aligned to and linked with the EU database via interface or set up a national database that can be used by economic operators as an tool for collecting data and for entering, transferring and declaring those data into the Union Database, provided that:**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5), first paragraph a(a)				
332b			**(a) the national database complies with the Union Database including in terms of the timeliness of data transmission, the typology of data sets transferred, and the**	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			protocols for data quality and data verification; Member States may set up their national Database according to the national provisions, for instance to take into account stricter national requirements, as regards sustainability criteria . This should not hinder the overall traceability of sustainable consignments of raw materials or fuels to be entered into the Union Database in line with this Directive.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5), first paragraph a(b)				
332c			**(b) Member States ensure that thedata entered in the national database is instantly transferred to the Union database.**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5), first paragraph b				
332d			**The verification of the data quality entered through national databases to the EU database, the sustainability characteristics of the fuels related to that data, and the final approval of**	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			transactions shall be performed solely through the Union Database. The accuracy and completeness of the data must be checked in line with Implementing Regulation xxx/2022[1], and therefore may be checked by certification bodies. **1. Commission Implementing Regulation …/… of xxx on rules to verify sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria and low indirect land-use change-risk criteria**	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5), first paragraph c				
332e			**Member States shall notify the detailed features of their national database to the Commission. Following that notification, the Commission shall assess whether the national database complies with the requirements in points (a) and (b) of the third subparagraph. If that is not the case, the Commission may require Member States to take appropriate steps to ensure compliance with those requirements.** ‘	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5a), introductory part				
332f		***5a. The database shall be made publicly available in an open, transparent and user-friendly manner and kept up-to-date. The Commission shall publish annual reports for the general public about the information reported in the Union database including the quantities, the geographic origin and feedstock type of renewable and low carbon fuels.';***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5a), first paragraph				
332g		***(22a) Article 33 is amended as follows:*** ‘		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22a), introductory part				
332h		***(a) in paragraph 3, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22a)(a), introductory part				
332i				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		3. In 2025, the Commission shall submit, if appropriate, a legislative proposal on the regulatory framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources for the period after 2030.';		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22a)(a), amending provision, first paragraph				
332j		" ***(b) in paragraph 3, the following subparagraph is added:*** "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22a)(b), introductory part				
332k		***When preparing the legislative proposal referred to in the first subparagraph the Commission shall take into account:*** ***(a) the advice of the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change established under Article 10a of Regulation (EC) No 401/2009;*** ***(b) the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget as set out in Article 4(4) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119;*** ***(c) the integrated national energy and climate plans submitted by Member States by 30***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		June 2024 pursuant to Article 14 (2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999; ***(d) the experience gained by the implementation of this Directive, including its sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria; and*** ***(e) technological developments in energy from renewable sources.';***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22a)(b), amending provision, first paragraph				
332l		" ***(c) the following paragraph is added:*** "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22a)(c), introductory part				
332m		***(c) '4a. By ... [two years after entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall review the implementation of this Directive and publish a report setting out the conclusions of its review. The review shall, in particular, examine the following:*** ***(a) the external effects of the deployment of renewable energy and its impact on the environment;***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		(b) the socio-economic benefits of the implementation of this Directive; ***(c) the status of the implementation of related renewables energy initiatives under the RepowerEU;*** ***(d) whether the increase in demand for electricity in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and RFNBOs is met with equivalent amounts of renewable generation capacities;*** ***(e) a phase down, by 2030, of the share of fuels derived from primary woody biomass as defined in Article 2 of this Directive, for the purpose of counting towards the renewable targets referred to in Article 3(1), based on an impact assessment by the Commission. This review for a phase down shall be presented at the latest by ... [3 years after the transposition of this amending Directive]***		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22a)(c), amending provision, first paragraph				
332n		" ***The Commission and the competent authorities in the Member States shall continuously***		

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		adapt to best administrative practices administrative procedures and take all other measures to simplify the implementation of this Directive, and reduce compliance costs for involved actors and affected sectors to a minimum.'; "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (23), introductory part				
333	(23) Article 35 is amended as follows:		(23) Article 35 is amended as follows:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (23)(a), introductory part				
334	(a) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:		(a) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (23)(a), amending provision, first paragraph				
335	‘ The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 8(3), second subparagraph, Article 29a(3), Article 26(2), fourth subparagraph, Article 26(2) fifth subparagraph, Article 27(1), second subparagraph, Article 27(3), fourth subparagraph, Article 28(5),		The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article **3(3)(b), second subparagraph, Article 7(3), Article** 8(3), second subparagraph, Article ~~29a(3)~~**25 (2), second paragraph,**, Article 26(2), fourth subparagraph, Article 26(2) fifth subparagraph, Article 27(1), second subparagraph, Article	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 28(6), second subparagraph, Article 31(5), second subparagraph, and Article 31a(2), second subparagraph, shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from [the entry into force of this amending Directive]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.; '		27(3), ~~fourth~~**seventh** subparagraph, Article 28(5), Article 28(6), second subparagraph, Article **29a(3), Article** 31(5), second subparagraph, and Article 31a(2), second subparagraph, shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from [the entry into force of this amending Directive]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.**'**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (23)(b), introductory part				
G 336	(b) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:		(b) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:	G
Article 1, first paragraph, point (23)(b), amending provision, first paragraph				
337	' The delegation of power referred to in Article 7(3), fifth subparagraph, Article 8(3), second subparagraph,		The delegation of power referred to in Article **3(3)(b), second subparagraph, Article** 7(3), fifth subparagraph, Article 8(3), second	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 29a(3), Article 26(2), fourth subparagraph, Article 26(2) fifth subparagraph, Article 27(1), second subparagraph, Article 27(3), fourth subparagraph, Article 28(5), Article 28(6), second subparagraph, Article 31(5), and Article 31a(2), second subparagraph, may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.; ,		subparagraph, Article ~~29a(3)~~**25 (2), second paragraph,** , Article 26(2), fourth subparagraph, Article 26(2) fifth subparagraph, Article 27(1), second subparagraph, Article 27(3), ~~fourth~~**seventh** subparagraph, Article 28(5), Article 28(6), second subparagraph, Article **29a(3), Article** 31(5), and Article 31a(2), second subparagraph,– may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the ***Official Journal of the European Union***~~Official Journal of the European Union~~ or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.**'**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (23)(c), introductory part				
338	(c) paragraph 7 is replaced by the following:		(c) paragraph 7 is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (23)(c), amending provision, first paragraph				
339	‘		A delegated act adopted pursuant	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 7(3), fifth subparagraph, Article 8(3), second subparagraph, Article 29a(3), Article 26(2), fourth subparagraph, Article 26(2) fifth subparagraph, Article 27(1), second subparagraph, Article 27(3), fourth subparagraph, Article 28(5), Article 28(6), second subparagraph, Article 31(5), and Article 31a(2), second subparagraph, shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.; ,		to Article **3(3)(b), second subparagraph, Article** 7(3), fifth subparagraph, Article 8(3), second subparagraph, Article ~~29a(3)~~**25 (2), second paragraph**, Article 26(2), fourth subparagraph, Article 26(2) fifth subparagraph, Article 27(1), second subparagraph, Article 27(3), ~~fourth~~**seventh** subparagraph, Article 28(5), Article 28(6), second subparagraph, Article **29a(3), Article** 31(5), and Article 31a(2), second subparagraph, shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.**'**;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (24)				
G	340	(24) the Annexes are amended in accordance with the Annexes to this Directive.		(24) the Annexes are amended in accordance with the Annexes to this Directive.	G

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 2				
341	Article 2 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999		Article 2 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999	
Article 2(1), introductory part				
342	(1) Article 2 is amended as follows:		(1) Article 2 is amended as follows:	
Article 2(1), point (a), introductory part				
343	(a) point 11 is replaced by the following:		(a) point 11 is replaced by the following:	
Article 2(1), point (a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (11)				
344	‘ (11) ‘the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate’ means the Union-wide binding target of at least 40 % domestic reduction in economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions as compared to 1990 to be achieved by 2030, the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU)		(11) ‘the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate’ means the Union-wide binding target of at least 40 % domestic reduction in economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions as compared to 1990 to be achieved by 2030, the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, the Union-level	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	2018/2001, the Union-level headline target of at least 32,5 % for improving energy efficiency in 2030, and the 15 % electricity interconnection target for 2030 or any subsequent targets in this regard agreed by the European Council or by the European Parliament and by the Council for 2030.; '		headline target of at least 32,5 % for improving energy efficiency in 2030, and the 15 % electricity interconnection target for 2030 or any subsequent targets in this regard agreed by the European Council or by the European Parliament and by the Council for 2030.'; '	
Article 2(1), point (b), introductory part				
345	(b) in point 20, point (b) is replaced by the following:		(b) in point 20, point (b) is replaced by the following:	
Article 2(1), point (b), amending provision, first paragraph				
346	' (b) in the context of Commission recommendations based on the assessment pursuant to point (b) of Article 29(1) with regard to energy from renewable sources, a Member State's early implementation of its contribution to the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as measured against its national reference points for renewable		(b) in the context of Commission recommendations based on the assessment pursuant to point (b) of Article 29(1) with regard to energy from renewable sources, a Member State's early implementation of its contribution to the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as measured against its national reference points for renewable energy;'; '	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	energy;; ,			
Article 2(2), introductory part				
347	(2) In Article 4, point (a)(2) is replaced by the following:		(2) In Article 4, point (a)(2) is replaced by the following:	
Article 2(2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), introductory part				
348	‘ (2) with respect to renewable energy:		(2) with respect to renewable energy:	
Article 2(2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), first paragraph				
349	With a view to achieving the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, a contribution to that target in terms of the Member State's share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030, with an indicative trajectory for that contribution from 2021 onwards. By 2022, the indicative trajectory shall reach a reference point of at least 18 % of the total increase in the share of energy		With a view to achieving the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, a contribution to that target in terms of the Member State's share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030, with an indicative trajectory for that contribution from 2021 onwards. By 2022, the indicative trajectory shall reach a reference point of at least 18 % of the total increase in the share of energy	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	from renewable sources between that Member State's binding 2020 national target, and its contribution to the 2030 target. By 2025, the indicative trajectory shall reach a reference point of at least 43 % of the total increase in the share of energy from renewable sources between that Member State's binding 2020 national target and its contribution to the 2030 target. By 2027, the indicative trajectory shall reach a reference point of at least 65 % of the total increase in the share of energy from renewable sources between that Member State's binding 2020 national target and its contribution to the 2030 target.		from renewable sources between that Member State's binding 2020 national target, and its contribution to the 2030 target. By 2025, the indicative trajectory shall reach a reference point of at least 43 % of the total increase in the share of energy from renewable sources between that Member State's binding 2020 national target and its contribution to the 2030 target. By 2027, the indicative trajectory shall reach a reference point of at least 65 % of the total increase in the share of energy from renewable sources between that Member State's binding 2020 national target and its contribution to the 2030 target.	
Article 2(2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), second paragraph				
350	By 2030, the indicative trajectory shall reach at least the Member State's planned contribution. If a Member State expects to surpass its binding 2020 national target, its indicative trajectory may start at the level it is projected to achieve. The Member States' indicative trajectories, taken together, shall add up to the Union reference points in 2022, 2025 and		———By 2030, the indicative trajectory shall reach at least the Member State's planned contribution. If a Member State expects to surpass its binding 2020 national target, its indicative trajectory may start at the level it is projected to achieve. The Member States' indicative trajectories, taken together, shall add up to the Union reference points in 2022, 2025 and	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	2027 and to the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Separately from its contribution to the Union target and its indicative trajectory for the purposes of this Regulation, a Member State shall be free to indicate higher ambitions for national policy purposes.; '		2027 and to the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Separately from its contribution to the Union target and its indicative trajectory for the purposes of this Regulation, a Member State shall be free to indicate higher ambitions for national policy purposes.'; 	
Article 2(3), introductory part				
351	(3) In Article 5, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:		(3) In Article 5, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:	
Article 2(3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
352	' 2. Member States shall collectively ensure that the sum of their contributions amounts to at least the level of the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.; '		2. Member States shall collectively ensure that the sum of their contributions amounts to at least the level of the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.'; 	
Article 2(4), introductory part				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
353	(4) In Article 29, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:		(4) In Article 29, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:	
Article 2(4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
354	‘ 2. In the area of renewable energy, as part of its assessment referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission shall assess the progress made in the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption on the basis of an indicative Union trajectory that starts from 20 % in 2020, reaches reference points of at least 18 % in 2022, 43 % in 2025 and 65 % in 2027 of the total increase in the share of energy from renewable sources between the Union's 2020 renewable energy target and the Union's 2030 renewable energy target, and reaches the Union’s binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.; ’		2. In the area of renewable energy, as part of its assessment referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission shall assess the progress made in the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption on the basis of an indicative Union trajectory that starts from 20 % in 2020, reaches reference points of at least 18 % in 2022, 43 % in 2025 and 65 % in 2027 of the total increase in the share of energy from renewable sources between the Union's 2020 renewable energy target and the Union's 2030 renewable energy target, and reaches the Union’s binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.’;	
Article 3				
355				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 3 Amendments to Directive 98/70/EC		Article 3 Amendments to Directive 98/70/EC	
Article 3, first paragraph, introductory part				
356	Directive 98/70/EC is amended as follows:		Directive 98/70/EC is amended as follows:	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1), introductory part				
357	(1) Article 1 is replaced by the following:		(1) Article 1 is replaced by the following:	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, first paragraph				
358	‘ Article 1		Article 1	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, second paragraph				
359	Scope		Scope	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, third paragraph				
360	This Directive sets, in respect of road vehicles, and non-road mobile machinery (including inland waterway vessels when not at sea),		This Directive sets, in respect of road vehicles, and non-road mobile machinery (including inland waterway vessels when not at sea),	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	agricultural and forestry tractors, and recreational craft when not at sea, technical specifications on health and environmental grounds for fuels to be used with positive ignition and compression-ignition engines, taking account of the technical requirements of those engines.; ,		agricultural and forestry tractors, and recreational craft when not at sea, technical specifications on health and environmental grounds for fuels to be used with positive ignition and compression-ignition engines, taking account of the technical requirements of those engines.'; '	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2), introductory part				
361	(2) Article 2 is amended as follows:		(2) Article 2 is amended as follows:	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2)(a), introductory part				
362	(a) points 1, 2 and 3 are replaced by the following:		(a) points 1, 2 and 3 are replaced by the following:	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
363	' 1. 'petrol' means any volatile mineral oil intended for the operation of internal combustion positive-ignition engines for the propulsion of vehicles and falling within CN codes 2710 12 41, 2710		1. 'petrol' means any volatile mineral oil intended for the operation of internal combustion positive-ignition engines for the propulsion of vehicles and falling within CN codes 2710 12 41, 2710 12 45 and 2710 12 49;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	12 45 and 2710 12 49;			
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
364	2. 'diesel fuels' means gas oils falling within CN code 2710 19 43[1] as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council[2] and Regulation (EC) 595/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council[3] and used for self-propelling vehicles; _____ 1. The numbering of these CN codes as specified in the Common Customs Tariff, Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256 7.9.1987, p. 1). 2. Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2007 on type approval of motor vehicles with respect to emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (Euro 5 and Euro 6) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information (OJ L 171, 29.6.2007, p. 1). 3. Regulation (EC) No 595/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on type-approval of motor vehicles and engines with respect to emissions from heavy duty vehicles (Euro VI) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information and amending Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 and		2. 'diesel fuels' means gas oils falling within CN code 2710 19 43[1] as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council[2] and Regulation (EC) 595/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council[3] and used for self-propelling vehicles; _____ 1. The numbering of these CN codes as specified in the Common Customs Tariff, Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256 7.9.1987, p. 1). 2. Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2007 on type approval of motor vehicles with respect to emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (Euro 5 and Euro 6) ~~and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information~~ (OJ L 171, 29.6.2007, p. 1). 3. Regulation (EC) No 595/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on type-approval of motor vehicles and engines with respect to emissions from heavy duty vehicles (Euro VI) ~~and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information.~~ and amending Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 and	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Directive 2007/46/EC and repealing Directives 80/1269/EEC, 2005/55/EC and 2005/78/EC (OJ L 188, 18.7.2009, p. 1);		Directive 2007/46/EC and repealing Directives 80/1269/EEC, 2005/55/EC and 2005/78/EC (OJ L 188, 18.7.2009, p. 1);	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)				
365	3. 'gas oils intended for use by non-road mobile machinery (including inland waterway vessels), agricultural and forestry tractors, and recreational craft' means any petroleum-derived liquid, falling within CN codes 27101943[1], referred to in Directive 2013/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[2], Regulation (EU) 167/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council[3] and Regulation (EU) 2016/1628 of the European Parliament and of the Council[4] and intended for use in compression ignition engines.; , _____ 1. The numbering of these CN codes as specified in the Common Customs Tariff, Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256 7.9.1987, p. 1). 2. Directive 2013/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on recreational craft and		3. 'gas oils intended for use by non-road mobile machinery (including inland waterway vessels), agricultural and forestry tractors, and recreational craft' means any petroleum-derived liquid, falling within CN codes 27101943[1], referred to in Directive 2013/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[2], Regulation (EU) 167/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council[3] and Regulation (EU) 2016/1628 of the European Parliament and of the Council[4] and intended for use in compression ignition engines.'; _____ 1. The numbering of these CN codes as specified in the Common Customs Tariff, Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256 7.9.1987, p. 1). 2. Directive 2013/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on recreational craft and personal watercraft and repealing Directive	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	personal watercraft and repealing Directive 94/25/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p.90). 3. Regulation (EU) No 167/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5.02.2013 on the approval and market surveillance of agricultural and forestry vehicles, (OJ L 060 of 2.3.2013, p. 1). 4. Regulation (EU) 2016/1628 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on requirements relating to gaseous and particulate pollutant emission limits and type-approval for internal combustion engines for non-road mobile machinery, amending Regulations (EU) No 1024/2012 and (EU) No 167/2013, and amending and repealing Directive 97/68/EC,(OJ L 354 of 28.12.2013, p.53).		94/25/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p.90). 3. Regulation (EU) No 167/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5.02.2013 on the approval and market surveillance of agricultural and forestry vehicles, (OJ L 060 of 2.3.2013, p. 1). 4. Regulation (EU) 2016/1628 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on requirements relating to gaseous and particulate pollutant emission limits and type-approval for internal combustion engines for non-road mobile machinery, amending Regulations (EU) No 1024/2012 and (EU) No 167/2013, and amending and repealing Directive 97/68/EC,(OJ L 354 of 28.12.2013, p.53).	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2)(b), introductory part				
366	(b) points 8 and 9 are replaced by the following:		(b) points 8 and 9 are replaced by the following:	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (8)				
367	‘ 8. ‘supplier’ means ‘fuel supplier’ as defined in Article 2, first paragraph, point (38) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001of the European Parliament and of the Council[1]; _____ 1. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council on		8. ‘supplier’ means ‘fuel supplier’ as defined in Article 2, first paragraph, point (38) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001of the European Parliament and of the Council[1]; _____ 1. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, (OJ L 328 of 21.12.2018, p. 82.)		renewable sources, (OJ L 328 of 21.12.2018, p. 82.)	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (9)				
368	9. 'biofuels' means 'biofuels' as defined in Article 2, first paragraph, point (33) of Directive 2018/2001;; '		9. 'biofuels' means 'biofuels' as defined in Article 2, first paragraph, point (33) of Directive **(EU) 2018/2001'**~~2018/2001.~~;;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (3), introductory part				
369	(3) Article 4 is amended as follows:		(3) Article 4 is amended as follows:	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (3)(a), introductory part				
370	(a) In paragraph 1, the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:		(a) In paragraph 1, the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (3)(a), amending provision, first paragraph				
371	' Member States shall require suppliers to ensure the placing on the market of diesel with a fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) content		Member States shall require suppliers to ensure the placing on the market of diesel with a fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) content of up to 7%.**'**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	of up to 7%. ,			
Article 3, first paragraph, point (3)(b), introductory part				
372	(b) Paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:		(b) Paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (3)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
373	‘ 2. Member States shall ensure that the maximum permissible sulphur content of gas oils intended for use by non-road mobile machinery (including inland waterway vessels), agricultural and forestry tractors and recreational craft is 10 mg/kg. Member States shall ensure that liquid fuels other than those gas oils may be used in inland waterway vessels and recreational craft only if the sulphur content of those liquid fuels does not exceed the maximum permissible content of those gas oils.; ,		2. Member States shall ensure that the maximum permissible sulphur content of gas oils intended for use by non-road mobile machinery (including inland waterway vessels), agricultural and forestry tractors and recreational craft is 10 mg/kg. Member States shall ensure that liquid fuels other than those gas oils may be used in inland waterway vessels and recreational craft only if the sulphur content of those liquid fuels does not exceed the maximum permissible content of those gas oils.’;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (4)				
374				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(4) Articles 7a to 7e are deleted.		(4) Articles 7a to 7e are deleted.	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (5), introductory part				
375	(5) Article 9 is amended as follows:		(5) Article 9 is amended as follows:	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (5)(a)				
376	(a) in paragraph 1, points (g), (h), (i) and (k) are deleted;		(a) in paragraph 1, points (g), (h), (i) and (k) are deleted;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (5)(b)				
377	(b) paragraph 2 is deleted;		(b) paragraph 2 is deleted;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (6)				
378	(6) Annexes I, II, IV and V are amended in accordance with Annex I to this Directive.		(6) Annexes I, II, IV and V are amended in accordance with Annex I to this Directive.	
Article 4				
379	Article 4 Transitional provisions		Article 4 Transitional provisions	
Article 4(1)				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
380	(1) Member States shall ensure that the data collected and reported to the authority designated by the Member State with respect to the year [OJ: replace by calendar year during which the repeal takes effect] or a part thereof in accordance with Article 7a(1), third subparagraph, and Article 7a(7) of Directive 98/70/EC, which are deleted by Article 3(4) of this Directive, are submitted to the Commission.		(1) Member States shall ensure that the data collected and reported to the authority designated by the Member State with respect to the year [~~OJ~~**OP**: replace by calendar year during which the repeal takes effect] or a part thereof in accordance with Article 7a(1), third subparagraph, and Article 7a(7) of Directive 98/70/EC, which are deleted by Article 3(4) of this Directive, are submitted to the Commission.	
Article 4(2)				
381	(2) The Commission shall include the data referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in any report it is obliged to submit under Directive 98/70/EC.		(2) The Commission shall include the data referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in any report it is obliged to submit under Directive 98/70/EC.	
Article 5				
382	Article 5 Transposition		Article 5 Transposition	
Article 5(1), first subparagraph				
383	1. Member States shall bring into		1. Member States shall bring into	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 31 December 2024 at the latest. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.		force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 31 December 2024 at the latest. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.	
Article 5(1), second subparagraph				
384	When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.		When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.	
Article 5(2)				
385	2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.		2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.	
Article 6				
386	Article 6 Repeal		Article 6 Repeal	

Public

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 6, first paragraph				
387	Council Directive (EU) 2015/652[1] is repealed with effect from [OJ: replace by calendar year during which the repeal takes effect]. _____ 1. Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 of 20 April 2015 laying down calculation methods and reporting requirements pursuant to Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels, OJ L 107, 25.4.2015, p. 26–67		Council Directive (EU) 2015/652[1] is repealed with effect from [OJ: replace by calendar year during which the repeal takes effect]. _____ 1. Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 of 20 April 2015 laying down calculation methods and reporting requirements pursuant to Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels, OJ L 107, 25.4.2015, p. 26–67	
Article 7				
388	Article 7 Entry into force		Article 7 Entry into force	
Article 7, first paragraph -a				
388a		***By December 2024, the Commission shall present a comprehensive impact assessment on the combined and cumulative effects of the "fit for 55" package, including this Directive.***		
Article 7, first paragraph				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
389	This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.		This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the ***Official Journal of the European Union***~~Official Journal of the European Union~~.	
Article 7, second paragraph				
390	This Directive is addressed to the Member States.		This Directive is addressed to the Member States.	
Formula				
391	Done at Brussels,		Done at Brussels,	
Formula				
392	For the European Parliament		For the European Parliament	
Formula				
393	The President			
Formula				
394	For the Council			

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Formula				
395	The President			
Annex I, first paragraph, introductory part				
396	The Annexes to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 are amended as follows:		The Annexes to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 are amended as follows:	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (1)				
397	(1) in Annex I, the final row in the table is deleted;		(1) in Annex I, the final row in the table is deleted;	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), introductory part				
398	(2) the following Annex 1a is inserted:	(2) ~~*the following Annex 1a is inserted:*~~ Whole point (2) (Annex 1a) is deleted	(2) the following Annex 1a is inserted:	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, first paragraph				
399	‘ ANNEX 1a		ANNEX 1a	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, second paragraph				
400	NATIONAL HEATING AND		**ANNUAL** NATIONAL	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	COOLING SHARES OF ENERGY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES IN GROSS FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY FOR 2020-2030		HEATING AND COOLING SHARES OF ENERGY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES IN GROSS FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY FOR 2020-2030	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 1				
401				
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 2				
402	Belgium		Belgium	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 3				
403	Bulgaria		Bulgaria	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 4				
404	Czech Republic		Czech Republic	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 5				
405	Denmark		Denmark	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 6				
406				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Germany		Germany	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 7				
407	Estonia		Estonia	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 8				
408	Ireland		Ireland	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 9				
409	Greece		Greece	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 10				
410	Spain		Spain	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 11				
411	France		France	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 12				
412	Croatia			
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 13				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
413	Italy		Italy	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 14				
414	Cyprus		Cyprus	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 15				
415	Latvia		Latvia	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 16				
416	Lithuania		Lithuania	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 17				
417	Luxembourg		Luxembourg	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 18				
418	Hungary		Hungary	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 19				
419	Malta		Malta	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 20				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
420	Netherlands		Netherlands	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 21				
421	Austria		Austria	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 22				
422	Poland		Poland	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 23				
423	Portugal		Portugal	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 24				
424	Romania		Romania	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 25				
425	Slovenia		Slovenia	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 26				
426	Slovakia		Slovakia	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 27				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
427	Finland		Finland	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 28				
428	Sweden		Sweden	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 1				
429	Baseline shares increase (in percentage. points) (REF20/NECPs)		~~Baseline shares increase~~**Additional top ups to Article 23(1)** (in percentage~~.~~ points) ~~(REF20/NECPs)~~ **for the period 2021-2025**[1] _____ **1. The flexibilities of Article 23 (2) (b) and (c) where taken into account when calculating the top ups and resulting shares.**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 2				
430	0,3%		~~0,3%~~**0,6**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 3				
431	0,9%		~~0,9%~~**0,6**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 4				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
432	0,5%		~~0,5%~~**0,6**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 5				
433	0,9%		~~0,9%~~**1**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 6				
434	0,9%		~~0,9%~~**0,7**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 7				
435	1,2%		~~1,2%~~**1.1**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 8				
436	2,1%		~~2,1%~~**2.1**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 9				
437	1,6%		~~1,6%~~**1.2**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 10				
438	1,1%		~~1,1%~~**0.6**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 11				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
439	1,4%		~~1,4%~~	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 12				
440	0,7%		~~0,7%~~**0.6**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 13				
441	1,2%		~~1,2%~~**0.8**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 14				
442	0,5%		~~0,5%~~**0.8**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 15				
443	0,8%		~~0,8%~~**0.6**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 16				
444	1,6%		~~1,6%~~**1.6**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 17				
445	2,0%		~~2,0%~~**1.9**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 18				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
446	0,9%		~~0,9%~~**0.7**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 19				
447	0,5%		~~0,5%~~**0.7**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 20				
448	0,7%		~~0,7%~~**0.6**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 21				
449	0,7%		~~0,7%~~**0.7**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 22				
450	1,0%		~~1,0%~~**0.7**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 23				
451	1,0%		~~1,0%~~**0.6**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 24				
452	0,6%		~~0,6%~~**0.6**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 25				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
453	0,7%		~~0,7%~~**0.6**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 26				
454	0,3%		~~0,3%~~**0.6**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 27				
455	0,5%		~~0,5%~~**0.4**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 28				
456	0,3%		~~0,3%~~**0.6**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 1				
457	Resulting renewable heating and cooling shares in 2030 in percentage points including top ups (at least)		~~Resulting renewable heating and cooling shares in 2030 in percentage points~~**Additional top ups to Article 23(1) (in percentage points) for the period 2026-2030[1]** **Resulting shares** including top ups **without waste heat and cold** (~~at least~~**in percentage points**) _____ **1. The flexibilities of Article 23 (2) (b) and (c) where taken into account when calculating the top ups and resulting**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			shares.	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 2				
458	1,4%		~~1~~**0.3 1**,4%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 3				
459	1,4%		~~1~~**0.3 1**,4%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 4				
460	1,4%		~~1~~**0.3 1**,4%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 5				
461	1,4%		~~1~~**0.85 1**,4%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 6				
462	1,5%		~~1~~**0.4 1**,5%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 7				
463	1,5%		~~1~~**0.95 1**,5%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 8				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
464	2,9%		~~2~~**0.8 2**,9%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 9				
465	2,0%		~~2~~**0.9 2**,0%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 10				
466	1,4%		~~1~~**0.3 1**,4%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 11				
467	1,8%		~~1~~**0.7 1**,8%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 12				
468	1,4%		~~1~~**0.3 1**,4%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 13				
469	1,6%		~~1~~**0.5 1**,6%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 14				
470	1,6%		~~1~~**0.5 1**,6%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 15				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
471	1,0%		~~1~~**0.45 1**,0%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 16				
472	2,0%		~~2~~**1.45 2**,0%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 17				
473	2,7%		~~2~~**1.6 2**,7%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 18				
474	1,5%		~~1~~**0.4 1**,5%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 19				
475	1,5%		~~1~~**0.4 1**,5%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 20				
476	1,4%		~~1~~**0.3 1**,4%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 21				
477	1,5%		~~1~~**0.4 1**,5%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 22				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
478	1,5%		~~1~~**0.4 1**,5%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 23				
479	1,4%		~~1~~**0.3 1**,4%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 24				
480	1,4%		~~1~~**0.3 1**,4%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 25				
481	1,4%		~~1~~**0.3 1**,4%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 26				
482	1,4%		~~1~~**0.3 1**,4%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 27				
483	0,8%		~~0~~**0.25 0**,8%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 28				
484	0,6%		~~0~~**0.6 0**,6%	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, third paragraph				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
485	‘			
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), introductory part				
486	(3) Annex III is replaced by the following:		(3) Annex III is replaced by the following:	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, first subparagraph				
487	" ENERGY CONTENT OF FUELS		" ENERGY CONTENT OF FUELS	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 1				
488	Fuel		Fuel	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 2				
489	FUELS FROM BIOMASS AND/OR BIOMASS PROCESSING OPERATIONS		FUELS FROM BIOMASS AND/OR BIOMASS PROCESSING OPERATIONS	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 3				
490	Bio-Propane		Bio-Propane	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 4				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
491	Pure vegetable oil (oil produced from oil plants through pressing, extraction or comparable procedures, crude or refined but chemically unmodified)		Pure vegetable oil (oil produced from oil plants through pressing, extraction or comparable procedures, crude or refined but chemically unmodified)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 5				
492	Biodiesel - fatty acid methyl ester (methyl-ester produced from oil of biomass origin)		Biodiesel - fatty acid methyl ester (methyl-ester produced from oil of biomass origin)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 6				
493	Biodiesel - fatty acid ethyl ester (ethyl-ester produced from oil of biomass origin)		Biodiesel - fatty acid ethyl ester (ethyl-ester produced from oil of biomass origin)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 7				
494	Biogas that can be purified to natural gas quality		Biogas that can be purified to natural gas quality	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 8				
495	Hydrotreated (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) oil of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of diesel		Hydrotreated (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) oil of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of diesel	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 9				
496	Hydrotreated (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) oil of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of petrol		Hydrotreated (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) oil of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of petrol	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 10				
497	Hydrotreated (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) oil of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of jet fuel		Hydrotreated (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) oil of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of jet fuel	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 11				
498	Hydrotreated oil (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of liquefied petroleum gas		Hydrotreated oil (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of liquefied petroleum gas	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 12				
499	Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin to be used for replacement of diesel		Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin to be used for replacement of diesel	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 13				
500	Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin, to be used to replace petrol		Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin, to be used to replace petrol	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 14				
501	Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin, to be used to replace jet fuel		Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin, to be used to replace jet fuel	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 15				
502	Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin, to be used to replace liquefied petroleum gas		Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin, to be used to replace liquefied petroleum gas	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 16				
503	RENEWABLE FUELS THAT CAN BE PRODUCED FROM VARIOUS RENEWABLE		RENEWABLE FUELS THAT CAN BE PRODUCED FROM VARIOUS RENEWABLE	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	SOURCES, INCLUDING BIOMASS		SOURCES, INCLUDING BIOMASS	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 17				
504	Methanol from renewable sources		Methanol from renewable sources	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 18				
505	Ethanol from renewable sources		Ethanol from renewable sources	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 19				
506	Propanol from renewable sources		Propanol from renewable sources	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 20				
507	Butanol from renewable sources		Butanol from renewable sources	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 21				
508	Fischer-Tropsch diesel (a synthetic hydrocarbon or mixture of synthetic hydrocarbons to be used for replacement of diesel)		Fischer-Tropsch diesel (a synthetic hydrocarbon or mixture of synthetic hydrocarbons to be used for replacement of diesel)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 22				
509				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Fischer-Tropsch petrol (a synthetic hydrocarbon or mixture of synthetic hydrocarbons produced from biomass, to be used for replacement of petrol)		Fischer-Tropsch petrol (a synthetic hydrocarbon or mixture of synthetic hydrocarbons produced from biomass, to be used for replacement of petrol)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 23				
510	Fischer-Tropsch jet fuel (a synthetic hydrocarbon or mixture of synthetic hydrocarbons produced from biomass, to be used for replacement of jet fuel)		Fischer-Tropsch jet fuel (a synthetic hydrocarbon or mixture of synthetic hydrocarbons produced from biomass, to be used for replacement of jet fuel)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 24				
511	Fischer-Tropsch liquefied petroleum gas (a synthetic hydrocarbon or mixture of synthetic hydrocarbons, to be used for replacement of liquefied petroleum gas		Fischer-Tropsch liquefied petroleum gas (a synthetic hydrocarbon or mixture of synthetic hydrocarbons, to be used for replacement of liquefied petroleum gas	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 25				
512	DME (dimethylether)		DME (dimethylether)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 26				
513	Hydrogen from renewable sources		Hydrogen from renewable sources	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 27				
514	ETBE (ethyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of ethanol)		ETBE (ethyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of ethanol)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 28				
515	MTBE (methyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of methanol)		MTBE (methyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of methanol)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 29				
516	TAEE (tertiary-amyl-ethyl-ether produced on the basis of ethanol)		TAEE (tertiary-amyl-ethyl-ether produced on the basis of ethanol)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 30				
517	TAME (tertiary-amyl-methyl-ether produced on the basis of methanol)		TAME (tertiary-amyl-methyl-ether produced on the basis of methanol)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 31				
518	THxEE (tertiary-hexyl-ethyl-ether produced on the basis of ethanol)		THxEE (tertiary-hexyl-ethyl-ether produced on the basis of ethanol)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 32				
519				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	THxME (tertiary-hexyl-methyl-ether produced on the basis of methanol)		THxME (tertiary-hexyl-methyl-ether produced on the basis of methanol)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 33				
520	NON-RENEWABLE FUELS		NON-RENEWABLE FUELS	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 34				
521	Petrol		Petrol	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 35				
522	Diesel		Diesel **Jet Fuel**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 36				
523	Hydrogen from non-renewable sources		Hydrogen from non-renewable sources	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 1				
524	Energy content by weight (lower calorific value, MJ/kg)		Energy content by weight (lower calorific value, MJ/kg)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 2				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
525				
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 3				
526	46		46	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 4				
527	37		37	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 5				
528	37		37	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 6				
529	38		38	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 7				
530	50		50	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 8				
531	44		44	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 9				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
532	45		45	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 10				
533	44		44	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 11				
534	46		46	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 12				
535	43		43	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 13				
536	44		44	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 14				
537	43		43	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 15				
538	46		46	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 16				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
539				
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 17				
540	20		20	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 18				
541	27		27	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 19				
542	31		31	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 20				
543	33		33	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 21				
544	44		44	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 22				
545	44		44	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 23				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
546	44		44	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 24				
547	46		46	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 25				
548	28		28	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 26				
549	120		120	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 27				
550	36 (of which 37 % from renewable sources)		36 (of which ~~37~~**33** % from renewable sources)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 28				
551	35 (of which 22 % from renewable sources)		35 (of which 22 % from renewable sources)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 29				
552	38 (of which 29 % from renewable		38 (of which 29 % from renewable	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	sources)		sources)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 30				
553	36 (of which 18 % from renewable sources)		36 (of which 18 % from renewable sources)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 31				
554	38 (of which 25 % from renewable sources)		38 (of which 25 % from renewable sources)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 32				
555	38 of which 14 % from renewable sources)		38 of which 14 % from renewable sources)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 33				
556				
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 34				
557	43		43	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 35				
558	43		43	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			43	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 36				
559	120		120	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 1				
560	Energy content by volume (lower calorific value, MJ/l)		Energy content by volume (lower calorific value, MJ/l)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 2				
561				
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 3				
562	24		24	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 4				
563	34		34	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 5				
564	33		33	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 6				
565	34		34	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 7				
566	—		—	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 8				
567	34		34	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 9				
568	30		30	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 10				
569	34		34	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 11				
570	24		24	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 12				
571	36		36	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 13				
572	32		32	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 14				
573	33		33	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 15				
574	23		23	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 16				
575				
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 17				
576	16		16	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 18				
577	21		21	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 19				
578	25		25	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 20				
579	27		27	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 21				
580	34		34	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 22				
581	33		33	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 23				
582	33		33	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 24				
583	24		24	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 25				
584	19		19	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 26				
585	—		—	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 27				
586	27 (of which 37 % from renewable sources)		27 (of which ~~37~~**33** % from renewable sources)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 28				
587	26 (of which 22 % from renewable sources)		26 (of which 22 % from renewable sources)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 29				
588	29 (of which 29 % from renewable sources)		29 (of which 29 % from renewable sources)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 30				
589	28 (of which 18 % from renewable sources)		28 (of which 18 % from renewable sources)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 31				
590	30 (of which 25 % from renewable sources)		30 (of which 25 % from renewable sources)	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 32				
591	30 (of which 14 % from renewable sources)		30 (of which 14 % from renewable sources)	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 33				
592				
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 34				
593	32		32	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 35				
594	36		36 **34**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 36				
595	— "		— "	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4), introductory part				
G 596	(4) Annex IV is amended as follows:		(4) Annex IV is amended as follows:	ITM 1 G
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(a), introductory part				
G 597	a) the title is replaced by the		a) the title is replaced by the	G

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	following:		following:	ITM 1
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(a), amending provision, first subparagraph				
598	" 'TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF INSTALLERS AND DESIGNERS OF RENEWABLE INSTALLATIONS' "		~~'~~TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF INSTALLERS AND DESIGNERS OF RENEWABLE **ENERGY** INSTALLATIONS'	" ~~'~~TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF INSTALLERS AND DESIGNERS OF RENEWABLE ***ENERGY*** INSTALLATIONS' " ITM 1 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(b), introductory part				
599	b) the introductory sentence and the first point are replaced by the following:		b) the introductory sentence and the first point are replaced by the following:	b) the introductory sentence and the first point are replaced by the following: ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(b), amending provision, first paragraph, introductory part				
600	' The certification schemes and		The certification schemes and training programmes referred to in	' The certification ***or equivalent***

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	training programmes referred to in Article 18(3) shall be based on the following criteria:		Article 18(3) shall be based on the following criteria:	***qualification*** schemes and training programmes referred to in Article 18(3) shall be based on the following criteria: ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(b), amending provision, first paragraph(1)				
G	601	1. The certification process shall be transparent and clearly defined by the Member States or by the administrative body that they appoint.; ,		1. The certification ***or equivalent qualification*** process shall be transparent and clearly defined by the Member States or by the administrative body that they appoint.; , ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(c), introductory part				
G	602	c) The following points 1a and 1b are inserted:	c) The following points 1a and 1b are inserted:	c) The following points 1a and 1b are inserted: ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(c), amending provision, first paragraph				
G 603	‘ 1a. The certificates issued by certification bodies shall be clearly defined and easy to identify for workers and professionals seeking certification.		1a. The certificates issued by certification bodies shall be clearly defined and easy to identify for workers and professionals seeking certification.	‘ 1a. The certificates issued by certification bodies shall be clearly defined and easy to identify for workers and professionals seeking certification. ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(c), amending provision, second paragraph				
G 604	1b. The certification process shall enable installers to put in place high quality installations that operate reliably.; ,		1b. The certification process shall enable installers to **acquire the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge and guarantee the existence of skills needed to** put in place high quality installations ~~that~~ **that** operate reliably.**’**;	1b. The certification process shall enable installers to ***acquire the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge and guarantee the existence of skills needed to*** put in place high quality installations ~~*that*~~ ***that*** operate reliably.***’***; , ITM 1 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(d), introductory part				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
605	d) Points 2 and 3 are replaced by the following:		d) Points 2 and 3 are replaced by the following:	d) Points 2 and 3 are replaced by the following: ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
606	‘ 2. Installers of biomass, heat pump, shallow geothermal, solar photovoltaic and solar thermal energy shall be certified by an accredited training programme or training provider.’	‘ 2. Installers of biomass, heat pump, shallow geothermal, solar ~~*photovoltaic and solar thermal energy*~~***thermal energy and storage and demand-response technologies, including charging stations,*** shall be certified by an accredited training programme or training provider ***or formal qualification schemes according to national law***.’	2. Installers of **systems using** biomass, heat pump, shallow geothermal, solar photovoltaic and solar thermal energy shall be certified by an accredited training programme or training provider.’	‘ 2. Installers of ***systems using*** biomass, heat pump, shallow geothermal, solar photovoltaic and solar thermal energy***, including energy storage, and recharging points*** shall be certified by an accredited training programme or training provider ***or equivalent qualification schemes***.’ ITM 1
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), introductory part				
607	3. The accreditation of the training programme or provider shall be effected by Member States or by the administrative body that they	3. The accreditation of the training programme or provider shall be effected by Member States or by the administrative body that they	3. The accreditation of the training programme or provider shall be effected by Member States or by the administrative body that they	3. The accreditation of the training programme or provider shall be effected by Member States or by the administrative body that they

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	appoint. The accrediting body shall ensure that the training programme offered by the training provider has continuity and regional or national coverage.	appoint. The accrediting body shall ensure that the training***, upskilling and reskilling programmes*** ~~*programme*~~ offered by the training provider ~~*has*~~***are inclusive and have*** continuity and regional or national coverage.	appoint. The accrediting body shall ensure that the training programme offered by the training provider has continuity and regional or national coverage.	appoint. The accrediting body shall ensure that the training***, including upskilling and reskilling programmes*** ~~*programme*~~ offered by the training provider ~~*has*~~***are inclusive and have*** continuity and regional or national coverage. ITM 1 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph				
G 608	The training provider shall have adequate technical facilities to provide practical training, including sufficient laboratory equipment or corresponding facilities to provide practical training.		The training provider shall have adequate technical facilities to provide practical training, including sufficient laboratory equipment or corresponding facilities to provide practical training.	The training provider shall have adequate technical facilities to provide practical training, including sufficient laboratory equipment or corresponding facilities to provide practical training. ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), second paragraph				
G 609	The training provider shall offer, in addition to the basic training,		The training provider shall offer, in addition to the basic training,	The training provider shall offer, in addition to the basic training,

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	shorter refresher and upskilling courses organised in training modules allowing installers and designers to add new competences, widen and diversify their skills across several technologies and their combinations. The training provider shall ensure adaptation of training to new renewable technologies in the context of buildings, industry and agriculture. Training providers shall recognise acquired relevant skills.		shorter refresher and upskilling courses organised in training modules allowing installers and designers to add new competences, widen and diversify their skills across several technologies and their combinations. The training provider shall ensure adaptation of training to new renewable technologies in the context of buildings, industry and agriculture. Training providers shall recognise acquired relevant skills.	shorter refresher and upskilling courses organised in training modules allowing installers and designers to add new competences, widen and diversify their skills across several technologies and their combinations. The training provider shall ensure adaptation of training to new renewable technologies in the context of buildings, industry and agriculture. Training providers shall recognise acquired relevant skills. ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), third paragraph				
G 610	The training programmes and modules shall be designed to enable life-long learning in renewable installations and be compatible with vocational training for first time job seekers and adults seeking reskilling or new employment.		The training programmes and modules shall be designed to enable life-long learning in renewable installations and be compatible with vocational training for first time job seekers and adults seeking reskilling or new employment.	The training programmes and modules shall be designed to enable life-long learning in renewable installations and be compatible with vocational training for first time job seekers and adults seeking reskilling or new employment. ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Proposal
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), fourth paragraph				
611	The training programmes shall be designed in order to facilitate acquiring qualification in different technologies and solutions and avoid limited specialisation in a specific brand or technology. The training provider may be the manufacturer of the equipment or system, institutes or associations.; ,		The training programmes shall be designed in order to facilitate acquiring qualification in different technologies and solutions and avoid limited specialisation in a specific brand or technology. The training provider may be the manufacturer of the equipment or system, institutes or associations.';	The training programmes shall be designed in order to facilitate acquiring qualification in different technologies and solutions and avoid limited specialisation in a specific brand or technology. The training provider may be the manufacturer of the equipment or system, institutes or associations.; ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), fourth paragraph a				
611a		***(da) Point 5 is replaced by the following:***		ITM 1
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), fourth paragraph b				
611b		***5. The training course shall end with an examination leading to a certificate or qualification. The***		***The training course shall end with an examination leading to a certificate or qualification. The***

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		examination shall include a practical assessment of successfully installing biomass boilers or stoves, heat pumps, shallow geothermal installations, solar thermal installations or storage and demand-response technologies, including charging stations.'; ,		***examination shall include a practical assessment of successfully installing biomass boilers or stoves, heat pumps, shallow geothermal installations, solar photovoltaic or solar thermal installations, including energy storage, and of recharging points, enabling demand-response.*** , ITM 1
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(e), introductory part				
612	e) In point 6(c) the following points (iv) and (v) are added :		e) In point 6(c) the following points (iv) and (v) are added :	e) In point 6(c) the following points (iv) and (v) are added : ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(e), amending provision, first paragraph				
613	‘ (iv) an understanding of feasibility and design studies;		(iv) an understanding of feasibility and design studies;	‘ (iv) an understanding of feasibility and design studies; ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(e), amending provision, second paragraph				
614	(v) an understanding of drilling, in the case of geothermal heat pumps.; ,		(v) an understanding of drilling, in the case of geothermal heat pumps.'; '	(v) an understanding of drilling, in the case of geothermal heat pumps.; ***Annex I, first paragraph point (4)(ea): point 6c of Annex IV, first sub-paragraph is replaced by the following:*** ***c) The theoretical part of the heat pump installer training should give an overview of the market situation for heat pumps and cover geothermal resources and ground source temperatures of different regions, soil and rock identification for thermal conductivity, regulations on using geothermal resources, feasibility of using heat pumps in buildings and determining the most suitable heat pump system, and knowledge about their technical requirements, safety, air filtering, connection with the heat source and system layout, and integration with energy storage solutions, including in combination with solar installations. The training should also provide good***

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				knowledge of any European standards for heat pumps, and of relevant national and Union law. The installer should demonstrate the following key competences:
				Annex I, first paragraph point (4)(eb): point iii of point 6(c) of Annex IV is replaced by the following:
				(iii) the ability to choose and size the components in typical installation situations, including determining the typical values of the heat load of different buildings and for hot water production based on energy consumption, determining the capacity of the heat pump on the heat load for hot water production, on the storage mass of the building and on interruptible current supply; determine energy storage solutions, including via the buffer tank component and its volume and integration of a second heating system
				e. In point 6(c) the following points (iv) and (v) are added :
				'(iv) an understanding of feasibility and design studies;

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				(v) an understanding of drilling, in the case of geothermal heat pumps.';
				Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(ec): point d) of Annex IV.6, first sub-paragraph is replaced by the following:
				d) The theoretical part of the solar photovoltaic and solar thermal installer training should give an overview of the market situation of solar products and cost and profitability comparisons, and cover ecological aspects, components, characteristics and dimensioning of solar systems, selection of accurate systems and dimensioning of components, determination of the heat demand, options for integrating energy storage solutions, fire protection, related subsidies, as well as the design, installation and maintenance of solar photovoltaic and solar thermal installations. The training should also provide good knowledge of any European standards for technology, and certification such as Solar Keymark, and related national and Union law. The installer should demonstrate the following

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				key competences: ***Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(ed): in point d) of Annex IV.6, point (ii) is replaced by the following:*** ***ii) the ability to identify systems and their components specific to active and passive systems, including the mechanical design, and to determine the components' location and system layout and configuration and options for the integration of energy storage solutions, including through combination with charging stations.*** , ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, first paragraph, point (5), introductory part				
615	(5) In Annex V, part C is amended as follows:		(5) In Annex V, part C is amended as follows:	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (5)(a), introductory part				
616	a) points 5 and 6 are replaced by the following:		a) points 5 and 6 are replaced by the following:	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, first paragraph, point (5)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)				
617	‘ 5. Emissions from the extraction or cultivation of raw materials, eec, shall, include emissions from the extraction or cultivation process itself; from the collection, drying and storage of raw materials; from waste and leakages; and from the production of chemicals or products used in extraction or cultivation. Capture of CO_2 in the cultivation of raw materials shall be excluded. If available, the disaggregated default values for soil N2O emissions set out in Part D shall be applied in the calculation. It is allowed to calculate averages based on local farming practices based on data of a group of farms, as an alternative to using actual values.’;		5. Emissions from the extraction or cultivation of raw materials, eec, shall, include emissions from the extraction or cultivation process itself; from the collection, drying and storage of raw materials; from waste and leakages; and from the production of chemicals or products used in extraction or cultivation. Capture of CO_2 in the cultivation of raw materials shall be excluded. If available, the disaggregated default values for soil N2O emissions set out in Part D shall be applied in the calculation. It is allowed to calculate averages based on local farming practices based on data of a group of farms, as an alternative to using actual values.’;	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (5)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)				
618	6. For the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 1(a), greenhouse gas emissions savings		6. For the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 1(a), greenhouse gas emissions savings	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	from improved agriculture management, esca, such as shifting to reduced or zero-tillage, improved crop/rotation, the use of cover crops, including crop residue management, and the use of organic soil improver (e.g. compost, manure fermentation digestate), shall be taken into account only if they do not risk to negatively affect biodiversity. Further, solid and verifiable evidence shall be provided that the soil carbon has increased or that it is reasonable to expect to have increased over the period in which the raw materials concerned were cultivated while taking into account the emissions where such practices lead to increased fertiliser and herbicide use[1].; , _____ 1. Measurements of soil carbon can constitute such evidence, e.g. by a first measurement in advance of the cultivation and subsequent ones at regular intervals several years apart. In such a case, before the second measurement is available, increase in soil carbon would be estimated on the basis of representative experiments or soil models. From the second measurement onwards, the measurements would constitute the basis for determining the existence of an increase in soil carbon and its magnitude.		from improved agriculture management, esca, such as shifting to reduced or zero-tillage, improved **crops and** crop/rotation, the use of cover crops, including crop residue management, and the use of organic soil improver (e.g. compost, manure fermentation digestate), shall be taken into account only if they do not risk to negatively affect biodiversity. Further, solid and verifiable evidence shall be provided that the soil carbon has increased or that it is reasonable to expect to have increased over the period in which the raw materials concerned were cultivated while taking into account the emissions where such practices lead to increased fertiliser and herbicide use[1].**'**; _____ 1. Measurements of soil carbon can constitute such evidence, e.g. by a first measurement in advance of the cultivation and subsequent ones at regular intervals several years apart. In such a case, before the second measurement is available, increase in soil carbon would be estimated on the basis of representative experiments or soil models. From the second measurement onwards, the measurements would constitute the basis for determining the existence of an increase in soil carbon and its magnitude.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, first paragraph, point (5)(b)				
619	b) point 15 is deleted:		*deleted*	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (5)(c), introductory part				
620	*c)* point 18 is replaced by the following:		c) point 18 is replaced by the following:	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (5)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (18)				
621	‘ 18. For the purposes of the calculations referred to in point 17, the emissions to be divided shall be eec + el + esca + those fractions of ep, etd, eccs and eccr that take place up to and including the process step at which a co-product is produced. If any allocation to co-products has taken place at an earlier process step in the life-cycle, the fraction of those emissions assigned in the last such process step to the intermediate fuel product shall be used for those purposes instead of the total of those emissions. In the case of	‘ 18. For the purposes of the ~~*calculations*~~***calculation*** referred to in point 17, the emissions to be divided shall be eec + el + esca + those fractions of ep, etd, eccs, and eccr that take place up to and including the process step at which a co-product is produced. If any allocation to co-products has taken place at an earlier process step in the life-cycle, the fraction of those emissions assigned in the last such process step to the intermediate fuel product shall be used for those purposes instead of the total of those emissions. In the case of	18. For the purposes of the calculations referred to in point 17, the emissions to be divided shall be eec + el + esca + those fractions of ep, etd, **and eccs** ~~eccs~~ and eccr that take place up to and including the process step at which a co-product is produced. If any allocation to co-products has taken place at an earlier process step in the life-cycle, the fraction of those emissions assigned in the last such process step to the intermediate fuel product shall be used for those purposes instead of the total of those emissions. In the case of ~~biogas and biomethane~~**biofuels**	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	biogas and biomethane, all co-products that do not fall under the scope of point 7 shall be taken into account for the purposes of that calculation. No emissions shall be allocated to wastes and residues. Co-products that have a negative energy content shall be considered to have an energy content of zero for the purposes of the calculation. Wastes and residues including all wastes and residues included in Annex IX shall be considered to have zero life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions up to the process of collection of those materials irrespectively of whether they are processed to interim products before being transformed into the final product. Residues that are not included in Annex IX and fit for use in the food or feed market shall be considered to have the same amount of emissions from the extraction, harvesting or cultivation of raw materials, eec as their closest substitute in the food and feed market that is included in the table in part D. In the case of biomass fuels produced in refineries, other than the combination of processing plants with boilers or cogeneration units providing heat and/or electricity to	biogas and biomethane, all co-products that do not fall under the scope of point 7 shall be taken into account for the purposes of that calculation. No emissions shall be allocated to wastes and residues. Co-products that have a negative energy content shall be considered to have an energy content of zero for the purposes of the calculation. Wastes and residues including all wastes and residues included in Annex IX shall be considered to have zero life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions up to the process of collection of those materials irrespectively of whether they are processed to interim products before being transformed into the final product. ~~*Residues that are not included in Annex IX and fit for use in the food or feed market shall be considered to have the same amount of emissions from the extraction, harvesting or cultivation of raw materials, eec as their closest substitute in the food and feed market that is included in the table in part D.*~~ In the case of biomass fuels produced in refineries, other than the combination of processing plants with boilers or cogeneration units providing heat and/or electricity to	**and bioliquids** , all co-products that do not fall under the scope of point 7 shall be taken into account for the purposes of that calculation. ~~No emissions shall be allocated to wastes and residuess~~. Co-products that have a negative energy content shall be considered to have an energy content of zero for the purposes of the calculation. **As general rule,** wastes and residues including all wastes and residues included in Annex IX shall be considered to have zero life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions up to the process of collection of those materials irrespectively of whether they are processed to interim products before being transformed into the final product. ~~Residues that are not included in Annex IX and fit for use in the food or feed market shall be considered to have the same amount of emissions from the extraction, harvesting or cultivation of raw materials, eec as their closest substitute~~**No emissions shall be allocated to wastes and residues. However, for the purpose of determining the emissions of production of biofuels and bioliquids residues stemming from the processing of food and feed crops that are not**	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	the processing plant, the unit of analysis for the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 17 shall be the refinery; ,	the processing plant, the unit of analysis for the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 17 shall be the refinery'; ,	**included in Annex IX and fit for use** in the food ~~and feed market that~~ is ~~included~~**or feed chain shall be treated** in the ~~table in part D~~**same way as co-products**.- In the case of biomass fuels produced in refineries, other than the combination of processing plants with boilers or cogeneration units providing heat and/or electricity to the processing plant, the unit of analysis for the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 17 shall be the refinery**'**;	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (6), introductory part				
622	(6) In Annex VI, part B is amended as follows:		(6) In Annex VI, part B is amended as follows:	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (6)(a), introductory part				
623	a) points 5 and 6 are replaced by the following:		a) points 5 and 6 are replaced by the following:	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (6)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)				
624	' 5. Emissions from the extraction or cultivation of raw materials, eec,		5. Emissions from the extraction or cultivation of raw materials, eec, shall, include emissions from the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	shall, include emissions from the extraction or cultivation process itself; from the collection, drying and storage of raw materials; from waste and leakages; and from the production of chemicals or products used in extraction or cultivation. Capture of CO_2 in the cultivation of raw materials shall be excluded. If available, the disaggregated default values for soil N2O emissions set out in Part D shall be applied in the calculation. It is allowed to calculate averages based on local farming practises based on data of a group of farms, as an alternative to using actual values.'		extraction or cultivation process itself; from the collection, drying and storage of raw materials; from waste and leakages; and from the production of chemicals or products used in extraction or cultivation. Capture of CO_2 in the cultivation of raw materials shall be excluded. If available, the disaggregated default values for soil N2O emissions set out in Part D shall be applied in the calculation. It is allowed to calculate averages based on local farming practises based on data of a group of farms, as an alternative to using actual values.'	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (6)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)				
625	6. For the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 1(a), greenhouse gas emissions savings from improved agriculture management, esca, such as shifting to reduced or zero-tillage, improved crop/rotation, the use of cover crops, including crop residue management, and the use of organic soil improver (e.g. compost, manure fermentation		6. For the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 1(a), greenhouse gas emissions savings from improved agriculture management, esca, such as shifting to reduced or zero-tillage, improved crop/rotation, the use of cover crops, including crop residue management, and the use of organic soil improver (e.g. compost, manure fermentation	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	digestate), shall be taken into account only if they do not risk to negatively affect biodiversity. Further, solid and verifiable evidence shall be provided that the soil carbon has increased or that it is reasonable to expect to have increased over the period in which the raw materials concerned were cultivated while taking into account the emissions where such practices lead to increased fertiliser and herbicide use[1.]; , _____ 1. Measurements of soil carbon can constitute such evidence, e.g. by a first measurement in advance of the cultivation and subsequent ones at regular intervals several years apart. In such a case, before the second measurement is available, increase in soil carbon would be estimated on the basis of representative experiments or soil models. From the second measurement onwards, the measurements would constitute the basis for determining the existence of an increase in soil carbon and its magnitude.		digestate), shall be taken into account only if they do not risk to negatively affect biodiversity. Further, solid and verifiable evidence shall be provided that the soil carbon has increased or that it is reasonable to expect to have increased over the period in which the raw materials concerned were cultivated while taking into account the emissions where such practices lead to increased fertiliser and herbicide use[1.]**'**; _____ 1. Measurements of soil carbon can constitute such evidence, e.g. by a first measurement in advance of the cultivation and subsequent ones at regular intervals several years apart. In such a case, before the second measurement is available, increase in soil carbon would be estimated on the basis of representative experiments or soil models. From the second measurement onwards, the measurements would constitute the basis for determining the existence of an increase in soil carbon and its magnitude.	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (6)(b)				
626	b) point 15 is deleted:		*deleted*	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (6)(c), introductory part				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
627	*c)* point 18 is replaced by the following:		c) point 18 is replaced by the following:	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (6)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (18), introductory part				
628	‘ 18. For the purposes of the calculations referred to in point 17, the emissions to be divided shall be $e_{ec} + e_l + e_{sca}$ + those fractions of e_p, e_{td}, e_{ccs} and e_{ccr} that take place up to and including the process step at which a co-product is produced. If any allocation to co-products has taken place at an earlier process step in the life-cycle, the fraction of those emissions assigned in the last such process step to the intermediate fuel product shall be used for those purposes instead of the total of those emissions.		18. For the purposes of the calculations referred to in point 17, the emissions to be divided shall be $e_{ec} + e_l + e_{sca}$ + those fractions of e_p, e_{td}, **and** e_{ccs} **r and eccr** ~~and e_{ccr}~~ that take place up to and including the process step at which a co-product is produced. If any allocation to co-products has taken place at an earlier process step in the life-cycle, the fraction of those emissions assigned in the last such process step to the intermediate fuel product shall be used for those purposes instead of the total of those emissions.	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (6)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (18), first paragraph				
629	In the case of biogas and biomethane, all co-products that do not fall under the scope of point 7 shall be taken into account for the purposes of that calculation. No		In the case of biogas and biomethane, all co-products that do not fall under the scope of point ~~7~~**17** shall be taken into account for the purposes of that calculation. ~~No~~	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	emissions shall be allocated to wastes and residues. Co-products that have a negative energy content shall be considered to have an energy content of zero for the purposes of the calculation.		~~emissions shall be allocated to wastes and residuess~~. Co-products that have a negative energy content shall be considered to have an energy content of zero for the purposes of the calculation.	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (6)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (18), second paragraph				
630	Wastes and residues including all wastes and residues included in Annex IX shall be considered to have zero life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions up to the process of collection of those materials irrespectively of whether they are processed to interim products before being transformed into the final product. Residues that are not included in Annex IX and fit for use in the food or feed market shall be considered to have the same amount of emissions from the extraction, harvesting or cultivation of raw materials, e_{ec} as their closest substitute in the food and feed market that is included in the table in part D of Annex V.	‘ Wastes and residues including all wastes and residues included in Annex IX shall be considered to have zero life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions up to the process of collection of those materials irrespectively of whether they are processed to interim products before being transformed into the final product. ~~*Residues that are not included in Annex IX and fit for use in the food or feed market shall be considered to have the same amount of emissions from the extraction, harvesting or cultivation of raw materials, e_{ec} as their closest substitute in the food and feed market that is included in the table in part D of Annex V.*~~	**As general rule,** wastes and residues including all wastes and residues included in Annex IX shall be considered to have zero life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions up to the process of collection of those materials irrespectively of whether they are processed to interim products before being transformed into the final product. ~~Residues that are not included in Annex IX and fit for use in the food or feed market shall be considered to have the same amount of emissions from the extraction, harvesting or cultivation of raw materials, e_{ee} as their closest substitute~~**No emissions shall be allocated to wastes and residues. However, for the purpose of determining the emissions of production of biofuels and bioliquids residues stemming**	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			from the processing of food and feed crops that are not included in Annex IX and fit for use in the food ~~and feed market that is included~~**or feed chain shall be treated** in the ~~table in part D of Annex V.~~**same way as co-products.**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (6)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (18), third paragraph				
631	In the case of biomass fuels produced in refineries, other than the combination of processing plants with boilers or cogeneration units providing heat and/or electricity to the processing plant, the unit of analysis for the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 17 shall be the refinery ,		In the case of biomass fuels produced in refineries, other than the combination of processing plants with boilers or cogeneration units providing heat and/or electricity to the processing plant, the unit of analysis for the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 17 shall be the refinery**';**	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (6)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (18a), introductory part				
631a		***(6a.) In Annex VI, the following part Ba is inserted:***		
Annex I, first paragraph, point (6)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (18a)(a)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
631b		***(a) 'Ba. Biomass fuel feedstocks for use in stationary installations outside the transport sector, including the following points: 1. Biomass fraction of residues and waste in the primary food processing industry: (a) beet pulp (only self-use internal to sector) (b) herbs & leaves from beet washing (c) cereal husks and fruit shells (d) biomass fraction of industrial waste not fit for use in the food and feed chain (e) the fibrous fraction of sugar beet after extraction of the diffusion juice, leaves and tails and other liquors obtained after sugar extraction 2. Biomass fraction of sludge from waste water treatment in the primary food processing industry;';*** ,		
Annex I, first paragraph, point (7)				
632	(7) in Annex VII, in the definition of 'Q_{usable}', the reference to Article 7(4) is replaced by a reference to		(7) in Annex VII, in the definition of 'Q_{usable}', the reference to Article 7(4) is replaced by a reference to	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 7(3).		Article 7(3).	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (8), introductory part				
633	(8) Annex IX is amended as follows:		(8) Annex IX is amended as follows:	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (8)(a), introductory part				
634	(a) in Part A, the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:		(a) in Part A, the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (8)(a), amending provision, first paragraph				
635	‘ Feedstocks for the production of biogas for transport and advanced biofuels:’ ‘		Feedstocks for the production of biogas for transport and advanced biofuels:’	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (8)(b), introductory part				
636	(b) In Part B, the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:		(b) In Part B, the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:	
Annex I, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph				
637				

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	‘ Feedstocks for the production of biofuels and biogas for transport, the contribution of which towards the greenhouse gas emissions reduction target established in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), shall be limited:; ’		Feedstocks for the production of biofuels and biogas for transport, the contribution of which towards the greenhouse gas emissions reduction target established in Article 25(1), – first subparagraph, point (a), shall be limited:’;	
Annex II, first paragraph, introductory part				
638	Annexes I, II, IV and V to Directive 98/70/EC are amended as follows:		Annexes I, II, IV and V to Directive 98/70/EC are amended as follows:	
Annex II, first paragraph, point (1), introductory part				
639	(1) Annex I is amended as follows:		(1) Annex I is amended as follows:	
Annex II, first paragraph, point (1)(a), introductory part				
640	(a) the text of footnote 1 is replaced by the following:		(a) the text of footnote 1 is replaced by the following:	
Annex II, first paragraph, point (1)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
641	‘		(1) Test methods shall be those	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(1) Test methods shall be those specified in EN 228:2012+A1:2017. Member States may adopt the analytical method specified in replacement EN 228:2012+A1:2017 standard if it can be shown to give at least the same accuracy and at least the same level of precision as the analytical method it replaces.' ; '		specified in EN 228:2012+A1:2017. Member States may adopt the analytical method specified in replacement EN 228:2012+A1:2017 standard if it can be shown to give at least the same accuracy and at least the same level of precision as the analytical method it replaces.' ;	
Annex II, first paragraph, point (1)(b), introductory part				
642	(b) the text of footnote 2 is replaced by the following:		(b) the text of footnote 2 is replaced by the following:	
Annex II, first paragraph, point (1)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
643	' (2) the values quoted in the specification are 'true values'. In the establishment of their limit values, the terms of EN ISO 4259-1:2017/A1:2021 'Petroleum and related products — Precision of measurement methods and results – Part 1: Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test' have been applied and in fixing a minimum value, a minimum		(2) the values quoted in the specification are 'true values'. In the establishment of their limit values, the terms of EN ISO 4259-1:2017/A1:2021 'Petroleum and related products — Precision of measurement methods and results – Part 1: Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test' have been applied and in fixing a minimum value, a minimum difference of 2R above zero has	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	difference of 2R above zero has been taken into account (R = reproducibility). The results of individual measurements shall be interpreted on the basis of the criteria described in EN ISO 4259-2:2017/A1:2019.; ’		been taken into account (R = reproducibility). The results of individual measurements shall be interpreted on the basis of the criteria described in EN ISO 4259-2:2017/A1:2019.’;	
Annex II, first paragraph, point (1)(c), introductory part				
644	(c) the text of footnote 6 is replaced by the following:		(c) the text of footnote 6 is replaced by the following:	
Annex II, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)				
645	‘ (6) Other mono-alcohols and ethers with a final boiling point no higher than that stated in EN 228:2012 +A1:2017. ’		(6) Other mono-alcohols and ethers with a final boiling point no higher than that stated in EN 228:2012 +A1:2017.’	
Annex II, first paragraph, point (2), introductory part				
646	(2) Annex II is amended as follows:		(2) Annex II is amended as follows:	
Annex II, first paragraph, point (2)(a)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
647	(a) in the last line of the table, 'FAME content – EN 14078, the entry in the last column 'Limits' 'Maximum', '7,0' is replaced by '10.0';		(a) in the last line of the table, 'FAME content – EN 14078, the entry in the last column 'Limits' 'Maximum', '7,0' is replaced by '10.0';	
Annex II, first paragraph, point (2)(b), introductory part				
648	(b) the text of footnote 1 is replaced by the following:		(b) the text of footnote 1 is replaced by the following:	
Annex II, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
649	' (1) Test methods shall be those specified in EN 590:2013+A1:2017. Member States may adopt the analytical method specified in replacement EN 590:2013+A1:2017 standard if it can be shown to give at least the same accuracy and at least the same level of precision as the analytical method it replaces.; '		(1) Test methods shall be those specified in EN 590:2013+A1:2017. Member States may adopt the analytical method specified in replacement EN 590:2013+A1:2017 standard if it can be shown to give at least the same accuracy and at least the same level of precision as the analytical method it replaces.';	
Annex II, first paragraph, point (2)(c), introductory part				
650	(c) the text of footnote 2 is		(c) the text of footnote 2 is	

PUBLIC

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	replaced by the following:		replaced by the following:	
Annex II, first paragraph, point (2)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
651	‘ (2) The values quoted in the specification are ‘true values’. In the establishment of their limit values, the terms of EN ISO 4259-1:2017/A1:2021 ‘Petroleum and related products — Precision or measurement methods and results – Part 1: Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test’ have been applied and in fixing a minimum value, a minimum difference of 2R above zero has been taken into account (R = reproducibility). The results of individual measurements shall be interpreted on the basis of the criteria described in EN ISO 4259-2:2017/A1:2019.; ’		(2) The values quoted in the specification are ‘true values’. In the establishment of their limit values, the terms of EN ISO 4259-1:2017/A1:2021 ‘Petroleum and related products — Precision or measurement methods and results – Part 1: Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test’ have been applied and in fixing a minimum value, a minimum difference of 2R above zero has been taken into account (R = reproducibility). The results of individual measurements shall be interpreted on the basis of the criteria described in EN ISO 4259-2:2017/A1:2019.**’**;	
Annex II, first paragraph, point (3)				
652	(3) Annexes IV and V are deleted.		(3) Annexes IV and V are deleted.	

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