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European Union

Brussels, 24 February 2023  
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**Interinstitutional File:  
2021/0218(COD)**

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**LIMITE**

**ENER 88  
CLIMA 94  
CONSOM 55  
TRANS 68  
AGRI 83  
IND 68  
ENV 165  
COMPET 137  
FORETS 16  
CODEC 246**

**NOTE**

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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Permanent Representatives Committee
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  - Preparation for the trilogue

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1. Under the Czech and Swedish Presidency four trilogues were held on the proposed revision of the Renewable Energy Directive. All institutions concurred that this legislative initiative represents a key element of the EU Green Deal framework and of the ongoing efforts to diversify the EU's energy mix in the current geopolitical context.
2. On the 1 of February, the Swedish Presidency received a revised Council mandate from COPEPER to negotiate the transport and biomass provisions of this directive, in accordance with the mandate as illustrated in the document ST 5822/23.

3. The fourth informal trilogue held on 7 of February allowed co-legislators to have an in-depth exchange about the bioenergy provisions of this legislative initiative, mandating further work at technical level.
4. In parallel, co-legislators still need to exchange on a number of key provisions of the directive, including permitting/ RepowerEU, the provisions on transport and the overall renewable energy target for 2030 remain to be discussed.
5. Against this background, the Swedish Presidency has agreed with the Parliament to focus the fifth informal trilogue on permitting/ RepowerEU provisions and transport. This would allow, in case of positive outcome, to attempt to conclude the negotiations on this file at the occasion of the sixth informal trilogue, planned for the 29 of March.
6. To this purpose, the Swedish Presidency has focused the last Interinstitutional Technical Meetings (ITM) with the Parliament on the provisions regarding permitting/RepowerEU.
7. On the basis of those exchanges, at the Energy Working Party meeting of 14 and 23 of February 2023, delegations were invited to indicate their positions and flexibilities on the Presidency's assessment and compromise suggestions regarding the provisions regarding permitting/RepowerEU as contained in documents WK 1862/2023 and WK 2436/2023.
8. On the basis on those two documents, the Presidency got a clear picture of delegations' views and flexibilities as regards: i) Article 15b (Mapping); ii) Article 15c (Planning of go - to areas); iii) Articles 16, 16a, 16b, 16c, 16d (The permit-granting process); iv) Article 15d (new) (public participation); v) Article 16d on Overriding public interest and; vi) Article 16d (grid infrastructures).
9. In view of preparing for the fifth informal trilogue of 6 March 2023, the basis for the discussion will be the four-column table contained in the Annex to this note. Against this background, the Presidency's proposes COREPER to:
  - accept or partially accept European Parliament's amendments which are aligned or not incompatible with the Council general approach or text on which a preliminary agreement has been found at technical level, namely lines: 50 (Article 15); 51; 52; 54 –

58e (Article 15b, partial); 60; 63; 65; 65a; 67-68a; 69a-69e (Article 15c, partial); 72-72a; 74-78; 78b-78e (Article 16, partial); 80; 82b-82d; 84; 85; 88a (Article 16a, partial); 90; 92; 93; 93d (Article 16b, partial); 100- 113 (deletion/transfer of the proposed amendments to directives 2010/31/EU and 2012/27/EU).

- put forward compromise suggestions and try to achieve a preliminary agreement in accordance with the flexibilities illustrated in the documents WK 1862/2023 and WK 2436 2023 as well as previous Council mandates and outcome of today's debate as regards: i) scope of the mapping process in Article 15b; ii) the scope and exemptions to renewable go-to/acceleration areas in Article 15c; iii) public participation in Article 15d; iv) screening mechanism and positive silence in renewable go-to/acceleration areas in Article 16a; v) overriding public interest in Article 16d; vi) EP amendments mirroring Art. 122 Council Regulation on Permitting; vii) timelines of the permit-granting process; viii) transport sector provisions (Articles 25 and 26); ix) Maritime elements in Article 7, 25 and 27.
- maintain the Council general approach on all other provisions not addressed in this Annex, in documents WK 1862/2023 and WK 2436/2023 or previous Council mandates.

10. In addition to the above, the Presidency would like to still invite delegations to indicate

- if they would be able to move towards the position of the Parliament as concern the timelines for the mapping (Article 15b) and adoption of go to areas (Article 15c), while maintaining the other timelines in line with the Council general approach.
- which of the EP amendments stemming from the Council Regulation laying down a framework to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy would be less problematic if confirmed in the renewable energy directive.

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**Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency (Text with EEA relevance)**

**2022/0160(COD)**

**Non-versioned [LATEST TEXT]**

**22-02-2023 at 10h49**

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Formula				
1	2022/0160 (COD)		2022/0160 (COD)	
Proposal Title				
2	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency (Text with EEA relevance)		Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency (Text with EEA relevance)	
Formula				
3	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT		THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,		AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	
Citation 1				
4	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 192(1) and 194(2) thereof,		Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 192(1) 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 Committee <sup>1</sup> ,  <sup>1</sup> . OJ C , , p. .		Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee <sup>1</sup> ,  <sup>1</sup> . OJ C , , p. .	
Citation 5				


	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
8	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions <sup>1</sup> ,  1. OJ C , , p. .		Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions <sup>1</sup> ,  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) In the context of the European Green Deal <sup>1</sup> , Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>2</sup> established the objective of the Union becoming climate neutral in 2050, as well as the target of a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. This requires an energy transition and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system.  _____	(1) In the context of the European Green Deal <sup>1</sup> , Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>2</sup> established the objective of the Union becoming climate neutral in 2050 <u>at the latest</u> , as well as the target of <u>at least</u> a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. This requires <del>an</del> <u>a just</u> energy transition <u>that leaves no territory or citizen behind, increased efficiency</u> and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources	(1) In the context of the European Green Deal <sup>1</sup> , Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>2</sup> established the objective of the Union becoming climate neutral in 2050, as well as the target of a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. This requires an energy transition and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system.  _____	

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	<p>1. Communication from the Commission COM/2019/640 final, The European Green Deal.</p> <p>2. Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law'), OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).</p>	<p>in an integrated energy system.</p> <p>1. Communication from the Commission COM/2019/640 final, The European Green Deal.</p> <p>2. Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law'), OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).</p>	<p>1. Communication from the Commission COM/2019/640 final, The European Green Deal.</p> <p>2. Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law'), OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).</p>	
Recital 2				
12	<p>(2) Renewable energy plays a fundamental role in delivering on these objectives, given that the energy sector contributes today over 75% of total greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. By reducing those greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy also contributes to tackling environmental-related challenges such as biodiversity loss and to reducing pollution in line with the objectives of the Zero-Pollution Action Plan.</p>	<p>(2) Renewable energy plays a fundamental role in delivering on these objectives, given that the energy sector contributes today over 75% of total greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. By reducing those greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy <u>can also contribute</u><del>also contributes</del> to tackling environmental-related challenges such as biodiversity loss and to reducing <u>land, water and air</u> pollution in line with the objectives of the Zero-Pollution Action Plan.</p>	<p>(2) Renewable energy plays a fundamental role in delivering on these objectives, given that the energy sector contributes today over 75% of total greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. By reducing those greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy also contributes to tackling environmental-related challenges such as biodiversity loss and to reducing pollution in line with the objectives of the Zero-Pollution Action Plan.</p>	
Recital 3				
13	<p>(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of</p>	<p>(3) <del>Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of</del></p>	<p>(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of</p>	

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	<p>the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan<sup>2</sup>, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target<sup>3</sup>. In this context, the Commission proposed in July 2021, as part of the package delivering on the European Green Deal, to double the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in 2030 compared to 2020, to reach at least 40%. The REPowerEU Communication<sup>4</sup> outlined a plan to make the EU independent from Russian fossil fuels well before the end of this decade. The Communication foresees front-loading of wind and solar energy, increasing the average deployment rate as well as additional renewable energy capacity by 2030 to accommodate for higher production of renewable hydrogen. It also invited the co-legislators to consider a higher or earlier target for renewable energy.</p>	<p><del>the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan<sup>2</sup>, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target<sup>3</sup>. In this context, the Commission proposed in July 2021, as part of the package delivering on the European Green Deal, to double the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in 2030 compared to 2020, to reach at least 40%. The REPowerEU Communication<sup>4</sup> outlined a plan to make the EU independent from Russian fossil fuels well before the end of this decade. The Communication foresees front-loading of wind and solar energy, increasing the average deployment rate as well as additional renewable energy capacity by 2030 to accommodate for higher production of renewable hydrogen. It also invited the co-legislators to consider a higher or earlier target for renewable</del></p>	<p>the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan<sup>2</sup>, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target<sup>3</sup>. In this context, the Commission proposed in July 2021, as part of the package delivering on the European Green Deal, to double the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in 2030 compared to 2020, to reach at least 40%. The REPowerEU Communication<sup>4</sup> outlined a plan to make the EU independent from Russian fossil fuels well before the end of this decade. The Communication foresees front-loading of wind and solar energy, increasing the average deployment rate as well as additional renewable energy capacity by 2030 to accommodate for higher production of renewable hydrogen. It also invited the co-legislators to consider a higher or earlier target for renewable energy.</p>	



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	<p>In this context, it is appropriate to increase the Union renewable energy target up to 45% in order to significantly accelerate the current pace of deployment of renewable energy, thereby speeding up the phase-out of EU's dependence by increasing the availability of affordable, secure and sustainable energy in the Union.</p> <p>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).  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. Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562  4. REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy, COM(2022) 108 final ("REPower EU Communication").</p>	<p><del>energy. In this context, it is appropriate to increase the Union renewable energy target up to 45% in order to significantly accelerate the current pace of deployment of renewable energy, thereby speeding up the phase-out of EU's dependence by increasing the availability of affordable, secure and sustainable energy in the Union.</del></p> <p><del>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).</del>  <del>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.</del>  <del>3. Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562</del>  <del>4. REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy, COM(2022) 108 final ("REPower EU Communication").</del></p>	<p>In this context, it is appropriate to increase the Union renewable energy target up to 45% in order to significantly accelerate the current pace of deployment of renewable energy, thereby speeding up the phase-out of EU's dependence by increasing the availability of affordable, secure and sustainable energy in the Union.</p> <p>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).  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. Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562  4. REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy, COM(2022) 108 final ("REPower EU Communication").</p>	
13a		<p><u>(3a) The general context created by Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic has led to a surge in energy prices across the Union,</u></p>		

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		<p><u>thus highlighting the need to accelerate energy efficiency and increase the use of renewable energy in the Union. In order to achieve the long-term objective of an energy system that is independent of third countries, the Union should focus on accelerating the green transition and ensuring an emission-reducing energy policy that reduces dependence on imported fossil fuels and establishes fair and affordable prices for Union citizens and enterprises in all sectors of the economy.</u></p>		
Recital 4				
14	<p>(4) Lengthy administrative procedures are one of the key barriers for investments in renewables and their related infrastructure. These barriers include the complexity of the applicable rules for site selection and administrative authorisations for projects, the complexity and duration of the assessment of the environmental impacts of the projects, grid connection issues, constraints on adapting technology specifications during the permit-</p>	<p>(4) Lengthy administrative procedures are one of the key barriers for investments in renewables and their related infrastructure. These barriers include the complexity of the applicable rules for site selection and administrative authorisations for projects, <u>including possible restrictions related to the historical significance of certain sites</u>, the complexity and duration of the assessment of the environmental impacts of the</p>	<p>(4) Lengthy administrative procedures are one of the key barriers for investments in renewables and their related infrastructure. These barriers include the complexity of the applicable rules for site selection and administrative authorisations for projects, the complexity and duration of the assessment of the environmental impacts of the projects, grid connection issues, constraints on adapting technology specifications during the permit-</p>	

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	granting procedure, or staffing issues of the permit-granting authorities or grid operators. In order to accelerate the pace of deployment of renewable energy projects it is necessary to adopt rules which would simplify and shorten permit-granting processes.	projects, <del>grid</del> <u>and related energy networks</u> connection issues, constraints on adapting technology specifications during the permit-granting procedure, or staffing issues of the permit-granting authorities or grid operators. In order to accelerate the pace of deployment of renewable energy projects it is necessary to adopt rules which would simplify and shorten permit-granting processes, <u>taking into account the social acceptance of the renewable energy deployment</u> .	granting procedure, or staffing issues of the permit-granting authorities or grid operators. In order to accelerate the pace of deployment of renewable energy projects it is necessary to adopt rules which would simplify and shorten permit-granting processes.	
Recital 5				
15	(5) The Directive (EU) 2018/2001 streamlines the requirements to simplify the administrative procedures for authorising renewable energy plants by introducing rules on the organisation and maximum duration of the administrative part of the permit-granting process for renewable energy projects, covering all relevant permits to build, repower and operate plants, and for their grid connection.		(5) The Directive (EU) 2018/2001 streamlines the requirements to simplify the administrative procedures for authorising renewable energy plants by introducing rules on the organisation and maximum duration of the administrative part of the permit-granting process for renewable energy projects, covering all relevant permits to build, repower and operate plants, and for their grid connection.	
Recital 6				

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16	<p>(6) A further simplification and shortening of the administrative permit-granting processes in a coordinated and harmonised manner is necessary in order to ensure that the Union reaches its ambitious climate and energy targets for 2030 and the objective of climate-neutrality by 2050, while taking into account the “do no harm” principle of the European Green Deal. The introduction of shorter and clear deadlines for decisions to be taken by the authorities competent for issuing the authorisation for the renewable energy installations on the basis of a complete application, will accelerate the deployment of renewable energy projects. It is appropriate however to make a distinction between projects in areas particularly suitable for the deployment of renewable energy projects, for which deadlines can be particularly streamlined (renewables go-to areas), and projects located outside those areas.</p>	<p>(6) A further simplification and shortening of the administrative permit-granting processes <u>for renewable energy plants and their related infrastructure, including network connections</u>, in a coordinated and harmonised manner is necessary in order to ensure that the Union reaches its ambitious climate and energy targets for 2030 and the objective of climate-neutrality by 2050, while taking into account the "do no harm" principle of the European Green Deal. The introduction of shorter and clear deadlines for decisions to be taken by the authorities competent for issuing the authorisation for the renewable energy installations on the basis of a complete application, will accelerate the deployment of renewable energy projects. It is appropriate however to make a distinction between projects in areas particularly suitable for the deployment of renewable energy projects, for which deadlines can be particularly streamlined (renewables <del>go-to</del><u>acceleration</u> areas), and projects located outside those areas.</p>	<p>(6) A further simplification and shortening of the administrative permit-granting processes in a coordinated and harmonised manner is necessary in order to ensure that the Union reaches its ambitious climate and energy targets for 2030 and the objective of climate-neutrality by 2050, while taking into account the "do no harm" principle of the European Green Deal <b>and without prejudice to the internal division of competence within Member States</b>. The introduction of shorter and clear deadlines for decisions to be taken by the authorities competent for issuing the authorisation for the renewable energy installations on the basis of a complete application, will accelerate the deployment of renewable energy projects. <b>The time during which the plants and their grid connection are built should not be counted within these deadlines except if it is covered by a decision period by the competent authorities.</b> It is appropriate however to make a distinction between projects in areas particularly suitable for the deployment of renewable energy</p>	

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			projects, for which deadlines can be particularly streamlined (renewables go-to areas), and projects located outside those areas. <b>The particularities of offshore renewable energy projects should be taken into account when setting the deadlines.</b>	
Recital 7				
17	(7) Some of the most common issues faced by renewable energy project developers relate to procedures established at national or regional level to assess the environmental impact of the proposed projects. Therefore, it is appropriate to streamline certain environmental-related aspects of the permit-granting procedures and processes for renewable energy projects.	(7) Some of the most common issues faced by renewable energy project developers relate to <u>complex and lengthy administrative, permitting and grid connection</u> procedures established at national or regional level <u>and a lack of sufficient staffing and technical expertise in permitting authorities</u> to assess the environmental impact of the proposed projects. Therefore, it is appropriate to streamline certain environmental-related aspects of the permit-granting procedures and processes for renewable energy projects. <u>Further, it is also appropriate to ensure that energy system operators support an efficient deployment of renewable energy projects through the</u>	(7) <del>Some of the most common issues faced by renewable energy project developers relate to procedures established at national or regional level to assess the environmental impact of the proposed projects. Therefore, it is appropriate to streamline certain environmental-related aspects of the permit-granting procedures and processes for renewable energy projects.</del> <sup>5</sup>  5. Delegations are informed that this recital would be replaced by recital 10a as agreed by the TTE Council as part of the General Approach on the Renewable Energy Directive.	

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		<u>procurement of flexibility services in line with the provisions of the Regulation (EU) 2019/943 and the Directive (EU) 2019/944.</u>		
17a		<u>(7a) Complex, lengthy and opaque administrative procedures have a disproportionate impact on citizens, local authorities and SMEs, acting as renewables self-consumers individually or through aggregators and renewable energy communities. This is often due, in particular, to a lack of experience or expertise, financial and human resources to navigate permitting and grid connection processes. It is necessary to make it easier for non-professional and non-commercial market actors to successfully navigate obtaining relevant approvals. This should be facilitated by simplification, where necessary, as well as dedicated windows where these actors do not have the same capacity as other professional well-resourced market participants. The integrated multilevel planning and mapping of renewable energy.</u>		


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		<u>should reflect the local planning and mapping carried out at local and regional level as well as identify the estimated staff, training, financing and technical needs of permit granting authorities.</u>		
Recital 8				
18	(8) A faster roll-out of renewable energy projects could be supported by strategic planning carried out by Member States. Member States should identify the land and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources in order to meet their national contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy target set out in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Such areas should reflect their estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity and should be identified by renewable energy technology set in the Member States' updated national energy and climate plans pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. The identification of the required land and sea areas should take into	(8) A faster roll-out of renewable energy projects <del>could</del> <u>should</u> be supported by <del>strategic</del> <u>integrated multilevel</u> planning <u>and mapping of renewable energy</u> carried out by Member States <u>in structured coordination with local and regional authorities</u> . Member States should identify the land, <u>surface, sub-surface</u> and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources in order to meet their national contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy target set out in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. <u>as well as sub-targets set out in Articles 15a, 22a, 23(1), 24(4) and 25(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 and the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2 thereof.</u> Such areas	(8) A faster roll-out of renewable energy projects could be supported by <del>strategic planning</del> <u>mapping</u> carried out by Member States. Member States should identify the land, <b>inland water</b> and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources in order to meet <b>at least</b> their national contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy target set out in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 <b>and in support of reaching the objective of climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest, in accordance with the European Climate Law [Regulation (EU) 2021/1119].</b> Member States should be allowed to use existing spatial planning documents for the purpose of identifying these areas. Such areas should reflect	

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	<p>consideration the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential offered by the different land and sea areas for renewable energy production of the different technologies, the projected energy demand overall and in the different regions of the Member State, and the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools bearing in mind the capacity needed to cater for the increasing amount of renewable energy.</p>	<p>should reflect their estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity and should be identified by renewable energy technology set in the Member States' <del>updated</del> national energy and climate plans <u>updated</u> pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. The identification of the required land <u>surface, sub-surface</u> and sea areas should take into consideration the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential offered by the different land and sea areas for renewable energy production of the different technologies, the projected energy demand, <u>taking into account energy and system efficiency</u>, overall and in the different regions of the Member State, and the availability of relevant <u>energy network and</u> grid infrastructure, <u>energy storage facilities, including thermal storage</u>, and other flexibility tools bearing in mind the capacity needed to cater for the increasing amount of renewable energy, <u>the potential of involving citizens actively in the energy system, acting as renewables self-consumers individually or through aggregators and energy</u></p>	<p>their estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity and should be identified by renewable energy technology set in the Member States' updated national energy and climate plans pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. <b>Member States should retain the possibility to grant permits outside such areas. Member States should ensure coordination among all the relevant national, regional and local authorities and entities in the identification of the required land and sea areas.</b> The identification of the required land and sea areas should <b>respect the precautionary principle laid down in Article 191 of the TFEU</b> and take into consideration <b>in particular</b> the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential offered by the different land and sea areas for renewable energy production of the different technologies, the projected energy demand overall and in the different regions of the Member State, and the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools bearing in mind the capacity needed to cater for the increasing amount of renewable</p>	



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		<u>communities. Moreover, Member States should ensure that the administrative permits to build, repower and operate plants for the production of energy from renewable sources referred to in Article 16(1) and (2) are considered as final decisions on the outcome of the procedure of the competent authority or competent authorities on the determination of land use for the area where those plants will be located.</u>	energy, as well as environmental sensitivity in accordance with Annex III of Directive 2011/92/EC.	
Recital 9				
19	(9) Member States should designate as renewables go-to areas those areas that are particularly suitable to develop renewable energy projects, differentiating between technologies, and where the deployment of the specific type of renewable energy sources is not expected to have a significant environmental impact. In the designation of renewables go-to areas, Member States should avoid protected areas to the extent possible and consider restoration plans. Member States may designate renewable go-to areas	(9) Member States should designate as renewables <del>go-</del> <del>to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas those areas that are particularly suitable to develop renewable energy projects, differentiating between technologies, and where the deployment of the specific type of renewable energy <del>sources</del> is not expected to have a significant <del>environmental impact</del> <u>impact on the environment and food safety with regard to agricultural production. The renewables acceleration areas should be particularly suitable for the</u>	(9) Member States should designate, <b>as a sub-set of those areas, as renewables go-to areas those on specific land (including surfaces and subsurfaces) and sea or inland water areas as renewable go to areas. These areas should be</b> that are particularly suitable to develop renewable energy projects, differentiating between technologies, and where the deployment of the specific type of renewable energy sources is not expected to have a significant environmental impact. <b>Member</b>	

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	specific for one or more types of renewable energy plants and should indicate the type or types of renewable energy that are suitable to be produced in each renewable go-to area.	<u>installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources. However, biomass combustion plants should be excluded from the renewables acceleration areas, except for installations located in an outermost region as referred to in Article 349 TFEU, where due to specific needs, exceptions could be taken into account.</u> In the designation of renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas, Member States should avoid protected areas <del>to the extent possible</del> and consider restoration plans. <u>Renewables acceleration areas should at least be established for wind turbines and solar plants and could be established for biomethane production plants.</u> Member States may designate <del>renewable go-to</del> <u>renewables acceleration</u> areas specific for one or more types of renewable energy plants and should indicate the type or types of renewable energy that are suitable to be produced in each renewable <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> area.	States should designate such renewables go-to areas for at least one technology and should decide the size of such renewables go-to areas, in view of the specificities and requirements of the technology or technologies for which they set-up renewables go-to areas. In the designation of renewables go-to areas, Member States should avoid protected areas to the extent possible and consider restoration plans <b>and appropriate mitigation measures</b> . Member States may designate renewable go-to areas specific for one or more types of renewable energy plants and should indicate the type or types of renewable energy that are suitable to be produced in each renewable go-to area. <b>In view of their particularities, it should be possible to exclude biomass combustion plants and hydropower plants may should be excluded from the designation of renewables go-to areas.</b>	
19a		<u>(9a) The production of food needs</u>		

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		<p><u>to take priority over production of energy and the production of energy should not lead to reduced food production or reduced crop yields, but the two activities can and must coexist and should exploit synergies. To do so, it is necessary to facilitate the production of renewable energy in its various forms, in locations that are easily accessible to farmers, and in line with the needs of the farm. Member States need to avoid designating productive farmland, agricultural areas producing high-quality agri-food products and products with a special connection to the local landscape and culture as acceleration areas. The exploitation of renewable energy sources, such as biomethane production, should be encouraged in areas that are in close proximity to agriculture sites, namely those that are close to farmland and on-farm sites, and on non-agricultural areas situated on farmland. As a priority, the acceleration areas should be in the proximity of end users or areas with existing infrastructures and on sites where residual streams or agricultural waste can</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>be used for renewable energy production.</u>		
Recital 10				
20	<p>(10) Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> establishes environmental assessments as an important tool for integrating environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes. In order to designate renewables go-to areas, Member States should prepare a plan or plans encompassing the identification of areas and the applicable rules and mitigation measures for projects located in each go-to area. Member States may prepare one single plan for all renewable go-to areas and technologies, or technology-specific plans identifying one or more renewable go-to areas. Each plan should be subject to an environmental assessment carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive 2001/42/EC in order to assess the impacts of each renewable technology on the relevant areas designated in such plan. Carrying</p>	<p>(10) Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> establishes environmental assessments as an important tool for integrating environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes. In order to designate renewables <del>go-to</del><u>acceleration</u> areas, Member States should prepare a plan or plans encompassing the identification of areas and the applicable rules and mitigation measures <del>for or</del> projects located in each <del>go-to</del><u>renewables acceleration</u> area. <u>The size of those areas should be commensurate with the objectives for renewable energies and sub-targets set out in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and in the national energy and climate plans as updated pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.</u> Member States may prepare one single plan for all <del>renewable go-to</del><u>renewables acceleration</u> areas and technologies, or technology-</p>	<p>(10) Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> establishes environmental assessments as an important tool for integrating environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes. In order to designate renewables go-to areas, Member States should prepare a plan or plans encompassing the identification of areas and the applicable rules and mitigation measures for projects located in each go-to area. Member States may prepare one single plan for all renewable go-to areas and technologies, or technology-specific plans identifying one or more renewable go-to areas. Each plan should be subject to an environmental assessment carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive 2001/42/EC in order to assess the impacts of each renewable technology on the relevant areas designated in such plan. Carrying</p>	

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	<p>out an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC for this purpose would allow Member States to have a more integrated and efficient approach to planning and to take environmental considerations into account at an early phase of the planning process at a strategic level. This would contribute to ramping up the deployment of different renewable energy sources in a faster and streamlined manner while minimising the negative environmental impacts from these projects.</p> <p>1. Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.</p>	<p>specific plans identifying one or more <del>renewable go to</del> <u>renewables acceleration</u> areas. Each plan should be subject to an environmental assessment carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive 2001/42/EC in order to assess the impacts of each renewable technology on the relevant areas designated in such plan. Carrying out an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC for this purpose would allow Member States to have a more integrated and efficient approach to planning and to take environmental considerations into account at an early phase of the planning process at a strategic level. This would contribute to ramping up the deployment of different renewable energy sources in a faster and streamlined manner while minimising the negative environmental impacts from these projects.</p> <p>1. Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.</p>	<p>out an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC for this purpose would allow Member States to have a more integrated and efficient approach to planning and to take environmental considerations into account at an early phase of the planning process at a strategic level. This would contribute to ramping up the deployment of different renewable energy sources in a faster and streamlined manner while minimising the negative environmental impacts from these projects. <b>Such environmental assessment should include transboundary consultations between Member States if the plan is likely to have significant effects on the environment in another Member State.</b></p> <p>1. Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.</p>	
Recital 11				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
21	(11) Following the adoption of the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas, Member States should monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action, in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC.	(11) Following the adoption of the plan or plans designating renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas, Member States should monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage <del>unforeseen</del> <u>-</u> adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action, in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC.	(11) Following the adoption of the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas, Member States should monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action, in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC.	
Recital 12				
22	(12) The provisions of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters <sup>1</sup> ('the Aarhus Convention')" regarding access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters, in particular the provisions relating to public participation and to access to justice remain applicable, where relevant.	(12) The provisions of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters <sup>1</sup> ('the Aarhus Convention')" regarding access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters, in particular the provisions relating to public participation and to access to justice remain applicable, <del>where</del> <u>relevant.</u>	(12) The provisions of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters <sup>1</sup> ('the Aarhus Convention')" regarding access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters, in particular the provisions relating to public participation and to access to justice remain applicable, <del>where</del> <u>relevant.</u>	

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	1. Council Decision 2005/370/EC of 17 February 2005 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters (OJ L 124, 17.5.2005, p. 1).	1. Council Decision 2005/370/EC of 17 February 2005 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters (OJ L 124, 17.5.2005, p. 1).	1. Council Decision 2005/370/EC of 17 February 2005 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters (OJ L 124, 17.5.2005, p. 1).	
22a		<u>(12a) To increase public acceptance of renewable energy projects and empower citizens and local communities to produce and consume their own energy, Member States should take appropriate measures to duly inform citizens on new projects and equally promote and facilitate their participation in those projects, inter alia through renewable energy communities.</u>		
Recital 13				
23	(13) The designation of renewables go-to areas should aim to ensure that renewable energy production from these areas, together with existing renewable energy plants, future renewable energy plants outside of such areas	(13) The designation of renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas should aim to ensure that renewable energy production from these areas, together with existing renewable energy plants, future renewable energy plants outside of	(13) The <del>designation of</del> <b>designated</b> renewables go-to areas <del>should aim to ensure that renewable energy production from these areas,</del> together with existing renewable energy plants, future renewable energy plants outside of such areas	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	and cooperation mechanisms, will be sufficient to achieve Member States' contribution to the Union renewable energy target set out in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.	such areas and cooperation mechanisms, will be sufficient to achieve Member States' contribution to the Union renewable energy target set out in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.	and cooperation mechanisms, <b>should aim to ensure that renewable energy production</b> will be sufficient to achieve Member States' contribution to the Union renewable energy target set out in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. <b>The designated renewable go-to areas do not need to be commensurate with the estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity by renewable energy technology set in the national energy and climate plans of Member States.</b>	
Recital 14				
24	(14) In the designated renewables go-to areas, renewable energy projects that comply with the rules and measures identified in the plan or plans prepared by Member States, should benefit from a presumption of not having significant effects on the environment. Therefore, there should be an exemption from the need to carry out a specific environmental impact assessment at project level in the sense of Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the	(14) In the designated renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas, renewable energy projects that comply with the rules and measures identified in the plan or plans prepared by Member States, should benefit from a presumption of not having significant effects on the environment. Therefore, there should be an exemption from the need to carry out a specific environmental impact assessment at project level in the sense of Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the	(14) In the designated renewables go-to areas, renewable energy projects that comply with the rules and measures identified in the plan or plans prepared by Member States, should benefit from a presumption of not having significant effects on the environment. Therefore, there should be an exemption from the need to carry out a specific environmental impact assessment at project level in the sense of Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the	



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	<p>Council<sup>1</sup>, with the exception of projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment in another Member State or where a Member State likely to be significantly affected so requests. The obligations under the UNECE Espoo Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context of 25 February 1991 should remain applicable for Member States where the project is likely to cause a significant transboundary impact in a third country.</p> <p>1. Directive 2011/92/EU of the European parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.</p>	<p>Council<sup>1</sup>, with the exception of projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment in another Member State or where a Member State likely to be significantly affected so requests. The obligations under the UNECE Espoo Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context of 25 February 1991 should remain applicable for Member States where the project is likely to cause a significant transboundary impact in a third country.</p> <p>1. Directive 2011/92/EU of the European parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.</p>	<p>Council<sup>1</sup>, with the exception of projects <b>where Member State has determined to require an EIA in its national mandatory list of projects and of projects</b> which are likely to have significant effects on the environment in another Member State or where a Member State likely to be significantly affected so requests. The obligations under the UNECE Espoo Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context of 25 February 1991 should remain applicable for Member States where the project is likely to cause a significant transboundary impact in a third country.</p> <p>1. Directive 2011/92/EU of the European parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.</p>	
Recital 15				
25	<p>(15) The designation of renewables go-to areas should allow renewable energy plants, their grid connection as well as co-located energy storage facilities located in these areas to benefit</p>	<p>(15) The designation of renewables <del>go-to</del><b>acceleration</b> areas should allow renewable energy plants, their grid connection as well as co-located energy storage facilities located in these areas to</p>	<p>(15) The designation of renewables go-to areas should allow renewable energy plants, their grid connection as well as co-located energy storage facilities located in these areas to benefit</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>from predictability and streamlined administrative procedures. In particular, projects located in renewable go-to areas should benefit from accelerated administrative procedures, including a tacit agreement in case of a lack of response by the competent authority on an administrative step by the established deadline, unless the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment. These projects should also benefit from clearly delimited deadlines and legal certainty as regards the expected outcome of the procedure. Following the application for projects in a renewables go-to area, Member States should carry out a fast screening of such applications with the aim to identify if any of such projects is highly likely to give rise to significant unforeseen adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area where they are located that were not identified during the environmental assessment of the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC. All projects</p>	<p>benefit from predictability and streamlined administrative procedures. In particular, projects located in <del>renewable go-to</del> <u>renewables acceleration</u> areas should benefit from accelerated administrative procedures, including a tacit agreement in case of a lack of response by the competent authority on an administrative step by the established deadline, unless the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment. These projects should also benefit from clearly delimited deadlines and legal certainty as regards the expected outcome of the procedure. Following the application for projects in a renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> area, Member States should carry out a fast screening of such applications with the aim to identify if any of such projects is highly likely to give rise to significant unforeseen adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area where they are located that were not identified during the environmental assessment of the plan or plans designating renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas carried out in</p>	<p>from predictability and streamlined administrative procedures. In particular, projects located in renewable go-to areas should benefit from accelerated administrative procedures, including, <b>where deemed appropriate by Member States</b>, a tacit agreement in case of a lack of response by the competent authority on an administrative step by the established deadline, unless the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment, <b>and with the exception of the final decision on the outcome of the process</b>. These projects should also benefit from clearly delimited deadlines and legal certainty as regards the expected outcome of the procedure. Following the application for projects in a renewables go-to area, Member States should carry out a fast screening of such applications with the aim to identify if any of such projects is highly likely to give rise to significant unforeseen adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area where they are located that were not identified during the environmental assessment of the plan or plans</p>	

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	<p>located in renewables go-to areas should be deemed approved at the end of such screening process. Only if Member States have clear evidence to consider that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to such significant unforeseen adverse effects, Member States should, after motivating such decision, subject such project to an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, where relevant, Directive 92/43/EEC<sup>1</sup>. Given the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, such assessment should be carried out within six months.</p> <p><sup>1</sup>. Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992).</p>	<p>accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC. All projects located in renewables <del>go-to</del><b>acceleration</b> areas should be deemed approved at the end of such screening process. Only if Member States have clear evidence to consider that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to such significant unforeseen adverse effects, Member States should, after motivating such decision, subject such project to an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, where relevant, Directive 92/43/EEC<sup>1</sup>. Given the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, such assessment should be carried out within six months.</p> <p><sup>1</sup>. Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the <del>conservation</del><b>conservation</b> of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992).</p>	<p>designating renewables go-to areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC <b>and if any of such projects is subject to transboundary assessment according to Article 7 of the Directive 2011/92/EU due to its likelihood of significant effects on the environment in another Member State or due to request of Member State which is likely to be significantly affected.</b> All projects located in renewables go-to areas should be deemed approved at the end of such screening process. Only if Member States have clear evidence to consider that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to such significant unforeseen adverse effects, Member States should, after motivating such decision, subject such project to an environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, where relevant, Directive 92/43/EEC<sup>1</sup>. <del>Given the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, such assessment should be carried out within six months.</del></p> <p><sup>1</sup>. Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural</p>	

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			habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992).	
25a		<p><u>(15a) Member States have agreed to the development of a coherent European Natura 2000 network by proposing to the Commission adequate sites of Community importance pursuant to Article 4(2) of Directive 92/43/EEC and the Special Areas of Protection designated under Directive 2009/147/EC<sup>1</sup>. Member States should ensure that sites which are on their national list on the basis of the scientific criteria laid down in Directive 2009/147/EC and Directive 92/43/EEC are not designated as renewables acceleration areas, except for artificial and built surfaces located in those sites such as rooftops, parking areas or transport infrastructure.</u></p> <p><u>1. Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p.7).</u></p>		

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25b			<p><b>(15b) In order to streamline the process of recognition of renewables go-to area and avoid a double environmental assessment of a single areas, it should be possible for Member States to declare areas which have been already designated as suitable for an accelerated deployment of renewable energy technologies under national legislation as renewables go-to areas. This declaration should be subject to certain environmental conditions, ensuring a high level of environmental protection. First, the areas declared as go-to areas should be outside protected areas. Second, the planning documents should have been subject to a strategic environmental assessment to assess the impacts of the deployment of renewable technologies in the relevant areas designated in such plan. Third, there should be mitigation measures in place at project level to address the negative environmental impacts that may arise. The possibility for recognition of renewables go-to areas in existing planification</b></p>	

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			should be limited in time, in order to ensure that it does not jeopardise the standard process for designation of go-to areas.	
Recital 16				
26	<p>(16) In view of the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, the identification of renewables go-to areas should not prevent the ongoing and future installation of renewable energy projects in all areas available for renewable energy deployment. Such projects should remain subject to the obligation to carry out a dedicated environmental impact assessment in accordance with Directive 2001/92/EU and should be subject to the procedures foreseen for renewable energy projects located outside go-to areas. To speed up permitting at the scale necessary for the achievement of the renewable energy target set out in Directive (EU) 2018/2001, also the procedures applicable to projects outside of go-to areas should be simplified and streamlined with the introduction of clear maximum deadlines for all steps of the</p>	<p>(16) In view of the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, the identification of renewables <del>go-</del> <del>to</del><u>acceleration</u> areas should not prevent the ongoing and future installation of renewable energy projects in all areas available for renewable energy deployment. Such projects should remain subject to the obligation to carry out a dedicated environmental impact assessment in accordance with Directive 2001/92/EU and should be subject to the procedures foreseen for renewable energy projects located outside <del>go-</del> <del>to</del><u>renewables acceleration</u> areas. To speed up permitting at the scale necessary for the achievement of the renewable energy target set out in Directive (EU) 2018/2001, also the procedures applicable to projects outside of <del>go-</del> <del>to</del><u>renewables acceleration</u> areas should be simplified and</p>	<p>(16) In view of the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, the identification of renewables go-to areas should not prevent the ongoing and future installation of renewable energy projects in all areas available for renewable energy deployment. Such projects should remain subject to the obligation to carry out a dedicated environmental impact assessment in accordance with Directive 2001/92/EU and should be subject to the procedures foreseen for renewable energy projects located outside go-to areas. To speed up permitting at the scale necessary for the achievement of the renewable energy target set out in Directive (EU) 2018/2001, also the procedures applicable to projects outside of go-to areas should be simplified and streamlined with the introduction of clear maximum deadlines for all steps of the</p>	


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	procedure, including dedicated environmental assessments per project.	streamlined with the introduction of clear maximum deadlines for all steps of the procedure, including dedicated environmental assessments per project.	procedure, including dedicated environmental assessments per project.	
Recital 17				
27	(17) Multiple use of space for renewable energy production and other land and sea uses (such as food production or nature protection or restoration) alleviates land and sea use constraints. In this context, spatial planning is an important tool to identify and steer synergies for land and sea use at an early stage. Member States should explore, enable and favour the multiple uses of the areas identified as a result of the spatial planning measures adopted.	(17) Multiple use of space for renewable energy production and other land and sea uses (such as food production or nature protection or restoration) alleviates land and sea use constraints. In this context, spatial planning is an <del>important</del> <u>essential</u> tool to identify and steer synergies for land and sea use at an early stage. Member States should explore, enable and favour the multiple uses of the areas identified as a result of the spatial planning measures adopted.	(17) Multiple use of space for renewable energy production and other land, <b>inland water</b> and sea uses (such as food production or nature protection or restoration) alleviates land, <b>inland water</b> and sea use constraints. In this context, spatial planning is an important tool to identify and steer synergies for land, <b>inland water</b> and sea use at an early stage. Member States should explore, enable and favour the multiple uses of the areas identified as a result of the spatial planning measures adopted.	
Recital 18				
28	(18) The construction and operation of renewable energy plants may result in the occasional killing or disturbance of birds and other protected species under Directive 92/43/EEC or Directive	(18) The construction and operation of renewable energy plants may result in the occasional killing or disturbance of birds and other protected species under Directive 92/43/EEC or Directive	(18) The construction and operation of renewable energy plants may result in the occasional killing or disturbance of birds and other protected species under Directive 92/43/EEC or Directive	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>2009/147/EC<sup>1</sup>. However, such killing or disturbance would not be considered deliberate in the sense of these Directives if a project has adopted, during its construction and operation, appropriate mitigation measures to avoid collisions or prevent disturbance, and if it carries out a proper monitoring to assess the effectiveness of such measures and, in the light of the information gathered, takes further measures as required to ensure no significant negative impact on the population of the species concerned.</p> <p>1. Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p.7).</p>	<p>2009/147/EC<sup>1</sup>. However, such killing or disturbance would not be considered deliberate in the sense of these Directives if a project has adopted, during its construction and operation, <del>appropriate</del><u>all necessary</u> mitigation measures to avoid collisions or prevent disturbance, and if it carries out a proper monitoring to assess the effectiveness of such measures and, in the light of the information gathered, takes further measures as required to ensure no significant negative impact on the population of the species concerned.</p> <p><del>1. Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p.7).</del></p>	<p>2009/147/EC<sup>1</sup>. However, such killing or disturbance would not be considered deliberate in the sense of these Directives if a project has adopted, during its construction and operation, appropriate mitigation measures to avoid collisions or prevent disturbance, and if it carries out a proper monitoring to assess the effectiveness of such measures and, in the light of the information gathered, takes further measures as required to ensure no significant negative impact on the population of the species concerned.</p> <p>1. Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p.7).</p>	
Recital 19				
29	<p>(19) In addition to installing new renewable energy plants, repowering existing renewable energy plants has a significant potential to contribute to the achievement of the renewable energy targets. Since, usually, the existing renewable energy plants have been installed in sites with significant renewable energy</p>	<p>(19) In addition to installing new <u>and innovative</u> renewable energy plants, repowering existing renewable energy plants has a significant potential to contribute to the achievement of the renewable energy targets. Since, usually, the existing renewable energy plants have been installed in sites with significant renewable</p>	<p>(19) In addition to installing new renewable energy plants, repowering existing renewable energy plants has a significant potential to contribute to the achievement of the renewable energy targets. Since, usually, the existing renewable energy plants have been installed in sites with significant renewable energy</p>	

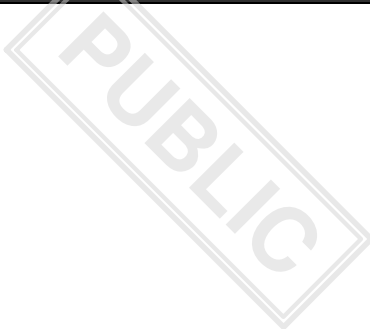



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	resource potential, repowering can ensure the continued use of these sites while reducing the need to designate new sites for renewable energy projects. Repowering includes further benefits such as the existing grid connection, a likely higher degree of public acceptance and knowledge of environmental impacts. The repowering of renewable energy projects entails changes to or the extension of existing projects to different degrees. The permit-granting process, including environmental assessments and screening, for the repowering of renewable energy projects should be limited to the potential impacts resulting from the change or extension compared to the original project.	energy resource potential, repowering can ensure the continued use of these sites while reducing the need to designate new sites for renewable energy projects. Repowering includes further benefits such as the existing grid connection, a likely higher degree of public acceptance and knowledge of environmental impacts. The repowering of renewable energy projects entails changes to or the extension of existing projects to different degrees. The permit-granting process, including environmental assessments and screening, for the repowering of renewable energy projects should be limited to the potential impacts resulting from the change or extension compared to the original project.	resource potential, repowering can ensure the continued use of these sites while reducing the need to designate new sites for renewable energy projects. Repowering includes further benefits such as the existing grid connection, a likely higher degree of public acceptance and knowledge of environmental impacts. The repowering of renewable energy projects entails changes to or the extension of existing projects to different degrees. The permit-granting process, including environmental assessments and screening, for the repowering of renewable energy projects should be limited to the potential impacts resulting from the change or extension compared to the original project.	
Recital 20				
30	(20) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 introduces streamlined permit-granting procedures for repowering. In order to respond to the increasing need for the repowering of existing renewable energy plants and to make full use of the advantages it offers, it is	(20) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 introduces streamlined permit-granting procedures for repowering. In order to respond to the increasing need for the repowering of existing renewable energy plants and to make full use of the advantages it offers, it is	(20) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 introduces streamlined permit-granting procedures for repowering. In order to respond to the increasing need for the repowering of existing renewable energy plants and to make full use of the advantages it offers, it is	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	appropriate to establish an even shorter procedure for the repowering of renewable energy plants located in go-to areas, including a shorter screening procedure. For the repowering of existing renewable energy plants located outside go-to areas, Member States should ensure a simplified and swift permit-granting process which should not exceed one year, while taking into account the “do no harm” principle of the European Green Deal.	appropriate to establish an even shorter procedure for the repowering of renewable energy plants located in <del>go-to</del> <u>renewables acceleration</u> areas, including a shorter screening procedure. For the repowering of existing renewable energy plants located outside <u>renewables acceleration</u> <del>go-to</del> areas, Member States should ensure a simplified and swift permit-granting process which should not exceed one year, while taking into account the "do no harm" principle of the European Green Deal.	appropriate to establish an even shorter procedure for the repowering of renewable energy plants located in go-to areas, including a shorter screening procedure. For the repowering of existing renewable energy plants located outside go-to areas, Member States should ensure a simplified and swift permit-granting process which should not exceed one year, while taking into account the “do no harm” principle of the European Green Deal.	
30a		<u>(20a) In order to promote and accelerate the repowering of existing renewable energy plants, a simplified procedure for grid connections should be immediately established where the repowering results in a limited increase in total capacity compared to the original project.</u>		
30b		<u>(20b) When repowering a solar</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>installation, increases in efficiency and capacity can be achieved without increasing the space occupied. The repowered installation thus does not have a different impact on the environment than the original installation provided that the space used is not increased in the process, and the originally required environmental mitigation measures continue to be complied with.</u>		
Recital 21				
31	(21) The installation of solar energy equipment, together with related co-located storage and grid connection, in existing or future structures created for purposes different than solar energy production with the exclusion of artificial water surfaces, such as rooftops, parking areas, roads and railways, do not typically raise concerns related to competing uses of space or environmental impact. These installations therefore may benefit from shorter permit-granting procedures.	(21) The installation of solar energy equipment, together with related <u>storage, including thermal and power</u> co-located storage, and grid connection, in existing or future structures created for purposes different than solar energy production with the exclusion of artificial water surfaces, such as rooftops, parking areas, roads and railways, do not typically raise concerns related to competing uses of space or environmental impact. These installations therefore may benefit from shorter permit-granting procedures. <u>This Directive</u>	(21) The installation of solar energy equipment, together with related co-located storage and grid connection, in existing or future structures created for purposes different than solar energy production with the exclusion of artificial water surfaces, such as rooftops, parking areas, roads and railways, do not typically raise concerns related to competing uses of space or environmental impact. These installations therefore may benefit from shorter permit-granting procedures. <b>Member States may however exclude certain areas or structures from</b>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>therefore introduces an accelerated permit-granting process for the installation of solar energy equipment and related co-located storage and grid connections in existing or future artificial structures created for purposes different from solar energy production. It also introduces a specific derogation for those installations from the need to carry out environmental assessments under Directive 2011/92/EU on the basis that they are not likely to raise concerns related to competing uses of space or environmental impact. Investing in small, decentralised solar energy installations to become renewable self-consumers is one of the most efficient means by which energy consumers can reduce their energy bills and their exposure to price volatility. decentralised installations including for individual or collective joint self-consumers, or in the context of a as local renewable energy communities, also contribute to reducing overall natural gas demand, to increasing resilience of the system and to the achievement of the Union's renewable energy targets.</u></p>	<p>these provisions of due to cultural or historical heritage protection, national defence interests or safety reasons.</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>Installations of 50 kW or less of electric capacity are not likely to have major adverse effects on the environment or the grid and do not raise safety concerns. In addition, small installations of renewable self-consumers do not generally require capacity expansion at the grid connection point. In view of the immediate positive effects of such installations for consumers and the limited environmental impacts that they may give rise to, it is appropriate to further streamline the permit-granting process applicable to them by introducing the concept of administrative positive silence in the relevant permit-granting procedures in order to promote and accelerate the deployment of these installations and to reap their benefits in the short term.</u></p>		
31a		<p><u>(21a) Heat pumps are a technology to produce renewable heating and cooling from ambient energy, including from wastewater treatment plants, and geothermal energy. They also allow the use of</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>waste heat and cold for heating and cooling. The rapid deployment of heat pumps, which mobilises under used renewable energy sources such as ambient energy, geothermal energy, self and waste heat from industrial and tertiary sectors, including data centres, makes it possible to replace natural gas and other fossil fuel-based boilers with a renewable heating solution, while increasing energy efficiency. This will accelerate a reduction in the use of natural gas for the supply of heating, both in buildings as well as in industry. In order to accelerate the installation and use of heat pumps, it is appropriate to introduce targeted shorter permit-granting procedures for such installations, including a simplified procedure for grid connection of smaller heat pumps unless no such procedure is required by national law. A quicker and easier installation of heat pumps, the increased use of renewables in the heating sector, which accounts for almost half of the Union's energy consumption contributing to security of supply and helping to tackle a more difficult market situation.</u></p>		


	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
31b			<p><b>(21b) In order to facilitate the integration of renewable energy into the distribution and transmission grids, the screening or environmental impact assessment for grid reinforcements should be limited to the potential impacts stemming from the change to the grid infrastructure. Operators should be required to demonstrate on the basis of objective and verifiable criteria that the grid reinforcement is linked to the integration of renewable energy.</b></p>	
Recital 22				
32	<p>(22) Renewable energy sources are crucial to fight climate change, reduce energy prices, decrease the Union's dependence on fossil fuels and ensure the Union's security of supply. For the purposes of the relevant Union environmental legislation, in the necessary case-by-case assessments to ascertain whether a plant for the production</p>		<p><del>(22) Renewable energy sources are crucial to fight climate change, reduce energy prices, decrease the Union's dependence on fossil fuels and ensure the Union's security of supply. For the purposes of the relevant Union environmental legislation, in the necessary case-by-case assessments to ascertain whether a plant for the production</del></p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>of energy from renewable sources, its connection to the grid, the related grid itself or storage assets is of overriding public interest in a particular case, Member States should presume these plants and their related infrastructure as being of overriding public interest and serving public health and safety, except where there is clear evidence that these projects have major adverse effects on the environment which cannot be mitigated or compensated. Considering such plants as being of overriding public interest and serving public health and safety would allow such projects to benefit from a simplified assessment.</p>		<p><del>of energy from renewable sources, its connection to the grid, the related grid itself or storage assets is of overriding public interest in a particular case, Member States should presume these plants and their related infrastructure as being of overriding public interest and serving public health and safety, except where there is clear evidence that these projects have major adverse effects on the environment which cannot be mitigated or compensated. Considering such plants as being of overriding public interest and serving public health and safety would allow such projects to benefit from a simplified assessment.<sup>11</sup></del></p> <p><b>11. Delegations are informed that this Recital is replaced by Recital 10b as agreed by the TTE Council as part of the General Approach on the Renewable Energy Directive.</b></p>	
Recital 23				
33	<p>(23) In order to ensure a smooth and effective implementation of the provisions laid down in this</p>		<p>(23) In order to ensure a smooth and effective implementation of the provisions laid down in this</p>	



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>Directive, the Commission supports Member States through the Technical Support Instrument<sup>1</sup> providing tailor-made technical expertise to design and implement reforms, including those increasing the use of energy from renewable sources, fostering better energy system integration, identifying specific areas particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of renewable energy, and streamlining the framework for authorisation and permit-granting processes for renewable energy plants. The technical support, for example, involves strengthening of administrative capacity, harmonising the legislative frameworks, and sharing of relevant best practices.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument.</p>		<p>Directive, the Commission supports Member States through the Technical Support Instrument<sup>1</sup> providing tailor-made technical expertise to design and implement reforms, including those increasing the use of energy from renewable sources, fostering better energy system integration, identifying specific areas particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of renewable energy, and streamlining the framework for authorisation and permit-granting processes for renewable energy plants. The technical support, for example, involves strengthening of administrative capacity, harmonising the legislative frameworks, and sharing of relevant best practices <b>such as enabling and favouring multiple uses.</b></p> <p><sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument.</p>	
33a		<u><i>(23a) The Commission should also provide for a specific system of exemptions from State aid</i></u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>guidelines to enable Member States to properly calibrate assistance for initiatives and investments in renewables, self-generation, and energy efficiency.</i></u>		
Recital 24				
34	(24) The Directive (EU) 2018/2001 should therefore be amended accordingly.		(24) The Directive (EU) 2018/2001 should therefore be amended accordingly.	
34a		<u><i>(24a) Providing incentives for solar energy through grants and other support schemes should not preclude the sale of such energy onto the grid from private, commercial, and agricultural sources.</i></u>		
34b		<u><i>(24b) The agricultural sector can play a key role in the energy transition of rural areas and within rural communities, especially given the decentralised production. The possibility of producing solar energy as a</i></u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p><u>secondary activity should therefore not be limited to self-consumption, but could be considered in combination, for example, with other types of production. Member States should encourage farmers, through targeted funding mechanisms, to deploy on-farm solar installations, in particular the development of agri-solar projects on new agricultural buildings, and the production of biomethane in order to allow for the wider development of renewable energies while ensuring additional income for farmers. There is high potential of small-scale on-farm energy production installations to increase the on-farm circularity by transforming the waste and residual streams of the farm, such as manure, into heat and electricity, and it is important to promote and encourage farmers to invest in those technologies. Grid reinforcement in rural areas should be strongly encouraged so that farms can actually fulfil their potential contribution to the energy transition through decentralised electricity production. Geographical locations with high levels of</u></p>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>irradiance should be prioritised as raw materials for solar panels are a limited resource. Additionally, farmers and their representative organisations should be involved in the designation of acceleration areas.</i></u>		
Recital 25				
35	(25) There is an urgent need to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels in buildings and to accelerate efforts to decarbonise and electrify their energy consumption. In order to enable the cost-effective installation of solar technologies at a later stage, all new buildings should be “solar ready”, that is, designed to optimise the solar generation potential on the basis of the site’s solar irradiance, enabling the fruitful installation of solar technologies without costly structural interventions. In addition, Member States should ensure the deployment of suitable solar installations on new buildings, both residential and non-residential, and on existing non-residential buildings. Large scale deployment of solar energy on buildings would make a major	<del>(25) <i>There is an urgent need to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels in buildings and to accelerate efforts to decarbonise and electrify their energy consumption. In order to enable the cost-effective installation of solar technologies at a later stage, all new buildings should be "solar ready", that is, designed to optimise the solar generation potential on the basis of the site's solar irradiance, enabling the fruitful installation of solar technologies without costly structural interventions. In addition, Member States should ensure the deployment of suitable solar installations on new buildings, both residential and non-residential, and on existing non-residential buildings. Large scale deployment of solar energy on buildings would make a major</i></del>	(25) There is an urgent need to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels in buildings and to accelerate efforts to decarbonise and electrify their energy consumption. In order to enable the cost-effective installation of solar technologies at a later stage, all new buildings should be "solar ready", that is, designed to optimise the solar generation potential on the basis of the site’s solar irradiance, enabling the fruitful installation of solar technologies without costly structural interventions. In addition, Member States should ensure the deployment of suitable solar installations on new buildings, both residential and non-residential, and on existing non-residential buildings. Large scale deployment of solar energy on buildings would make a major	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	contribution to shielding more effectively consumers from increasing and volatile prices of fossil fuels, reduce the exposure of vulnerable citizens to high energy costs and result in wider environmental, economic and social benefits. In order to efficiently exploit the potential of solar installations on buildings, Member States should define criteria for the implementation of, and possible exemptions from, the deployment of solar installations on buildings in line with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.	<del>contribution to shielding more effectively consumers from increasing and volatile prices of fossil fuels, reduce the exposure of vulnerable citizens to high energy costs and result in wider environmental, economic and social benefits. In order to efficiently exploit the potential of solar installations on buildings, Member States should define criteria for the implementation of, and possible exemptions from, the deployment of solar installations on buildings in line with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.</del>	<del>contribution to shielding more effectively consumers from increasing and volatile prices of fossil fuels, reduce the exposure of vulnerable citizens to high energy costs and result in wider environmental, economic and social benefits. In order to efficiently exploit the potential of solar installations on buildings, Member States should define criteria for the implementation of, and possible exemptions from, the deployment of solar installations on buildings in line with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.</del>	
Recital 26				
36	(26) The Directive 2010/31/EU should therefore be amended accordingly.	(26) <del>The Directive 2010/31/EU should therefore be amended accordingly.</del>	(26) The Directive 2010/31/EU should therefore be amended accordingly. <sup>13</sup>  13. Delegations are informed that recitals 25 and 26 are to be discussed in the context of the parallel ongoing negotiations related to the EPBD.	
Recital 27				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
37	<p>(27) Energy efficiency is a key area of action, without which independence from fossil fuels and energy imports from Russia and the full decarbonisation of the Union's economy cannot be achieved. The need to capture the cost-effective energy saving opportunities has led to the Union's current energy efficiency policy. In December 2018, a new 2030 Union headline energy efficiency target of at least 32,5% (compared to projected energy use in 2030) was included as part of the 'Clean Energy for All Europeans package'. To increase independence and resilience and to achieve the increased climate ambition, energy efficiency improvements should be further raised to at least 39% for final energy and 41.5% for primary energy, based on the 2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2030.</p>	<p>(27) <del>Energy efficiency is a key area of action, without which independence from fossil fuels and energy imports from Russia and the full decarbonisation of the Union's economy cannot be achieved. The need to capture the cost-effective energy saving opportunities has led to the Union's current energy efficiency policy. In December 2018, a new 2030 Union headline energy efficiency target of at least 32,5% (compared to projected energy use in 2030) was included as part of the 'Clean Energy for All Europeans package'. To increase independence and resilience and to achieve the increased climate ambition, energy efficiency improvements should be further raised to at least 39% for final energy and 41.5% for primary energy, based on the 2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2030.</del></p>	<p>(27) Energy efficiency is a key area of action, without which independence from fossil fuels and energy imports from Russia and the full decarbonisation of the Union's economy cannot be achieved. The need to capture the cost-effective energy saving opportunities has led to the Union's current energy efficiency policy. In December 2018, a new 2030 Union headline energy efficiency target of at least 32,5% (compared to projected energy use in 2030) was included as part of the 'Clean Energy for All Europeans package'. To increase independence and resilience and to achieve the increased climate ambition, energy efficiency improvements should be further raised to at least 39% for final energy and 41.5% for primary energy, based on the 2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2030.</p>	
Recital 28				
38	<p>(28) However, the change in the Eurostat energy balance calculation methodology and improvements in</p>	<p>(28) <del>However, the change in the Eurostat energy balance calculation methodology and</del></p>	<p>(28) However, the change in the Eurostat energy balance calculation methodology and improvements in</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	subsequent modelling projections call for a change of the baseline. Thus, using the same approach to define the target, that is to say comparing it to the future baseline projections, the ambition of the Union's 2030 energy efficiency target should be set compared to the 2020 Reference Scenario projections for 2030 reflecting national contributions from the NECPs. With that updated baseline, the Union will need to further increase its energy efficiency ambition by at least 13% in 2030 compared to the level of efforts under the 2020 Reference Scenario. This new way of expressing the level of ambition for the Union's targets does not affect the actual level of efforts needed.	<del>improvements in subsequent modelling projections call for a change of the baseline. Thus, using the same approach to define the target, that is to say comparing it to the future baseline projections, the ambition of the Union's 2030 energy efficiency target should be set compared to the 2020 Reference Scenario projections for 2030 reflecting national contributions from the NECPs. With that updated baseline, the Union will need to further increase its energy efficiency ambition by at least 13% in 2030 compared to the level of efforts under the 2020 Reference Scenario. This new way of expressing the level of ambition for the Union's targets does not affect the actual level of efforts needed.</del>	subsequent modelling projections call for a change of the baseline. Thus, using the same approach to define the target, that is to say comparing it to the future baseline projections, the ambition of the Union's 2030 energy efficiency target should be set compared to the 2020 Reference Scenario projections for 2030 reflecting national contributions from the NECPs. With that updated baseline, the Union will need to further increase its energy efficiency ambition by at least 13% in 2030 compared to the level of efforts under the 2020 Reference Scenario. This new way of expressing the level of ambition for the Union's targets does not affect the actual level of efforts needed.	
Recital 29				
39	(29) The Directive 2012/27/EU should therefore be amended accordingly.	(29) <del>The Directive 2012/27/EU should therefore be amended accordingly.</del>	(29) The Directive 2012/27/EU should therefore be amended accordingly. <sup>14</sup>  14. Delegations are informed that recitals 27 to 29 are to be discussed in the context of the parallel ongoing negotiations related to the EED.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 30				
40	(30) Since the objective of this Directive, namely reducing greenhouse gas emissions, energy dependency and energy prices, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reasons, of the scale of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiary as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.		(30) Since the objective of this Directive, namely reducing greenhouse gas emissions, energy dependency and energy prices, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reasons, of the scale of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiary as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.	
Recital 31				
41	(31) In accordance with the Joint Political Declaration of 28 September 2011 of Member States and the Commission on explanatory documents <sup>1</sup> , Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition		(31) In accordance with the Joint Political Declaration of 28 September 2011 of Member States and the Commission on explanatory documents <sup>1</sup> , Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition	



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>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<sup>2</sup> (case C-543/17).</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>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<sup>2</sup> (case C-543/17).</p> <p>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.</p>	
Formula				
42	HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:		HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:	
Article 1				
43	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Amendments to Directive (EU) 2018/2001</p>		<p>Article 1</p> <p>Amendments to Directive (EU) 2018/2001</p>	
Article 1, first paragraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
44	Directive (EU) 2018/2001 is amended as follows:		Directive (EU) 2018/2001 is amended as follows:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)				
45	(1) In Article 2, the following point is added:	(1) In Article 2, the following <del>point is added</del> <u>points are inserted</u> :	(1) In Article 2, the following <del>point is</del> <b>points are</b> added:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, first paragraph				
46	" (9a) 'renewables go-to area' means a specific location, whether on land or sea, which has been designated by a Member State as particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, other than biomass combustion plants." "	(9a) <del>'renewables go-to acceleration</del> area' means a specific location, whether on land or sea, which has been <del>designated</del> <u>prioritised</u> by a Member State as particularly suitable for the <u>accelerated</u> installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, <u>taking into account the assets needed for their connection to the grid and related energy networks;</u> <del>other than biomass combustion plants.</del>	" (9a) 'renewables go-to area' means a specific location <b>or area</b> , whether on land or sea <b>or inland waters</b> , which has been designated by a Member State as particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, <del>other than biomass combustion plants.</del>	" (9a) <u>(9a)</u> 'renewables <del>go-to acceleration</del> area' means a specific location <u>or area</u> , whether on land, <u>sea or inland waters</u> <del>or sea</del> , which has been designated by a Member State as particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, <u>L</u> other than biomass combustion plants <u>.</u> "
46a		<u>(9b) 'solar energy equipment' means equipment that converts energy from the sun into thermal or electrical energy, in particular</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>solar thermal and solar photovoltaic equipment;</u>	"	
46b			9c 'innovative renewable energy technology' means a renewable energy generation technology that improves in at least one way comparable state-of-the-art renewable energy technologies or makes exploitable a largely untapped renewable energy resource	"
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)				
47	(2) in Article 3, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(2) <del>in Article 3, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</del>	(2) in Article 3, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
48	1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 45%.	1. <del>Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 45%.</del>	1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 45% <del>40%</del> .	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3)				
49	(3) In Article 15, the following paragraph 2a is inserted:	(3) In Article 15, the following paragraph <del>2a</del> is inserted:	(3) In Article 15, the following paragraph 2a is inserted:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, first paragraph				
50	<p>‘</p> <p>2a. Member States shall promote the testing of new renewable energy technologies in pilot projects in a real-world environment, for a limited period of time, in accordance with the applicable EU legislation and accompanied by appropriate safeguards to ensure the secure operation of the electricity system and avoid disproportionate impacts on the functioning of the internal market, under the supervision of a competent authority.</p> <p>’</p>	<p>2a. Member States shall promote the testing of <del>new</del> <u>innovative</u> renewable energy technologies, <u>including production, sharing and storage technologies</u> in pilot projects in <u>a</u> real-world environment, for a limited period of time, in accordance with the applicable EU legislation and accompanied by appropriate safeguards to ensure the secure operation of the <del>electricity</del> <u>energy</u> system and avoid disproportionate impacts on the functioning of the internal market, under the supervision of a competent authority. <u>Without prejudice to Article 17, Member States shall ensure that the procedure for the permitting of such innovative renewable energy technologies is at least as fast as in renewables acceleration areas.</u>’;</p>	<p>‘</p> <p>2a. Member States shall promote the testing of <del>new</del> <u>innovative</u> renewable energy technologies in pilot projects in a real-world environment, for a limited period of time, in accordance with the applicable EU legislation and accompanied by appropriate safeguards to ensure the secure operation of the electricity system and avoid disproportionate impacts on the functioning of the internal market, under the supervision of a competent authority.</p> <p>’</p>	<p>‘</p> <p>2a. <u>‘2a.</u> Member States shall promote the testing of <del>new</del> <u>innovative</u> renewable energy technologies <u>to produce, share and store</u> in pilot projects in a real-world environment, for a limited period of time, in accordance with the applicable EU legislation and accompanied by appropriate safeguards to ensure the secure operation of the <del>electricity</del> <u>energy</u> system and avoid disproportionate impacts on the functioning of the internal market, under the supervision of a competent authority.</p> <p>’</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (4)			
51	(4) The following Article 15b is inserted:		(4) The following Article 15b is inserted:	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, first paragraph			
52	Article 15b Mapping of areas necessary for national contributions towards the 2030 RES target	Article 15b <u>Integrated multilevel mapping and planning</u> of areas necessary for national contributions towards the 2030 <del>RES</del> <u>renewable energy</u> target <u>and the climate-neutrality objective</u>	Article 15b Mapping of areas necessary for national contributions towards the 2030 RES target	<del>Article 15b</del> Mapping of areas necessary for national contributions towards the 2030 <u>renewable energy</u> <del>RES</del> target
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)			
53	(1) By [1 year after the entry into force], Member States shall identify the land and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources that are required in order to meet their national contributions towards the 2030 renewable energy target in accordance with Article 3 of this Directive. Such areas shall be commensurate with the estimated trajectories and total planned	(1) By ... [1 year after the entry into force], Member States shall <u>perform an integrated multilevel mapping and planning for the deployment of renewable energy resources on their entire territory in coordination with all relevant national, regional and local authorities to identify the domestic potential and the available land, surface, subsurface</u> <del>land</del> and sea areas <del>necessary for the installation of plants for their deployment.</del>	(1) By [ <del>1 year</del> <b>18 months</b> after the entry into force], Member States shall identify the land <del>and sea</del> , <b>sea or inland water</b> areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources that are required in order to meet <b>at least the share of</b> their national contributions towards the 2030 renewable energy target in accordance with Article 3 of this Directive <b>which is planned to be achieved on their national</b>	(1) By [ <del>1 year</del> <u>X</u> ] <u>months</u> after the entry into force <del>],</del> Member States shall <u>perform an coordinated mapping for the deployment of renewable energy in their territory to</u> identify the <del>land and sea</del> <u>domestic potential and the available land surface, subsurface, sea or inland water</u> areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, <u>land their related infrastructure,</u>

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	<p>installed capacity by renewable energy technology set in national energy and climate plans of Member States, as updated pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.</p>	<p><u>Member States shall also identify the installed capacity as well as the land, surface, subsurface and sea areas needed</u> for the production of energy from renewable sources <u>and their related infrastructure, such as grid and storage facilities, including thermal storage,</u> that are required in order to meet their national contributions towards the 2030 renewable energy target in accordance with Article 3 of this Directive <u>as well as the sub-targets set out in Articles 15a, 22a, 23(1), 24(4) and 25(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 and to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 in accordance with Article 2 thereof.</u> Such areas shall be commensurate with the estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity by renewable energy technology set in <u>the</u> national energy and climate plans <del>of Member States, as</del> updated pursuant to Article 14 <u>and Article 15(6)</u> of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 <u>as well as maritime spatial plans, including the plans referred to in Article 8 of Directive 2014/89/EU<sup>1</sup>.</u></p> <p><u>1. Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July</u></p>	<p>territory. Member States may build upon their existing spatial planning documents plans for this purpose. Such areas, including the existing plants, together with cooperation mechanisms, shall be commensurate with the estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity by renewable energy technology set in national energy and climate plans of Member States, as updated pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Member States shall ensure coordination among all the relevant national, regional and local authorities and entities, including network operators, in the mapping of the necessary areas, where appropriate.</p>	<p><u>such as grid and storage facilities, including thermal storage,]</u> that are required in order to meet <u>at least</u> their national contributions towards the 2030 renewable energy target in accordance with Article 3 of this Directive. <u>Member States may build upon their existing spatial planning documents or plans for this purpose, including maritime spatial plans carried out in accordance with Directive 2014/89/EU.</u> Such areas, <u>including the existing plants and cooperation mechanisms,</u> shall be commensurate with the estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity by renewable energy technology set in <u>the</u> national energy and climate plans <u>submitted pursuant to Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.</u> <del>of</del> Member States <u>shall ensure coordination among all the relevant national, regional and local authorities and entities, including network operators, in the mapping of the necessary areas, where appropriate,</u> <del>as updated pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.</del></p>

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		<a href="#"><i>2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 135).</i></a>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
54	(2) When identifying the areas referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall take into account:	(2) When identifying the areas referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall take into account:	(2) When identifying the areas referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall take into account <b>in particular</b> :	(2) When identifying the areas referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall take into account <a href="#"><u>in particular</u></a> :
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), point (a)				
55	(a) the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential for renewable energy production of the different technologies in the land and sea areas;	(a) the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential for renewable energy production of the different technologies in the land and sea areas;	(a) the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential for renewable energy production of the different technologies in the land and sea areas;	(a) the availability of the renewable energy resources and the potential for renewable energy production of the different technologies in the land and sea areas;
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), point (b)				
56	(b) the projected energy demand;	(b) the projected <a href="#"><u>national and regional</u></a> energy demand, <a href="#"><u>taking into account the potential flexibility of the active demand response and expected efficiency gains and energy system integration</u></a> ;	(b) the projected energy demand;	(b) the projected energy demand, <a href="#"><u>taking into account the potential flexibility of the active demand response and expected efficiency gains and energy system integration</u></a> ;
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), point (c)				

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G 57	(c) the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools or the potential to create such grid infrastructure and storage.	(c) the availability of relevant <u>energy networks</u> , grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools or the potential to create <u>or upgrade</u> such grid infrastructure and storage-;	(c) the availability of relevant grid infrastructure, storage and other flexibility tools or the potential to create <b>or further upgrade</b> such grid infrastructure and storage.	(c) the availability of relevant <del>grid infrastructure</del> <u>energy infrastructure, including grids</u> , storage and other flexibility tools or the potential to create <u>or upgrade</u> such grid infrastructure and storage.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), point (ca)				
G 57a		<u>(ca) the potential of involving renewable self-consumers and renewable energy communities as assessed in accordance with Articles 21 and 22;</u>		<u>(ca) [deleted]</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), point (cb)				
G 57b		<u>(cb) the results of open, inclusive and effective public consultations, the involvement of relevant local authorities, and all relevant stakeholders, to ensure that the public opinion is taken into account in the identification of the areas referred to in Articles 15b and 15c;</u>		<u>(cb) [deleted]</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), point (cc)				
G 57c				



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>(cc) renewable energy projects on expected new artificial structures such as parking areas, roads, railways and industrial areas;</u>		<u>(cc) [deleted]</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), point (cd)				
57d		<u>(cd) the expected industrial development and employment associated with renewable projects in affected local communities.</u>		<u>(cd) [deleted]</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)				
58	(3) Member States shall favour multiple uses of the areas identified as a result of the obligation in paragraph 1.	(3) Member States shall favour multiple uses of the areas identified as a result of the obligation in paragraph 1 <u>provided that the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable source is compatible with pre-existing uses.</u>	(3) Member States shall favour multiple uses of the areas identified as a result of the obligation in paragraph 1.	(3) Member States shall favour multiple uses of the areas identified as a result of the obligation in paragraph 1. <u>The installation of renewable energy projects shall be compatible with pre-existing uses of those areas.</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3a)				
58a		<u>3a. When identifying the land, surface, subsurface and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, Member States shall deploy a</u>		<u>3a. [deleted]</u>

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		<u>mechanism supporting the necessary renewable heating network and power grid development in order to provide a fully integrated energy system.</u>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3b)				
58b			3b. Member States shall periodically review and update when necessary the identification of the areas referred to in paragraph 1, at least in the context of the update of the national energy and climate plans pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.	<u>3b. Member States shall periodically review and update, where necessary, the areas referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, in particular in the context of the update of the national climate and energy plans pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3c)				
58c		<u>3b. If large-scale biomethane production plants are nationally defined as installations to carrying out operations of recovery of waste as listed in Annex II, point (11), to Directive 2008/98/EC, Member States may include these plants in renewable energy sources when designating the renewables acceleration areas.</u>		<u>3c. [deleted]</u>

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Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3d)				
58d		<u>3c. Member States shall periodically review and update the areas referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, at least in the context of the update of the national climate and energy plans pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.</u>		<u>3d. [deleted/moved]</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3e)				
58e		<u>3d. Member States shall encourage and support local and regional authorities to develop and implement trajectories or targets for renewable energy produced by cities, renewables self-consumers and renewable energy communities.;</u>		<u>3e. [deleted]</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)				
59	(5) The following Article 15c is inserted:		(5) The following Article 15c is inserted:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, first paragraph				
60	,	Article 15c	,	,

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	Article 15c Renewables go-to areas	Renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas	Article 15c Renewables go-to areas	Article 15c Renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas  Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first subparagraph			
61	(1) By [2 years after the entry into force], Member States shall adopt a plan or plans designating, within the areas referred to in Article 15b(1), renewables go-to areas for one or more types of renewable energy sources. In that plan or plans, Member States shall:	(1) By ... [2 years after the entry into force], Member States shall, <u>in coordination with their local and regional authorities</u> , adopt a plan or plans designating, within the areas referred to in Article 15b(1), renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas for one or more types of renewable energy sources. <u>The size of those areas shall be commensurate with the objectives for renewable energies and sub-targets set out in this Directive and in the national energy and climate plans updated pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU)2018/1999. In the</u> <del>In that</del> plan or plans, <u>designating the renewables acceleration areas</u> Member States shall:	(1) By [ <del>230 months</del> years after the entry into force], Member States shall <b>ensure that the competent authorities</b> adopt a plan or plans designating, <del>within</del> <u>as a sub-set of</u> the areas referred to in Article 15b(1), renewables go-to areas for one or more types of renewable energy sources. <b>For that purpose, Member States may exclude biomass combustion and hydropower plants. Member States shall decide the size of such renewables go-to areas, in view of the specificities and requirements of the technology or technologies for which they set-up renewables go-to areas. In that plan or plans, Member States shall:</b>	(1) By [ <del>2 years</del> <u>X</u> after the entry into force], Member States shall <u>ensure that competent authorities</u> adopt a plan or plans designating, <del>within</del> <u>as a sub-set of</u> the areas referred to in Article 15b(1), renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas for one or more types of renewable energy sources. <del>In that plan or</del> <u>[For that purpose, Member States may exclude biomass combustion and hydropower plants. ] In those</u> plans, Member States shall:
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first subparagraph, point (a)			
62	(a) Designate sufficiently	(a) Designate sufficiently	(a) Designate sufficiently	(a) Designate sufficiently

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	homogeneous land and sea areas where the deployment of a specific type or types of renewable energy is not expected to have significant environmental impacts, in view of the particularities of the selected territory. In doing so, Member States shall:	homogeneous land and sea areas where the deployment of a specific type or types of renewable energy is not expected to have significant environmental <del>impacts</del> <u>effects</u> , in view of the particularities of the selected territory. <u>The overall amount of land and sea areas shall significantly contribute to the space requirements identified in accordance with Article 15b(1) of this Directive to reach the 2030 renewable energy target and shall be included in national energy and climate plans updated pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU)2018/1999.</u> In doing so, Member States shall:	homogeneous land, <b>inland water</b> and sea areas where the deployment of a specific type or types of renewable energy is not expected to have significant environmental impacts, in view of the particularities of the selected territory. In doing so, Member States shall:	homogeneous land, <u>inland water</u> , and sea areas where the deployment of a specific type or types of renewable energy is not expected to have significant environmental <del>impacts</del> <u>effects</u> , in view of the particularities of the selected territory. In doing so, Member States shall:
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first subparagraph, point (a), first indent				
63	- give priority to artificial and built surfaces, such as rooftops, transport infrastructure areasparking areas, waste sites, industrial sites, mines, artificial inland water bodies, lakes or reservoirs, and, where appropriate, urban waste water treatment sites, as well as degraded land not usable for agriculture;	- give priority to artificial and built surfaces, such as rooftops <u>and facades of buildings</u> , transport infrastructure <del>areas</del> <u>parking areas</u> <u>and their direct surroundings</u> , <u>parking</u> areas, <u>on-farm sites</u> , waste sites, industrial sites, mines, <del>artificial inland water bodies, lakes or reservoirs, and, where appropriate,</del> <u>and, where appropriate, artificial and built surfaces, such as</u> urban waste	<del>- give priority to artificial and built surfaces, such as rooftops, transport infrastructure areasparking areas, waste sites, industrial sites, mines, artificial inland water bodies, lakes or reservoirs, and, where appropriate, urban waste water treatment sites, as well as degraded land not usable for agriculture;</del>	- <u>give</u> priority to artificial and built surfaces, such as rooftops <u>and facades of buildings</u> , transport infrastructure <del>areas</del> <u>parking and their direct surroundings</u> , <u>parking</u> areas, <u>farms</u> , waste sites, industrial sites, mines, artificial inland water bodies, lakes or reservoirs, and, where appropriate, urban waste water treatment sites, as well as degraded land not usable for agriculture;

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		water treatment sites, <del>as well as</del> <u>artificial lakes, inland water bodies or reservoirs, and</u> degraded land not usable for agriculture;		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first subparagraph, point (a), second indent				
64	- exclude Natura 2000 sites and nature parks and reserves, the identified bird migratory routes as well as other areas identified based on sensitivity maps and the tools referred to in the next point, except for artificial and built surfaces located in those areas such as rooftops, parking areas or transport infrastructure.	- exclude Natura 2000 sites and nature parks and reserves, the identified bird <u>and marine mammal</u> migratory routes, <u>in accordance with the best available data, ecological corridors, and</u> <del>as well as</del> other areas identified based on sensitivity maps and the tools referred to in the next point, except for artificial and built surfaces located in those areas such as rooftops, parking areas or transport infrastructure.	- exclude Natura 2000 sites and <del>nature parks and reserves, the identified bird</del> <b>areas designated under national protection schemes for nature and biodiversity conservation, major migratory routes as well as other areas</b> identified based on sensitivity maps and the tools referred to in the next point, except for artificial and built surfaces located in those areas such as rooftops, parking areas or transport infrastructure.	- <del>exclude</del> Natura 2000 sites and <del>nature parks and reserves, the identified bird</del> <u>areas designated under national protection schemes for nature and biodiversity conservation, [major bird and marine mammal]</u> migratory routes as well as other areas identified based on sensitivity maps and the tools referred to in the next point, except for artificial and built surfaces located in those areas such as rooftops, parking areas or transport infrastructure.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first subparagraph, point (a), third indent				
65	- use all appropriate tools and datasets to identify the areas where the renewable energy plants would not have a significant environmental impact, including wildlife sensitivity mapping.	- use all appropriate tools and datasets, <u>including, where necessary, specific field surveys</u> , to identify the areas where the renewable energy plants would not have a significant environmental impact, including wildlife sensitivity mapping. <u>while taking</u>	- use all appropriate <b>and proportionate</b> tools and datasets to identify the areas where the renewable energy plants would not have a significant environmental impact, including wildlife sensitivity mapping.	- <del>use</del> all appropriate <u>and proportionate</u> tools and datasets to identify the areas where the renewable energy plants would not have a significant environmental impact, including wildlife sensitivity mapping. <u>while taking into account the data available in</u>

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		<p><u>into account the data available in the context of the development of a coherent Natura 2000 network, sufficient both as regards habitat types and species under the Council Directive 92/43/EEC<sup>1</sup>, as well as birds and sites under Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>2</sup>;</u></p> <p><u>1. Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992).</u></p> <p><u>2. Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p.7).</u></p>		<p><u>the context of the development of a coherent Natura 2000 network, both as regards habitat types and species under the Council Directive 92/43/EEC<sup>1</sup>, as well as birds and sites under Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;</u></p>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first subparagraph, point (a), fourth indent				
G	65a	<p><u>- remove administrative barriers and allocate sufficient well-trained staff and administrative resources;</u></p>		<p><u>- deleted</u></p>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first subparagraph, point (b)				
Y	66	<p>(b) Establish appropriate rules for the designated renewable <del>go-to</del> <u>renewables acceleration</u> areas, including on the mitigation measures to be adopted for the</p>	<p>(b) Establish <del>appropriate</del> <b>Adopt</b> appropriate rules <b>in view of the particularities of the selected territory</b> for the designated <b>identified</b> renewable go-</p>	<p>(b) Establish appropriate rules for the designated renewable <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas, including on <del>the effective</del> mitigation measures</p>

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	<p>installation of renewable energy plants, co-located energy storage facilities, as well as assets necessary for their connection to the grid, in order to avoid or, if not possible, to significantly reduce the negative environmental impacts that may arise. Where appropriate, Member States shall ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are applied to prevent the situations described in Articles 6(2) and 12(1) of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 5 of Directive 2009/147/EEC and Article 4(1)(a)(i) and (ii) of Directive 2000/60/EC. Such rules shall be targeted to the specificities of each identified renewable go-to area, the renewable energy technology or technologies to be deployed in each area and the identified environmental impacts. Compliance with such rules and the implementation of the appropriate mitigation measures by the individual projects shall result in the presumption that projects are not in breach of those provisions without prejudice to paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 16a. Where novel mitigation measures to prevent as much as possible the killing or disturbance of species protected</p>	<p>measures to be adopted for the installation of renewable energy plants, co-located energy storage facilities, as well as assets necessary for their connection to the grid, in order to avoid or, if not possible, to significantly reduce the negative environmental impacts that may arise. <del>Where appropriate,</del> Member States shall ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are applied to <del>prevent the situations described</del> <u>ensure the implementation of the obligations laid down</u> in Articles 6(2) and 12(1) of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 5 of Directive 2009/147/EEC and Article 4(1)(a)(i) <u>of Directive 2000/60/EC and to avoid deterioration and achieve good status or ecological potential in accordance with Article 4(1) and (ii)</u> of Directive 2000/60/EC. Such rules shall be targeted to the specificities of each identified <del>renewable go-to</del> <u>renewables acceleration</u> area, the renewable energy technology or technologies to be deployed in each area and the identified environmental impacts. Compliance with such rules and the implementation of the appropriate mitigation measures by</p>	<p>to areas, including on <del>the effective</del> mitigation measures to be adopted for the installation of renewable energy plants, co-located energy storage facilities, as well as assets necessary for their connection to the grid, in order to avoid or, if not possible, to significantly reduce the negative <del>environmental impacts</del> <b>impact on the environment</b> that may arise. <del>Where appropriate,</del> Member States shall ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are applied <b>in a proportionate and timely manner</b> to prevent the situations described in Articles 6(2) and 12(1) of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 5 of Directive 2009/147/EEC and Article 4(1)(a)(i) and (ii) of Directive 2000/60/EC. Such rules shall be targeted to the specificities of each identified renewable go-to area, the renewable energy technology or technologies to be deployed in each area and the identified environmental impacts. Compliance with such rules and the implementation of the appropriate mitigation measures by the individual projects shall result in the presumption that projects are not in breach of those provisions</p>	<p>to be adopted for the installation of renewable energy plants, co-located energy storage facilities, as well as assets necessary for their connection to the grid, in order to avoid or, if not possible, to significantly reduce the negative environmental impacts that may arise. Where appropriate, Member States shall ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are applied <u>in a proportionate and timely manner to ensure compliance with the obligations laid down</u> <del>to prevent the situations described</del> in Articles 6(2) and 12(1) of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 5 of Directive 2009/147/EEC and Article 4(1)(a)(i) and (ii) of Directive 2000/60/EC. Such rules shall be targeted to the specificities of each identified renewable <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> area, the renewable energy technology or technologies to be deployed in each area and the identified environmental impacts. Compliance with such rules and the implementation of the appropriate mitigation measures by the individual projects shall result in the presumption that projects are not in breach of those provisions without prejudice to paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 16a. Where novel</p>



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	under Council Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EEC, or any other environmental impact, have not been widely tested as regards their effectiveness, Member States may allow their use for one or several pilot projects for a limited time period, provided that the effectiveness of such measures is closely monitored and appropriate steps are taken immediately if they do not prove to be effective. .	the individual projects shall result in the presumption that projects are not in breach of those provisions without prejudice to paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 16a. Where novel mitigation measures to prevent as much as possible the killing or disturbance of species protected under Council Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EEC, or any other environmental impact, have not been widely tested as regards their effectiveness, Member States may allow their use for one or several pilot projects for a limited time period, provided that the effectiveness of such measures is closely monitored and appropriate steps are taken immediately if they do not prove to be effective. <u>Already designated areas for the installation of wind or solar power plants may be declared by Member States as renewables acceleration areas by considering that the existing spatial plans comply with the requirements of Article 15c.</u>	without prejudice to paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 16a. <del>Where</del> Novel mitigation measures to prevent as much as possible the killing or disturbance of species protected under Council Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EEC, or <b>to avoid</b> any other <b>likely significant</b> environmental impact, <del>have not been</del> <b>shall be widely tested and closely monitored</b> as regards their effectiveness. Member States may allow their use for one or several pilot projects for a limited time period, <del>provided that the effectiveness of taking</del> <b>appropriate steps immediately if such measures, despite their prior testing and monitoring, is closely monitored and appropriate steps are taken immediately if they do not prove to be effective. –</b>	mitigation measures to prevent as much as possible the killing or disturbance of species protected under Council Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EEC, or any other environmental impact, have not been widely tested as regards their effectiveness, Member States may allow their use for one or several pilot projects for a limited time period, provided that the effectiveness of such measures is closely monitored and appropriate steps are taken immediately if they do not prove to be effective. –
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second subparagraph				
67	Member States shall explain in the	Member States shall explain in the	Member States shall explain in the	Member States shall explain in the

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	plan the assessment made to identify each designated go-to area on the basis of the criteria set out in point (a) and to identify appropriate mitigation measures.	plan the assessment made to identify each designated <del>go-to</del> <u>renewables acceleration</u> area on the basis of the criteria set out in point (a) and to identify appropriate mitigation measures.	plan the assessment made to identify each designated go-to area on the basis of the criteria set out in point (a) and to identify appropriate mitigation measures.	plan the assessment made to identify each designated <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> area on the basis of the criteria set out in point (a) and to identify appropriate mitigation measures.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
68	(2) Before its adoption, the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas shall be subject to an environmental assessment carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive 2001/42/EC, and where applicable, if including artificial and built surfaces located in Natura 2000 sites, likely to have significant impacts in those sites, to the appropriate assessment in accordance to Article 6(3) of Directive 92/43/EEC.	(2) Before its adoption, the plan or plans designating renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas shall be subject to an environmental assessment carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive 2001/42/EC, <del>and where applicable, if including artificial and built surfaces located in Natura 2000 sites,</del> <u>and, if</u> likely to have significant impacts <del>in those</del> <u>on Natura 2000</u> sites, to the appropriate assessment in accordance to Article 6(3) of Directive 92/43/EEC.	(2) Before its adoption <b>or approval</b> , the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas shall be subject to an environmental assessment carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive 2001/42/EC, and where applicable, <del>if including artificial and built surfaces located in Natura 2000 sites,</del> likely to have significant impacts <del>in those</del> <u>effect on Natura 2000</u> sites, to the appropriate assessment in accordance to Article 6(3) of Directive 92/43/EEC.	(2) Before its adoption, the plan or plans designating renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas shall be subject to an environmental assessment carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive 2001/42/EC, and <del>where applicable, if including artificial and built surfaces located in Natura 2000 sites,</del> <u>if</u> likely to have significant impacts <del>in those</del> <u>on Natura 2000</u> sites, to the appropriate assessment in accordance to Article 6(3) of Directive 92/43/EEC.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2a)				
68a		<u>2a. When identifying the sea areas referred to in Article 15b(1), designation pursuant to this Article shall comply with Directive 2014/89/EU with regard to the use</u>		<u>2a. [deleted]</u>

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		<i><u>of an ecosystem-based approach to maritime spatial planning when designating renewable energy sites. During the maritime spatial planning process Member States shall increase the space designated for renewable energy production in line with the climate targets for 2030, 2040 and 2050.</u></i>		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)			
69	(3) The plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas shall be made public and shall be reviewed periodically, at least in the context of the update of the national energy and climate plans pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.	(3) The plan or plans designating renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas shall be made public, <u>and updated on an on-going basis to record, in electronic form, new capacity</u> and shall be reviewed periodically, at least in the context of the <del>update of the</del> national energy and climate plans <u>updated</u> pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 <u>and ensuring synergies with Directive 2014/89/EU</u> .	(3) The plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas shall be made public and shall be reviewed periodically <b>as appropriate, in particular,</b> at least in the context of the update of the national energy and climate plans pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.	(3) <u>Member States shall decide the size of such renewables acceleration areas, in view of the specificities and requirements of the technology or technologies for which they set up renewables acceleration areas. [In doing so, Member States shall aim that the combined size of these areas is significant and increasingly contributes to the achievement of the objectives set out in this Directive.]</u> The plan or plans designating renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas shall be made public and shall be reviewed periodically, <del>at least as</del> <u>appropriate, in particular</u> in the context of the update of the national energy and climate plans pursuant to Article 14 of

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. <sup>2</sup>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3a)				
69a			(4) Within 6 months from the entry into force of this amending Directive, Member States may declare as renewables go-to areas specific areas which have been already designated as areas suitable for an accelerated deployment of one or more renewable energy technologies, provided that the following conditions are met:	<u>(4) Within 6 months from the entry into force of this amending Directive, Member States may declare as renewables go-to areas specific areas which have been already designated as areas suitable for an accelerated deployment of one or more renewable energy technologies, provided that the following conditions are met:</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3b)				
69b			(a) such areas are outside Natura 2000 sites, areas designated under national protection schemes for nature and biodiversity conservation and identified bird migratory routes,	<u>(a) such areas are outside Natura 2000 sites, areas designated under national protection schemes for nature and biodiversity conservation and identified bird migratory routes,</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3c)				
69c			(b) the plans identifying such	<u>(b) the plans identifying such</u>

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			areas have been subject to strategic environmental assessment in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive 2001/42/EC and, where appropriate, to an assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; and	<u>areas have been subject to strategic environmental assessment in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive 2001/42/EC and, where appropriate, to an assessment in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive; and</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3d)				
69d			(c) the projects located in those areas implement appropriate and proportionate rules and measures to address the negative environmental impacts that may arise	<u>(c) the projects located in those areas implement appropriate and proportionate rules and measures to address the negative environmental impacts that may arise.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3e)				
69e			3e. In the permit granting process, the competent authorities shall apply the procedures and deadlines referred to in Article 16a to individual projects in those areas.	<u>3e. In the permit granting process, the competent authorities shall apply the procedures and deadlines referred to in Article 16a to individual projects in those areas.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	69f	<u>(5a) The following Article 15d is inserted:</u>		
Y	69g	" <u>Article 15d</u> <u>Public Participation</u>		Y
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3f)				
Y	69h	<u>1. 1. Member States shall ensure that the preparation of the plans identifying the land and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources and those designating renewables areas, referred to in Articles 15a, 15b and 15c is open, inclusive, timely and effective and that the public is given early and effective opportunities to participate in their elaboration.</u>		Y

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
69i		<p><u>2. Member States shall identify the public affected or likely to be affected by, or having an interest in the plans, including natural or legal persons or their associations, organisations or groups, taking into account the objectives of this Directive and the potential impacts from its implementation on areas covered by other Union instruments. Member States shall ensure that the public referred is informed electronically and by public notices or by other appropriate means.';</u></p> <p>"</p>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6)				
70	(6) Article 16 is replaced by the following:		(6) Article 16 is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, first paragraph				
71	Article 16 Organisation and main principles of the permit-granting process		Article 16 Organisation and main principles of the permit-granting process	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				

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72	(1) The permit-granting process shall cover all relevant administrative permits to build, repower and operate plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, co-located energy storage facilities, as well as assets necessary for their connection to the grid, including grid connection permits and environmental assessments where these are required. The permit-granting process shall comprise all procedures from the acknowledgment of the validity of the application in accordance with paragraph 2 to the notification of the final decision on the outcome of the procedure by the relevant authority or authorities.	(1) The permit-granting process shall cover all relevant administrative permits to build, repower and operate plants for the production of energy from renewable sources <u>including hybrid power plants that combine different renewable energy sources, heat pumps, <del>co-located</del> energy storage, including power and thermal</u> facilities, as well as assets necessary for their connection to the grid, <del>including grid connection</del> <u>and to integrate renewables into heating and cooling networks. It shall also include related energy networks</u> permits and environmental assessments where these are required. The permit-granting process shall comprise all procedures from the acknowledgment of the validity of the application in accordance with paragraph 2 to the notification of the final decision on the outcome of the procedure by the relevant authority or authorities.	(1) The permit-granting process shall cover all relevant administrative permits to build, repower and operate plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, co-located energy storage facilities, as well as assets necessary for their connection to the grid, including grid connection permits and environmental assessments where these are required. The permit-granting process shall comprise all <del>procedures</del> <b>administrative stages</b> from the acknowledgment of the <del>validity</del> <b>completeness</b> of the application in accordance with paragraph 2 to the notification of the final decision on the outcome of the procedure by the relevant authority or authorities.	(1) The permit-granting process shall cover all relevant administrative permits to build, repower and operate plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, <u>including those combining different renewable energy sources; heat pumps;</u> co-located energy storage, <u>including power and thermal</u> facilities; as well as assets necessary for their connection to the grid, <del>and to</del> <u>integrate renewables into heating and cooling networks</u> including grid connection permits and environmental assessments where these are required. The permit-granting process shall comprise all <del>procedures</del> <b>administrative stages</b> from the acknowledgment of the <del>validity</del> <b>completeness</b> of the application in accordance with paragraph 2 to the notification of the final decision on the outcome of the procedure by the relevant authority or authorities.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1a)				
72a		<u>1a. Member States shall ensure</u>		<u>1a. [deleted/moved]</u>



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		<p><u>that the financing of qualified staff, upskilling, and reskilling of their competent authorities at national, regional, and local level is proportionate with the implementation of the overall renewable energy needs identified under Article 15b of this Directive, and with the planned installed renewable energy generation capacity as foreseen in their national energy and climate plans, as updated pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Member States shall earmark all fees linked to the application and permit-granting processes for the purpose of further financing qualified staff and improving the capacity of the relevant permitting authority. Member States shall provide support, including technical and financial support, to regional and local authorities in order to facilitate the permit granting process.</u></p>		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)			
73	(2) No later than fourteen days for plants located in go-to areas and one month for plants located outside of go-to areas, following	(2) No later than fourteen <u>working</u> days for plants located in <del>go-to</del> <u>renewables acceleration</u> areas and one month for plants located	(2) No later than <del>fourteen</del> <u>30</u> days for plants located in go-to areas and <del>one month</del> <u>45 days</u> for plants located outside of go-to areas,	(2) No later than <del>fourteen</del> <u>working</u> days for plants located in <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas and <del>one month</del> <u>X</u> for plants located outside

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	the receipt of the application, the competent authority shall validate the application or, if the developer has not sent all the information required to process an application, request the developer to submit a complete application within fourteen days from this request. If the developer does not submit a complete application within this deadline, the competent authority may reject the application in written form. In the event of a rejection, the competent authority shall justify its decision. The developer may resubmit a new application at any point in time following such rejection. The date of the acknowledgement of the validity of the application by the competent authority shall serve as the start of the permit-granting process.	outside of <del>go-to</del> <u>renewables acceleration</u> areas, following the receipt of the application, the competent authority shall validate the application or, if the developer has not sent all the information required to process an application, request the developer to submit a complete application within fourteen <u>working</u> days from this request. If the developer does not submit a complete application within this deadline, the competent authority may reject the application in written form. In the event of a rejection, the competent authority shall justify its decision. The developer may resubmit a new application at any point in time following such rejection. The date of the acknowledgement of the validity of the application by the competent authority shall serve as the start of the permit-granting process.	following the receipt of the application, the competent authority shall <del>validate</del> <u>acknowledge the completeness of</u> the application or, if the developer has not sent all the information required to process an application, request the developer to submit a complete application <del>within fourteen days from this request. If the developer does not submit a complete application within this deadline, the competent authority may reject the application in written form. In the event of a rejection, the competent authority shall justify its decision. The developer may resubmit a new application at any point in time following such rejection</del> <u>without undue delay</u> . The date of the acknowledgement of the <del>validity</del> <u>completeness</u> of the application by the competent authority shall serve as the start of the permit-granting process.	of <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas, following the receipt of the application, the competent authority shall <del>validate the</del> <u>acknowledge the completeness of the</u> application or, if the developer has not sent all the information required to process an application, request the developer to submit a complete application <del>within fourteen days from this request. If the developer does not submit a complete application within this deadline, the competent authority may reject the application in written form. In the event of a rejection, the competent authority shall justify its decision. The developer may resubmit a new application at any point in time following such rejection</del> <u>without undue delay</u> . The date of the acknowledgement of the <del>validity</del> <u>completeness</u> of the application by the competent authority shall serve as the start of the permit-granting process.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)				
74	(3) Member States shall set up or designate one or more contact points. Those contact points shall,	(3) Member States shall set up or designate one or more contact points <u>and provide information in</u>	(3) Member States shall set up or designate one or more contact points. Those contact points shall,	(3) Member States shall set up or designate one or more contact points. Those contact points shall,

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	<p>upon request by the applicant, guide through and facilitate the entire administrative permit application and granting process. The applicant shall not be required to contact more than one contact point for the entire process. The contact point shall guide the applicant through the administrative permit application process, including the environmental related steps, in a transparent manner up to the delivery of one or several decisions by the responsible authorities at the end of the process, provide the applicant with all necessary information and involve, where appropriate, other administrative authorities. The contact point shall ensure fulfilment of the deadlines for the permit-granting procedures set out in this Directive. Applicants shall be allowed to submit relevant documents in digital form. By [2 years from entry into force] Member States shall ensure that all procedures are carried out in electronic format.</p>	<p><u>accordance with Article 18(6).</u> Those contact points shall, upon request by the applicant, guide through and facilitate the entire administrative permit application and granting process. The applicant shall not be required to contact more than one contact point for the entire process. The contact point shall guide the applicant through the administrative permit application process, including the environmental related steps, in a transparent manner up to the delivery of one or several decisions by the responsible authorities at the end of the process, provide the applicant with all necessary information and involve, where appropriate, other administrative authorities. The contact point shall ensure fulfilment of the deadlines for the permit-granting procedures set out in this Directive. Applicants shall be allowed to submit relevant documents in digital form. By [2 years from entry into force] Member States shall ensure that all procedures are carried out in electronic format: <u>Member States shall make information about the permit-granting process available to the public.</u></p>	<p>upon request by the applicant, guide through and facilitate the entire administrative permit application and granting process. The applicant shall not be required to contact more than one contact point for the entire process. The contact point shall guide the applicant through the administrative permit application process, including the environmental related steps, in a transparent manner up to the delivery of one or several decisions by the responsible authorities at the end of the process, provide the applicant with all necessary information and involve, where appropriate, other administrative authorities. The contact point shall ensure fulfilment of the deadlines for the permit-granting procedures set out in this Directive. Applicants shall be allowed to submit relevant documents in digital form. By [2 years from entry into force] Member States shall ensure that all procedures are carried out in electronic format.</p>	<p>upon request by the applicant, guide through and facilitate the entire administrative permit application and granting process. The applicant shall not be required to contact more than one contact point for the entire process. The contact point shall guide the applicant through the administrative permit application process, including the environmental related steps, in a transparent manner up to the delivery of one or several decisions by the responsible authorities at the end of the process, provide the applicant with all necessary information and involve, where appropriate, other administrative authorities. The contact point shall ensure fulfilment of the deadlines for the permit-granting procedures set out in this Directive. Applicants shall be allowed to submit relevant documents in digital form. By [2 years from entry into force] Member States shall ensure that all procedures are carried out in electronic format.</p>

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	Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)			
75	(4) The contact point shall make available a manual of procedures for developers of renewable energy production plants and shall provide that information also online, addressing distinctly also small-scale projects and renewables self-consumers projects. The online information shall indicate the contact point relevant to the applicant's application. If a Member State has more than one contact point, the online information shall indicate the contact point relevant to the applicant's application.	(4) The contact point shall make available a manual of procedures for developers of renewable energy production plants and shall provide that information also online, addressing distinctly also small-scale projects and renewables self-consumers, <u>renewable energy communities, collective and individual</u> projects <u>provide them with assistance and guide them through the administrative process of receiving support under the renewables support schemes</u> . The online information shall indicate the contact point relevant to the applicant's application. If a Member State has more than one contact point, the online information shall indicate the contact point relevant to the applicant's application.	(4) The contact point shall make available a manual of procedures for developers of renewable energy production plants and shall provide that information also online, addressing distinctly also small-scale projects, <b>renewable energy communities, collective and individual</b> and renewables self-consumers projects. The online information shall indicate the contact point relevant to the applicant's application. If a Member State has more than one contact point, the online information shall indicate the contact point relevant to the applicant's application.	(4) The contact point shall make available a manual of procedures for developers of renewable energy production plants and shall provide that information also online, addressing distinctly also small-scale projects <del>and</del> , renewables self-consumers projects <u>and renewable energy communities</u> . The online information shall indicate the contact point relevant to the applicant's application. If a Member State has more than one contact point, the online information shall indicate the contact point relevant to the applicant's application.
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)			
76	(5) Member States shall ensure that applicants have easy access to simple procedures for the settlement of disputes concerning the permit-granting process and the issuance of permits to build and		(5) Member States shall ensure, <b>in the context of the existing national rules, where applicable</b> , that applicants <b>and general public</b> have easy access to simple procedures for the settlement of	(5) Member States shall ensure that applicants <u>and general public</u> have easy access to simple procedures for the settlement of disputes concerning the permit-granting process and the issuance

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	operate renewable energy plants, including, where applicable, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.		disputes concerning the permit-granting process and the issuance of permits to build and operate renewable energy plants, including, where applicable, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms-	of permits to build and operate renewable energy plants, including, where applicable, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)				
77	(6) The deadlines laid down in Articles 16a, 16b and 16c shall apply without prejudice to judicial appeals, remedies and other proceedings before a court or tribunal, and to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, including complaints procedures, non-judicial appeals and remedies, and may be extended for the duration of such procedures.		(6) The deadlines laid down in Articles 16a, 16b and 16c shall apply without prejudice to judicial appeals, remedies and other proceedings before a court or tribunal, and to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, including complaints procedures, non-judicial appeals and remedies, and may be extended for the duration of such procedures.	(6) The deadlines laid down in Articles 16a, 16b and 16c shall apply without prejudice to judicial appeals, remedies and other proceedings before a court or tribunal, and to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, including complaints procedures, non-judicial appeals and remedies, and may be extended for the duration of such procedures.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (7)				
78	(7) Member States shall ensure that administrative and judicial appeals in the context of a project for the development of renewable energy production plant or its related grid connection, including those related to environmental aspects shall be subject to the most expeditious administrative and	(7) Member States shall ensure that administrative and judicial appeals in the context of a project for the development of renewable energy production plant or its related grid connection <u>and those assets necessary for the development of the energy infrastructure networks required</u>	(7) Member States shall ensure that administrative and judicial appeals in the context of a project for the development of renewable energy production plant or its related grid connection, including those related to environmental aspects shall be subject to the most expeditious administrative and	(7) Member States shall ensure that administrative and judicial appeals in the context of a project for the development of renewable energy production plant <del>or</del> , its related grid connection <u>and those assets necessary for the development of the energy infrastructure networks required</u>

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	judicial procedure that is available at the relevant national, regional and local level.	<u>to integrate renewable sources into the system as described in paragraph 1</u> , including those related to environmental aspects shall be subject to the most expeditious administrative and judicial procedure—that is available at the relevant national, regional and local level. <u>The permit- granting process referred to in paragraph 1 shall extend, where necessary, to all relevant administrative permits when industrial plants switch to the use of renewable energy.</u>	judicial procedure that is available at the relevant national, regional and local level.	<u>to integrate renewable sources into the system</u> , including those related to environmental aspects shall be subject to the most expeditious administrative and judicial procedure that is available at the relevant national, regional and local level.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (7a)				
78a		<u>7a. The Commission shall develop reporting procedures for Member States to assess their permitting practices, the average duration of the permitting procedure and the human and financial resources dedicated to ensuring compliance with the permitting requirements set out in this Article and in Articles 16a and 16b.</u> <u>The Commission's assessment shall be made public. The Commission may propose corrective measures to support</u>		<u>7a. Member States shall provide adequate resources to ensure qualified staff, upskilling, and reskilling of their competent authorities in line with the planned installed renewable energy generation capacity foreseen in their national energy and climate plans. Member States shall assist regional and local authorities in order to facilitate the permit granting process.</u>


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		<u>Member States in their implementation of the permitting procedure by assisting them in reforming and streamlining their permitting procedures.</u>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (7b)				
78b			7b. Except when it coincides with other administrative stages of the permit-granting process, the duration of the permit-granting process shall not include:	<u>7b. Except when it coincides with other administrative stages of the permit-granting process, the duration of the permit-granting process shall not include:</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (7c)				
78c		<u>7b. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article and Articles 16a and 16b shall also apply to the parallel permit-granting process for network system developers regarding related energy assets necessary for the integration of the renewable energy plant in the system as well as assets necessary for their connection to the grid which are not integrated in the permit-granting process under paragraph 1 for the specific renewable energy plant.';</u>		<u>7c. [deleted]</u>

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	Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (7d)			
G 78d			(a) the time during which the plants, their grid connections and, with a view of ensuring grid stability, grid reliability and grid safety, the related necessary grid infrastructure are being built or repowered,	<u>(a) the time during which the plants, their grid connections and, with a view of ensuring grid stability, grid reliability and grid safety, the related necessary grid infrastructure are being built or repowered,</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (7e)			
G 78e			(b) the time for the administrative stages necessary for significant upgrades of the grid required to ensuring grid stability, grid reliability and grid safety.	<u>(b) the time for the administrative stages necessary for significant upgrades of the grid required to ensuring grid stability, grid reliability and grid safety.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (7)			
79	(7) The following Article 16a is inserted:		(7) The following Article 16a is inserted:	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, first paragraph			



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80	" Article 16a Permit-granting process in renewables go-to areas	Article 16a Permit-granting process in renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas	" Article 16a Permit-granting process in renewables go-to areas	" Article 16a Permit-granting process in renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas  Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
81	(1) Member States shall ensure that the permit-granting process referred to in Article 16(1) shall not exceed one year for projects in renewables go-to areas. Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances, that one-year period may be extended by up to three months. In such a case, Member States shall clearly inform the developer about the extraordinary circumstances that justified the extension.	(1) Member States shall ensure that the permit-granting process referred to in Article 16(1) shall not exceed <del>one year</del> <u>nine months</u> for projects in renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas, <u>including their related energy network elements and grid connection</u> . Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances, that <del>one year</del> <u>nine-month</u> period may be extended by up to three months. In such a case, Member States shall clearly inform the developer about the extraordinary circumstances that justified the extension.	(1) Member States shall ensure that the permit-granting process referred to in Article 16(1) shall not exceed one year for projects in renewables go-to areas <b>and shall not exceed two years for offshore renewable projects</b> . Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances, that one-year period may be extended by up to <del>three</del> <u>six</u> months. In such a case, Member States shall clearly inform the developer about the extraordinary circumstances that justified the extension.	(1) Member States shall ensure that the permit-granting process referred to in Article 16(1) shall not exceed <del>one year</del> <u>X</u> for projects in renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas, <u>except for offshore renewable energy projects, for which it shall not exceed [two years]</u> . Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances, <del>that one year period</del> <u>those periods</u> may be extended by up to <del>three</del> <u>X</u> months. In such a case, Member States shall clearly inform the developer about the extraordinary circumstances that justified the extension.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
82	(2) The permit-granting process for the repowering of plants and for	(2) The permit-granting process for the repowering of plants	(2) The permit-granting process for the repowering of plants and for	(2) The permit-granting process for the repowering of plants and for

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	new installations with an electrical capacity of less than 150 kW, co-located energy storage facilities as well as their grid connection, located in renewables go-to areas shall not exceed six months. Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances, such as on grounds of overriding safety reasons where the repowering project impacts substantially on the grid or the original capacity, size or performance of the installation, that one year period may be extended by up to three months. Member States shall clearly inform the project developer about the extraordinary circumstances that justify the extension.	<u>including those increasing the capacity and the need for related energy network developments without increasing the occupied area</u> and for new installations with an electrical capacity of less than 150 kW, <del>co-located</del> energy storage <u>including power and thermal</u> facilities as well as their grid connection, located in renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas shall not exceed six months. Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances, such as on grounds of overriding safety reasons where the repowering project impacts substantially on the grid or the original capacity, size or performance of the installation, that <del>one year</del> <u>six months</u> period may be extended by up to three months. Member States shall clearly inform the project developer about the extraordinary circumstances that justify the extension.	new installations with an electrical capacity of less than 150 kW, co-located energy storage facilities as well as their grid connection, located in renewables go-to areas shall not exceed six months <b>and shall not exceed 1 year for offshore wind energy projects.</b> Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances, such as on grounds of overriding safety reasons where the repowering project impacts substantially on the grid or the original capacity, size or performance of the installation, that <del>one year</del> <u>six months</u> period may be extended by up to three months. Member States shall clearly inform the project developer about the extraordinary circumstances that justify the extension.	new installations with an electrical capacity of less than 150 kW, co-located energy storage, <u>including power and thermal</u> facilities, as well as their grid connection, <u>where</u> located in renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas, shall not exceed six months, <u>except for offshore wind energy projects, for which shall not exceed [1 year].</u> Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances, such as on grounds of overriding safety reasons where the repowering project impacts substantially on the grid or the original capacity, size or performance of the installation, that <del>one year</del> <u>six months</u> period may be extended by up to three months <u>and six months in case of offshore wind energy projects.</u> Member States shall clearly inform the project developer about the extraordinary circumstances that justify the extension.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2a)				
82a		<u>(2a) Where the repowering does not result in an increase in the capacity of the renewable energy power plant beyond 15 %, and</u>		<u>2a. Where the repowering does not result in an increase in the capacity of the renewable energy power plant beyond 15%, grid</u>

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		<u>without prejudice to the need to assess any potential environmental impacts pursuant to the paragraph 2b, grid connections to the transmission or distribution grid shall be permitted within one month following application to the relevant entity unless there are justified safety concerns or there is technical incompatibility of the system components.</u>		<u>connections to the transmission or distribution grid shall be permitted within X months following application to the relevant entity unless there are justified safety concerns or there is technical incompatibility of the system components.</u>  <u>[EP amendments on lines 82b to 82d are deleted/moved]</u>
G 82b		<u>(2b) Where the repowering of solar installations does not entail the use of additional space and complies with the applicable environmental mitigation measures established for the original installation, the project shall be exempted from the requirement, if applicable, to be subject to a determination whether the project requires an environmental impact assessment pursuant to Article 4 of Directive 2011/92/EU.</u>		
G 82c				G

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>(2c) Where the repowering of a renewable energy power plant or of a related grid infrastructure which is necessary to integrate renewables into the electricity system, to a determination whether the project requires an environmental impact assessment procedure or an environmental impact assessment pursuant to Article 4 of Directive 2011/92/EU, such prior determination and/or environmental assessment shall be limited to the potential impacts stemming from the change or extension compared to the original project.</u>		
82d		<u>(2d) Decisions resulting from the above permit-granting processes shall be made publicly available.</u>		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first subparagraph			
83	(3) Without prejudice to paragraphs 4 and 5, by derogation from Article 4(2) of Directive 2011/92/EU, and Annex II, points 3(a), (b), (d), (h), (i), and 6(c) alone or in conjunction with point 13(a)	(3) Without prejudice to paragraphs 4 and 5 <u>of this Article</u> , by derogation from Article 4(2) of Directive 2011/92/EU, <u>Annex I, point 6(b) thereto as far as this concerns the production of</u>	(3) Without prejudice to paragraphs 4 and 5, by derogation from Article 4(2) of Directive 2011/92/EU, and Annex II, points 3(a), (b), (d), (h), (i), and 6(c) alone or in conjunction with point 13(a)	(3) Without prejudice to paragraphs 4 and 5, by derogation from Article 4(2) of Directive 2011/92/EU, and Annex II, points 3(a), (b), (d), (h), (i), and 6(c) alone or in conjunction with point 13(a)

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>to that Directive as far as this concerns renewable energy projects, new applications for renewable energy plants, except for biomass combustion plants, including the repowering of plants, in already designated renewables go-to areas for the respective technology, co-located storage facilities as well as their connection to the grid, shall be exempted from the requirement to carry out a dedicated environmental impact assessment under Article 2(1) of Directive 2011/92/EU, provided that these projects comply with the rules and measures set out in accordance with Article 15c(1), point (b). The exemption from the application of Directive 2011/92/EU above shall not apply to projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment in another Member State or where a Member State likely to be significantly affected so requests, as provided for in Article 7 of the said Directive.</p>	<p><u>renewable hydrogen and</u> <del>and</del> Annex II, points 3(a), (b), (d), (h), (i), and 6(c) <u>thereto</u>, alone or in conjunction with point 13(a) <del>to of</del> that Directive as far as this concerns renewable energy projects, new applications for renewable energy plants, <u>including generation plants that combine different renewable energies</u>, except for biomass combustion plants, including the repowering of plants, in already designated renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas for the respective technology, co-located storage facilities as well as their connection to the grid, <u>the related energy network, the related transmission and distribution network, and the related assets necessary for the development of the electricity networks required to integrate renewable energy sources into the system</u> shall be exempted from the requirement to carry out a dedicated environmental impact assessment under Article 2(1) of Directive 2011/92/EU, provided that these projects comply with the rules and measures set out in accordance with Article 15c(1), point (b) <u>of this Directive</u>. The exemption from the application of</p>	<p>to that Directive as far as this concerns renewable energy projects, new applications for renewable energy plants, <del>except for biomass combustion plants</del>, including the repowering of plants, in already designated renewables go-to areas for the respective technology, co-located storage facilities as well as their connection to the grid, shall be exempted from the requirement to carry out a dedicated environmental impact assessment under Article 2(1) of Directive 2011/92/EU, provided that these projects comply with the rules and measures set out in accordance with Article 15c(1), point (b). The exemption from the application of Directive 2011/92/EU above shall not apply to projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment in another Member State or where a Member State likely to be significantly affected so requests, as provided for in Article 7 of the said Directive.</p>	<p><del>to of</del> that Directive as far as this concerns renewable energy projects, new applications for renewable energy plants, <u>including those combining different renewable energy sources</u>, except for biomass combustion plants, including the repowering of plants, in already designated renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas for the respective technology, co-located storage facilities as well as their connection to the grid, shall be exempted from the requirement to carry out a dedicated environmental impact assessment under Article 2(1) of Directive 2011/92/EU, provided that these projects comply with the rules and measures set out in accordance with Article 15c(1), point (b) <u>of this Directive</u>. The exemption from the application of Directive 2011/92/EU above shall not apply to projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment in another Member State or where a Member State likely to be significantly affected so requests, as provided for in Article 7 of the said Directive.</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		Directive 2011/92/EU above shall not apply to projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment in another Member State or where a Member State likely to be significantly affected so requests, as provided for in Article 7 of the said Directive.	PUBLIC	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), second subparagraph				
84	By derogation from Article 6(3) of Directive 92/43/EEC, the plants referred to in the first subparagraph, shall not be subject to an assessment of their implications for Natura 2000 sites.	By derogation from Article 6(3) of Directive 92/43/EEC, the plants referred to in the first subparagraph, shall not be subject to an assessment of their implications for Natura 2000 sites, <u>provided that those renewable energy projects comply with the rules and measures established in accordance with Article 15c(1), point (b) of this Directive and if the absence of significant effects of the plants was proved on the basis of the appropriate assessment of the plans designating renewable acceleration areas carried out in accordance with Article 15(c)(2) of this Directive.</u>	By derogation from Article 6(3) of Directive 92/43/EEC, the plants referred to in the first subparagraph, shall not be subject to an assessment of their implications for Natura 2000 sites <b>provided that these projects comply with the rules and measures set out in accordance with Article 15c(1), point (b)..</b>	By derogation from Article 6(3) of Directive 92/43/EEC, the plants referred to in the first subparagraph, shall not be subject to an assessment of their implications for Natura 2000 sites <u>provided that those renewable energy projects comply with the rules and measures established in accordance with Article 15c(1), point (b) of this Directive.</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), first subparagraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
85	<p>(4) The competent authorities of Member States shall carry out a screening of the applications referred to in paragraph 3. Such screening shall aim to identify if any of such projects is highly likely to give rise to significant unforeseen adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographical areas where they are located, that were not identified during the environmental assessment of the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC and, if relevant, with Directive 92/43/EEC. The screening carried out for the repowering of projects shall be limited to the potential impacts stemming from the change or extension compared to the original project.</p>	<p>(4) The competent authorities of Member States shall carry out a screening of the applications referred to in paragraph 3. Such screening shall aim to identify if any of such projects is highly likely to give rise to significant <del>unforeseen</del> adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographical areas where they are located, that were not identified during the environmental assessment of the plan or plans designating renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC and, if relevant, with Directive 92/43/EEC. The screening carried out for the repowering of projects shall be limited to the potential impacts stemming from the change or extension compared to the original project.</p>	<p>(4) The competent authorities of Member States shall carry out a screening of the applications referred to in paragraph 3. Such screening shall aim to identify if any of such projects is highly likely to give rise to significant unforeseen adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographical areas where they are located, that were not identified during the environmental assessment of the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC and, if relevant, with Directive 92/43/EEC. <b>Such screening shall also aim to identify if any of such projects is subject to transboundary assessment according to Article 7 of the Directive 2011/92/EU due to its likelihood of significant effects on the environment in another Member State or due to request of Member State which is likely to be significantly affected.</b> The screening carried out for the repowering of projects shall be limited to the potential impacts stemming from the change or extension compared to the original</p>	<p>(4) The competent authorities of Member States shall carry out a screening of the applications referred to in paragraph 3. Such screening shall aim to identify if any of such projects is highly likely to give rise to significant unforeseen adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographical areas where they are located, that were not identified during the environmental assessment of the plan or plans designating renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC and, if relevant, with Directive 92/43/EEC. <u>Such screening shall also aim to identify if any of such projects is subject to transboundary assessment according to Article 7 of the Directive 2011/92/EU due to its likelihood of significant effects on the environment in another Member State or due to the request of a Member State which is likely to be significantly affected.</u> The screening carried out for the repowering of projects shall be limited to the potential impacts stemming from the change or extension compared to the original</p>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			project.	project.
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), second subparagraph			
86	<p>For the purpose of such screening, the project developer shall provide information on the characteristics of the project, on its compliance with the rules and measures identified according to Article 15c (1), points (b) and (c), for the specific go-to area, on any additional measures adopted by the project and how these measures address environmental impacts. Such screening shall be finalised within 30 days from the date of submission of the applications for new renewable energy plants, with the exception of applications for installations with an electrical capacity of less than 150 kW. For such installations and for new applications for the repowering of plants, the screening phase shall be finalized within 15 days.</p>	<p>For the purpose of such screening, the project developer shall provide information on the characteristics of the project, on its <u>potential impact on the environment, on its compliance with the rules and measures identified according to Article 15c (1), points (b) and (c), for the specific <del>go-to</del> renewables acceleration</u> area, on any additional measures adopted by the project and how these measures address environmental impacts. Such screening shall be finalised within 30 days from the date of submission of the applications for new renewable energy plants, with the exception of applications for installations with an electrical capacity of less than 150 kW. For such installations and for new applications for the repowering of plants, the screening phase shall be finalized within 15 days.</p>	<p>For the purpose of such screening, the project developer shall provide information on the characteristics of the project, on its compliance with the rules and measures identified according to Article 15c (1), points (b) and (c), for the specific go-to area, on any additional measures adopted by the project and how these measures address environmental impacts. <b>The competent authority may request the applicant to provide additional existing information.</b> Such screening shall be finalised within <del>30</del>45 days from the date of submission of <b>sufficient information necessary for this purpose</b> the applications for new renewable energy plants, with the exception of applications for installations with an electrical capacity of less than 150 kW. For such installations and for new applications for the repowering of plants, the screening phase shall be finalized within <del>15</del>30 days.</p>	<p>For the purpose of such screening, the project developer shall provide information on the characteristics of the project, on its compliance with the rules and measures identified according to Article 15c (1), <del>points (b) and (c)</del> <u>point (b)</u>, for the specific <del>go-to</del> <u>renewables acceleration</u> area, on any additional measures adopted by the project and how these measures address environmental impacts. <u>The competent authority may request the applicant to provide additional [available] information.</u> Such screening shall be finalised within <del>30</del>X days from the date of submission of <del>the applications</del> <u>sufficient information necessary for this purpose</u> for new renewable energy plants, with the exception of applications for installations with an electrical capacity of less than 150 kW. For such installations and for new applications for the repowering of plants, the screening phase shall be finalized within <del>15</del>X days.</p>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)			
87	<p>(5) Following the screening process, the applications referred to in paragraph 3 shall be authorised from an environmental perspective without requiring any express decision from the competent authority, unless the competent authority adopts an administrative decision, duly motivated and based on clear evidence, that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to significantunforeseen adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area where they are located that cannot be mitigated by the measures identified in the plan or plans designating go-to areas or proposed by the developer for the project. Such decision shall be made available to the public. Such projects shall be subject to an assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, if applicable, to an assessment under Article 6(3) of Directive 92/43/EEC, which shall be carried out within six months following the screening decision.</p>	<p>(5) Following the screening process, the applications referred to in paragraph 3 shall be authorised from an environmental perspective without requiring any express decision from the competent authority, unless the competent authority adopts an administrative decision, duly motivated and based on clear evidence, that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to <del>significantunforeseen</del> <u>significant</u> adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area where they are located that cannot be mitigated by the measures identified in the plan or plans designating <u>renewables acceleration</u> <del>go-to</del> areas or proposed by the developer for the project. Such decision shall be made available to the public. Such projects shall be subject to an assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, if applicable, to an assessment under Article 6(3) of Directive 92/43/EEC, which shall be carried out within six months following the screening decision.</p>	<p>(5) Following the screening process, the applications referred to in paragraph 3 shall be authorised from an environmental perspective without requiring any express <b>screening</b> decision from the competent authority, unless the competent authority adopts an administrative decision, duly motivated and based on clear evidence, that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to <del>significantunforeseen</del> <b>significant unforeseen</b> adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area where they are located that cannot be mitigated by the measures identified in the plan or plans designating go-to areas or proposed by the developer for the project. Such decision shall be made available to the public. Such projects <del>shall</del> <b>may</b> be subject to an assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, if applicable, to an assessment under <del>Article 6(3) of</del> Directive 92/43/EEC, which shall be carried out within six months following the <del>screening decision</del> <b>submission of complete documentation including information necessary</b></p>	<p>(5) Following the screening process, the applications referred to in paragraph 3 shall be authorised from an environmental perspective without requiring any express decision from the competent authority, unless the competent authority adopts an administrative decision, duly motivated and based on clear evidence, that a specific project is highly likely to give rise to <del>significantunforeseen</del> <u>significant unforeseen</u> adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area where they are located that cannot be mitigated by the measures identified in the plan or plans designating <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas or proposed by the developer for the project. Such decision shall be made available to the public. Such projects <del>shall</del> <u>may</u> be subject to an assessment in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EC and, if applicable, to an assessment under <u>Directive 92/43/EEC. Where Member States exempt such projects from those assessments, the operator has to adopt proportionate mitigation measures or pay a monetary compensation in order to address</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>for such assessment. Where Member States exempt such projects from those assessments, the operator has to adopt proportionate mitigation measures or pay a monetary compensation in order to address those adverse effects. Where those effects impact species protection, the operator shall pay a monetary compensation for species protection programmes for the duration of the operation of the renewable power plant in order to ensure or improve the conservation status of the species affected. Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances that six months period may be extended by up to six months.</p>	<p><u>those adverse effects. Where those effects impact species protection, the operator <del>Article 6(3) of Directive 92/43/EEC, which</del> shall pay a monetary compensation for species protection programmes for the duration of the operation of the renewable power plant in order to ensure or improve the conservation status of the species affected. Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances that [six months] period may be extended by up to [be carried out within six months].</u></p> <p><u>(5a) By derogation from paragraphs 4 and 5, where the repowering of solar installations does not entail the use of additional space and complies with the applicable environmental mitigation measures established for the original installation, the project shall be exempted from following the screening decision process and from an environmental impact assessment, if required by Directive 2011/92/EU.</u></p>
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)			
Y	88			Y

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(6) In the permit-granting process of the applications referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the lack of reply of the relevant administrative bodies within the established deadline shall result in the specific administrative steps to be considered as approved, except in those cases where the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment in accordance with paragraph 5. All resulting decisions will be publicly available.	(6) In the permit-granting process of the applications referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the lack of reply of the relevant administrative bodies within the established deadline shall <u>upon the request of the developer,</u> result in the specific administrative steps to be considered as approved, except in those cases where the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment in accordance with paragraph 5. All resulting decisions will be publicly available.	(6) In the permit-granting process of the applications referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, <b>Member States may provide that</b> the lack of reply of the relevant administrative bodies within the established deadline shall <del>result</del> <b>results</b> in the specific administrative steps to be considered as approved, <del>except in those cases where the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment in accordance with paragraph 5</del> <b>provided that there is an explicit final decision on the outcome of the process.-</b> All resulting decisions <del>will be publicly available</del> <b>shall be made public.</b>	(6) In the permit-granting process of the applications referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the lack of reply of the relevant administrative bodies within the established deadline shall result in the specific administrative steps to be considered as approved, except in those cases where the specific project is subject to an environmental impact assessment in accordance with paragraph 5, <u>unless this relates to a final decision on the outcome of the process which shall be explicit. All</u> <del>-All resulting decisions will be</del> <u>shall be made</u> publicly available.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6a)				
88a		<u>6a. Member States shall share and utilise best practices in the permit-granting process.</u>		<u>6a. [deleted]</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)				
89	(8) The following Article 16b is inserted:		(8) The following Article 16b is inserted:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8), amending provision, first paragraph			
90	Article 16b Permit-granting process outside renewables go-to areas	Article 16b Permit-granting process outside renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas	Article 16b Permit-granting process outside renewables go-to areas	Article 16b Permit-granting process outside renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas  Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)			
91	(1) Member States shall ensure that the permit-granting process referred to in Article 16(1) shall not exceed two years, for projects outside renewables go-to areas. Where duly justified on the grounds of extraordinary circumstances, that two-year period may be extended by up to three months. In such a case, Member States shall clearly inform the developer about the extraordinary circumstances that justified the extension.	(1) Member States shall ensure that the permit-granting process referred to in Article 16(1) shall not exceed <del>two years, for</del> <u>18 months. That period shall apply to renewable hybrid power plants, and their related energy networks concerning</u> projects outside renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas. Where duly justified on the grounds of extraordinary circumstances, that <del>two-year</del> <u>18-month</u> period may be extended by up to three months. In such a case, Member States shall clearly inform the developer about the extraordinary circumstances that justified the extension.	(1) Member States shall ensure that the permit-granting process referred to in Article 16(1) shall not exceed two years, for projects outside renewables go-to areas, <b>and shall not exceed three years for offshore renewable projects.</b> Where duly justified on the grounds of extraordinary circumstances <b>or extended periods needed for assessments under applicable Union environmental law</b> , that two-year period may be extended by up to <del>three</del> <u>six</u> months. In such a case, Member States shall clearly inform the developer about the extraordinary circumstances that justified the extension.	(1) Member States shall ensure that the permit-granting process referred to in Article 16(1) shall not exceed <del>two</del> <u>X</u> years, for projects outside renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>areas acceleration areas, except for offshore renewable energy projects, for which it shall not exceed [three] years.</u> Where duly justified on the grounds of extraordinary circumstances <u>for extended periods needed for assessments under applicable Union environmental law</u> , that two-year period may be extended by up to <del>three</del> <u>X</u> months. In such a case, Member States shall clearly inform the developer about the extraordinary circumstances that justified the extension.

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), first subparagraph			
92	<p>(2) Where an environmental assessment is required under Directive 2011/92/EU or Directive 92/43/EEC, it shall be carried out in a single procedure that combines all relevant assessments for a given project. When any such environmental impact assessment is required, the competent authority, taking into account the information provided by the developer, shall issue an opinion on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included by the developer in the environmental impact assessment report, of which the scope shall not be extended subsequently. Where the specific projects have adopted appropriate mitigation measures, any killing or disturbance of the species protected under Article 12(1) of Directive 92/43/EEC and Article 5 of Directive 2009/147/EC shall not be considered deliberate. Where novel mitigation measures to prevent as much as possible the killing or disturbance of species protected under Council Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive</p>	<p>(2) Where an environmental assessment is required under Directive 2011/92/EU or Directive 92/43/EEC, it shall be carried out in a single procedure that combines all relevant assessments for a given project. When any such environmental impact assessment is required, the competent authority, taking into account the information provided by the developer, shall issue an opinion on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included by the developer in the environmental impact assessment report, of which the scope shall not be extended <del>subsequently</del>. Where the specific projects have adopted <del>appropriate</del><u>all necessary</u> mitigation measures, any <del>—</del> killing or disturbance of the species protected under Article 12(1) of Directive 92/43/EEC and Article 5 of Directive 2009/147/EC shall not be considered deliberate. Where novel mitigation measures to prevent as much as possible the killing or disturbance of species protected under Council Directive</p>	<p>(2) Where an environmental assessment is required under Directive 2011/92/EU or Directive 92/43/EEC, it shall be carried out in a single procedure that combines all relevant assessments for a given project. When any such environmental impact assessment is required, the competent authority, taking into account the information provided by the developer, shall issue an opinion on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included by the developer in the environmental impact assessment report, of which the scope shall not be extended subsequently. Where the specific projects have adopted appropriate mitigation measures, any killing or disturbance of the species protected under Article 12(1) of Directive 92/43/EEC and Article 5 of Directive 2009/147/EC shall not be considered deliberate. <del>Where</del> Novel mitigation measures to prevent as much as possible the killing or disturbance of species protected under Council Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive</p>	<p>(2) Where an environmental assessment is required under Directive 2011/92/EU or Directive 92/43/EEC, it shall be carried out in a single procedure that combines all relevant assessments for a given project. When any such environmental impact assessment is required, the competent authority, taking into account the information provided by the developer, shall issue an opinion on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included by the developer in the environmental impact assessment report, of which the scope shall not be extended subsequently. Where the specific projects have adopted <del>appropriate</del><u>[necessary]</u> mitigation measures, any <del>—</del> killing or disturbance of the species protected under Article 12(1) of Directive 92/43/EEC and Article 5 of Directive 2009/147/EC shall not be considered deliberate. Where novel mitigation measures to prevent as much as possible the killing or disturbance of species protected under Council Directive</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	<p>2009/147/EEC, or any other environmental impact, have not been widely tested as regards their effectiveness, Member States may allow their use for one or several pilot projects for a limited time period, provided that the effectiveness of such measures is closely monitored and appropriate steps are taken immediately if they do not prove to be effective. The permit-granting process for the repowering of projects and for new installations with an electrical capacity of less than 150 kW, co-located storage facilities as well as their grid connection, located outside renewables go-to areas shall not exceed one year including environmental assessments where required by relevant legislation. Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances, this one-year period may be extended by up to three months. Member States shall clearly inform the developers about the extraordinary circumstances that justified the extension.</p>	<p>92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EEC, or any other environmental impact, have not been widely tested as regards their effectiveness, Member States may allow their use for one or several pilot projects for a limited time period, provided that the effectiveness of such measures is closely monitored and appropriate steps are taken immediately if they do not prove to be effective. The permit-granting process for the repowering of projects, <u>including those increasing the capacity and the need for the related energy network developments without increasing the occupied area</u> and for new installations with an electrical capacity of less than 150 kW, co-located storage facilities as well as their grid connection, located outside renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas shall not exceed <del>one year</del> <u>six months</u> including environmental assessments where required by relevant legislation. Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances, this <del>one year</del> <u>six months</u> period may be extended by up to three months. Member States shall clearly inform the developers about the</p>	<p>2009/147/EEC, or <b>to avoid</b> any other <b>likely significant</b> environmental impact, <del>have not been</del> <b>shall be</b> widely tested <b>and closely monitored</b> as regards their effectiveness. Member States may allow their use for one or several pilot projects for a limited time period, <del>provided that the effectiveness of taking</del> <b>appropriate immediately if</b> such measures <del>is closely monitored and appropriate steps are taken immediately if they,</del> <b>despite their prior testing and monitoring</b>, do not prove to be effective. The permit-granting process for the repowering of projects and for new installations with an electrical capacity of less than 150 kW, co-located storage facilities as well as their grid connection, located outside renewables go-to areas shall not exceed one year including environmental assessments where required by relevant legislation <b>and shall not exceed two years for offshore wind projects.</b> Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances, this one-year period may be extended by up to three months. Member States shall clearly inform the developers about the extraordinary</p>	<p>92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EEC, or any other environmental impact, have not been widely tested as regards their effectiveness, Member States may allow their use for one or several pilot projects for a limited time period, provided that the effectiveness of such measures is closely monitored and appropriate steps are taken immediately if they do not prove to be effective.</p> <p>The permit-granting process for the repowering of projects and for new installations with an electrical capacity of less than 150 kW, co-located storage facilities as well as their grid connection, located outside renewables <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas shall not exceed one year, including environmental assessments where required by relevant legislation, <u>except for offshore renewable energy projects, for which it shall not exceed [two] years.</u> Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances, this one-year period may be extended by up to three months. Member States shall clearly inform the developers about the extraordinary circumstances that justified the</p>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		extraordinary circumstances that justified the extension-	circumstances that justified the extension.	extension.
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), second subparagraph			
G	93 Member States shall facilitate the repowering of projects located outside go-to areas by ensuring that, if an environmental assessment for a project is required under the Union environmental legislation, such assessment shall be limited to the potential impacts stemming from the change or extension compared to the original project.	Member States shall facilitate the repowering of projects located outside <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas by ensuring that, if an environmental assessment for a project is required under the Union environmental legislation, such assessment shall be limited to the potential impacts stemming from the change or extension compared to the original project.	Member States shall facilitate the repowering of projects located outside go-to areas by ensuring that, if an environmental assessment for a project is required under the Union environmental legislation, such assessment shall be limited to the potential impacts stemming from the change or extension compared to the original project.	Member States shall facilitate the repowering of projects located outside <del>go-to</del> <u>acceleration</u> areas by ensuring that, if an environmental assessment for a project is required under the Union environmental legislation, such assessment shall be limited to the potential impacts stemming from the change or extension compared to the original project.
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2a)			
Y	93a	<u>(2a) Where the repowering does not result in an increase in the capacity of the renewable energy power plant beyond 15%, and without prejudice to the need to assess any potential environmental impacts pursuant to the paragraph 2b, grid connections to the transmission or distribution grid shall be permitted within one month following application to the relevant entity</u>		<u>2a. Where the repowering does not result in an increase in the capacity of the renewable energy power plant beyond 15%, and without prejudice to the need to assess any potential environmental impacts pursuant to the paragraph 2b, grid connections to the transmission or distribution grid shall be permitted within one month following application to the relevant entity</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>unless there are justified safety concerns or there is technical incompatibility of the system components.</i></u>		<u><i>unless there are justified safety concerns or there is technical incompatibility of the system components.</i></u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2b)				
93b		<u><i>(2b) Where the repowering of solar installations does not entail the use of additional space and complies with the applicable environmental mitigation measures established for the original installation, the project shall be exempted from the requirement, if applicable, to be subject to a determination whether the project requires an environmental impact assessment pursuant to Article 4 of Directive 2011/92/EU.</i></u>		<u><i>2b. Where the repowering of solar installations does not entail the use of additional space and complies with the applicable environmental mitigation measures established for the original installation, the project shall be exempted from the requirement, if applicable, to be subject to a determination whether the project requires an environmental impact assessment pursuant to Article 4 of Directive 2011/92/EU.</i></u>
93c		<u><i>(2c) Where the repowering of a renewable energy power plant or of a related grid infrastructure which is necessary to integrate renewables into the electricity system, to a determination whether the project requires an environmental impact assessment</i></u>		



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>procedure or an environmental impact assessment pursuant to Article 4 of Directive 2011/92/EU, such prior determination and/or environmental assessment shall be limited to the potential impacts stemming from the change or extension compared to the original project.</u>		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2c)			
G	93d	<u>(2d) Decisions resulting from the permit-granting process shall be made publicly available.</u>		<u>2c. [deleted]</u>
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (9)			
G	94	(9) The following Article 16c is inserted:	(9) The following Article 16c is inserted:	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (9), amending provision, first paragraph			
Y	95	Article 16c Permit-granting process for the installation of solar energy equipment in artificial structures	Article 16c <b>Accelerated deployment and</b> permit-granting process for the installation of solar energy equipment in artificial structures	Article 16c Permit-granting process for the installation of solar energy equipment <del>in artificial structures</del>

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	Article 1, first paragraph, point (9), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)			
96	<p>(1) Member States shall ensure that the permit-granting process referred to in Article 16(1) for the installation of solar energy equipment, including building-integrated solar installations, in existing or future artificial structures, with the exclusion of artificial water surfaces, shall not exceed three months, provided that the primary aim of such structures is not solar energy production. By derogation from Article 4(2) of Directive 2011/92/EU and Annex II, points 3(a) and (b), alone or in conjunction with point 13(a) to that Directive, such installation of solar equipment shall be exempted from the requirement, if applicable, to carry out a dedicated environmental impact assessment under Article 2(1) of Directive 2011/92/EU.</p>	<p>(1) Member States shall ensure that the permit-granting process referred to in Article 16(1) <u>of this Directive</u> for the installation of solar energy equipment, including <u>on rooftop, and co-located energy storage assets, including</u> building-integrated solar installations, in existing or future artificial structures, with the exclusion of artificial water surfaces, shall not exceed <del>three months</del> <u>one month</u>, provided that the primary aim of such structures is not solar energy production. <u>For solar installations of 50kW or less, including renewables self-consumers, jointly acting renewables self-consumers and renewable energy communities, Member States shall provide for a simple-notification procedure as set out in Article 17 of this Directive.</u> By derogation from Article 4(2) of Directive 2011/92/EU <del>and Annex</del> <u>and Annex</u> II, points 3(a) and (b), alone or in conjunction with point 13(a) to that Directive, such installation of solar equipment shall be exempted from the requirement, if applicable, to carry out a dedicated environmental impact assessment</p>	<p>(1) Member States shall ensure that the permit-granting process referred to in Article 16(1) for the installation of solar energy equipment, including building-integrated solar installations, in existing or future artificial structures, with the exclusion of artificial water surfaces, shall not exceed three months, provided that the primary aim of such structures is not solar energy production. By derogation from Article 4(2) of Directive 2011/92/EU <del>and Annex</del> <u>and Annex</u> II, points 3(a) and (b), alone or in conjunction with point 13(a) to that Directive, such installation of solar equipment shall be exempted from the requirement, if applicable, to carry out a dedicated environmental impact assessment under Article 2(1) of Directive 2011/92/EU. <b>Member States may exclude certain areas or structures from the provisions of paragraph 1, due to reasons of cultural or historical heritage protection, or for reasons related to national defense interests or safety reasons.</b></p>	<p>(1) Member States shall ensure that the permit-granting process referred to in Article 16(1) for the installation of solar energy equipment <u>and co-located energy storage assets</u>, including building-integrated solar installations, in existing or future artificial structures, with the exclusion of artificial water surfaces, shall not exceed <del>three</del> <u>X</u> months, provided that the primary aim of such structures is not solar energy production <u>or energy storage</u>. By derogation from Article 4(2) of Directive 2011/92/EU and Annex II, points 3(a) and (b), alone or in conjunction with point 13(a) to that Directive, such installation of solar equipment shall be exempted from the requirement, if applicable, to carry out a dedicated environmental impact assessment under Article 2(1) of Directive 2011/92/EU.</p> <p><u>Member States may exclude certain areas or structures from the provisions of paragraph 1, due to reasons of cultural or historical heritage protection, or for reasons related to national defence</u></p>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<p>under Article 2(1) of Directive 2011/92/EU.</p> <p><u>Member States shall make sure that requirements for construction still in place are to be removed.</u></p> <p><u>Member States shall also establish a roadmap to remove other barriers and to enhance the accelerated deployment of solar energy.'</u></p>		<p><u>interests or safety reasons.</u></p>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (9), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1a)				
96a		<p><u>1a. Member States shall ensure that the installation of building-integrated solar installations is exempt from environmental impact assessment under Article 2(1) of Directive 2011/92/EU and from building permitting.</u></p>		<p><u>1a. The permit-granting process for the installation of solar energy equipment with a capacity of [50 kW] or less, including for renewables self-consumers and renewable energy communities, shall not exceed [one month]. The absence of a reply by the relevant authorities or entities within one month following the submission of a complete application shall result in the permit being considered as granted, provided that the capacity of the solar energy equipment does not exceed the existing capacity of the connection to the distribution grid.</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
96b			10 The following Article 16d is inserted:	
96c			" Article 16d	
96d			(1) Where the integration of renewables into the electricity system requires the reinforcement of the grid infrastructure and such reinforcement is subject to the screening procedure pursuant to Article 16a paragraph 4, or to an environmental impact assessment in the circumstances referred to in Article 16a paragraph 6, or to an environmental impact assessment pursuant to Article 4 of Directive 2011/92/EU, such screening and/or environmental assessment shall be limited to the potential impacts stemming from the change or extension compared to the original grid infrastructure.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
96e			<p>(2) Where the integration of renewables into the electricity system requires the reinforcement of the grid infrastructure and such reinforcement is subject to an environmental impact assessment pursuant to Article 4 of Directive 2011/92/EU, such environmental assessment shall be limited to the potential impacts stemming from the change or extension compared to the original grid infrastructure.</p>	
96f			<p>(3) Member States may exempt energy storage projects and electricity grid projects which are necessary to integrate renewable energy into the electricity system from the environmental impact assessment under Article 2(1) of Directive 2011/92/EU, and the species protection assessments under Article 12(1) of Directive 92/43/EEC and under Article 5</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<p>of Directive 2009/147/EC, provided that the project is located in a dedicated grid area for a related grid infrastructure which is necessary to integrate renewable energy into the electricity system, if Member States have set any such grid area, and provided that the area has been subjected to a strategic environmental assessment in accordance with Directive 2001/42. The competent authority shall ensure, on the basis of existing data, that appropriate and proportionate mitigation measures are applied to ensure compliance with Articles 12(1) of Directive 92/43/EC and Article 5 of Directive 2009/147/EEC. Where those measures are not available, the competent authority shall ensure that the operator pays a monetary compensation for species protection programmes in order to secure or improve the conservation status of the species affected.</p> <p>"</p>	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10)				
97				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(10) The following Article 16d is inserted:		(10) The following Article 16d is inserted: <sup>18</sup>  <b>18. Delegations are informed that this article is replaced by Articles 15(8)b, 15(8)c and 15(8)d as agreed by the TTE Council as part of the General Approach on the Renewable Energy Directive. (ST 10488/ 2022).</b>	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, first paragraph				
98	Article 16d Overriding public interest		Article 16d Overriding public interest	Article 16d Overriding public interest  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, second paragraph				
99	By [three months from entry into force], until climate neutrality is achieved, Member States shall ensure that, in the permit-granting process, 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 overriding public interest and serving public health and safety	By ...[three months from entry into force], until climate neutrality is achieved, Member States shall ensure that, in the permit-granting process, 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 overriding public interest and serving public health and safety	<del>By [three months from entry into force], until climate neutrality is achieved, Member States shall ensure that, in the permit-granting process, 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 overriding public interest and serving public health and safety</del>	By [three months from entry into force], until climate neutrality is achieved, Member States shall ensure that, in the permit-granting process, 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 overriding public interest and serving public health and safety

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	when balancing legal interests in the individual cases for the purposes of Articles 6(4) and 16(1)(c) of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 4(7) of Directive 2000/60/EC and Article 9(1)(a) of Directive 2009/147/EC.	when balancing legal interests in the individual cases for the purposes of Articles 6(4) and 16(1)(c) of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 4(7) of Directive 2000/60/EC and Article 9(1)(a) of Directive 2009/147/EC. <i><u>No later than ... [one month after the date of entry into force of this Directive], the Commission shall, in order to reduce legal uncertainty, issue guidance on how to implement this Article in line with existing requirements under Union law and with relevant rulings of the Court of Justice of the European Union.</u></i>	<del>when balancing legal interests in the individual cases for the purposes of Articles 6(4) and 16(1)(c) of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 4(7) of Directive 2000/60/EC and Article 9(1)(a) of Directive 2009/147/EC.</del>	when balancing legal interests in the individual cases for the purposes of Articles 6(4) and 16(1)(c) of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 4(7) of Directive 2000/60/EC and Article 9(1)(a) of Directive 2009/147/EC. <i><u>' Member States may restrict in exceptional circumstances the application of this provision to 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. Member States shall inform the Commission about applied restrictions and justify them.</u></i>
99a		<i><u>(10a) The following Article 16e is inserted:</u></i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, second paragraph a				
99b		<i><u>" Article 16e Acceleration of the deployment of heat pumps</u></i>		<i><u>Article 16d Acceleration of the deployment of heat pumps</u></i>



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, second paragraph b			
99c		<u>1. The permit-granting process for the installation of heat pumps shall not exceed one month</u>		<u>(1) The permit-granting process for the installation of heat pumps below 50MW shall not exceed one month, except for ground source heat pumps, for which it shall not exceed three months.</u>
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, second paragraph c			
99d		<u>2. Grid connections to the transmission or distribution grid shall be permitted following notification to the relevant entity for:</u> <u>(a) heat pumps of up to 12kW electrical capacity; and</u> <u>(b) heat pumps installed by a renewables self-consumer, jointly acting renewables self consumers and renewable energy communities pursuant to Article 2(14) of Directive (EU)2018/2001 of up to 50 kW electrical capacity, provided the capacity of the renewables self-consumer's renewable electricity generation installation amounts to at least 60% of the capacity of the heat pump unless there are justified safety concerns or there is</u>		<u>Unless there are justified safety concerns, further works are needed for grid connections or there is technical incompatibility of the system components which shall be demonstrated by the competent authorities within [X] months, connections to the transmission or distribution grid shall be permitted following notification to the relevant entity for:</u> <u>(a) heat pumps of up to 12 kW electrical capacity; and</u> <u>(b) heat pumps of up to 50 kW electrical capacity installed by renewables self-consumers and renewable energy communities, provided that the capacity of the renewables self-consumer's renewable electricity generation</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>technical incompatibility of the system components.</u>		<u>installation amounts to at least 60% of the capacity of the heat pump.</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, second paragraph d				
99e		<u>3. Decisions resulting from permit-granting processes shall be made publicly available.</u>		<u>Member States may not apply the provisions of this Article to the installation of heat pumps in certain areas or structures, due to reasons of cultural or historical heritage protection, or for reasons related to national defence interests or safety reasons.</u>
99f		<u>(10b) The following Article 16f is inserted:</u>		
99g		<u>The following Article 16f is inserted:</u>		
99h		<u>1. Member States shall report to</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>the Commission on:</u> <u>(a) the duration of the permit-granting processes for plants for the production of energy from renewable sources in as well as outside the renewables acceleration areas;</u> <u>(b) the impact of Article 16d on the duration of the permit-granting process and legal proceedings.</u>	PUBLIC	
99i		<u>2. The Commission shall evaluate the information provided by Member States and, if appropriate, propose changes to relevant legislation.'</u>		
Article 2				
100	Article 2 Amendment to Directive 2010/31/EU	Article 2 <del>Amendment to Directive 2010/31/EU</del>	Article 2 <del>Amendment to Directive 2010/31/EU</del> <sup>19</sup>  19. Delegations are informed that Article 2 amending Directive 2010/31/EU and proposing a new Article 9a titled "Solar energy in buildings" is to be discussed in the context of	Article 2 <del>Amendment to Directive 2010/31/EU</del> <sup>19</sup>  <u>19. Delegations are informed that Article 2 amending Directive 2010/31/EU and proposing a new Article 9a titled "Solar energy in buildings" is to be discussed in the context of</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			the parallel ongoing negotiations on the EPBD.	<u><a href="#">the parallel ongoing negotiations on the EPBD.</a></u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 2, first paragraph				
101	Directive 2010/31/EU is amended as follows:	<del>Directive 2010/31/EU is amended as follows:</del>	Directive 2010/31/EU is amended as follows:	deleted
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)				
102	(1) The following Article 9a is inserted:	(1) <del>The following Article 9a is inserted:</del>	(1) The following Article 9a is inserted:	deleted
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, first paragraph				
103	Article 9a Solar energy in buildings	<del>Article 9a Solar energy in buildings</del>	Article 9a Solar energy in buildings	deleted
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, second paragraph				
104	Member States shall ensure that all new buildings are designed to optimise their solar energy generation potential on the basis of the solar irradiance of the site, enabling the later cost-effective installation of solar technologies.	<del>Member States shall ensure that all new buildings are designed to optimise their solar energy generation potential on the basis of the solar irradiance of the site, enabling the later cost-effective installation of solar technologies.</del>	Member States shall ensure that all new buildings are designed to optimise their solar energy generation potential on the basis of the solar irradiance of the site, enabling the later cost-effective installation of solar technologies.	deleted

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
<i>Article 2, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, third paragraph</i>				
105	Member States shall ensure the deployment of suitable solar energy installations:	<del>Member States shall ensure the deployment of suitable solar energy installations:</del>	Member States shall ensure the deployment of suitable solar energy installations:	<i>deleted</i>
<i>Article 2, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, third paragraph, point (a)</i>				
106	(a) by 31 December 2026, on all new public and commercial buildings with useful floor area larger than 250 square meters;	<del>(a) by 31 December 2026, on all new public and commercial buildings with useful floor area larger than 250 square meters;</del>	(a) by 31 December 2026, on all new public and commercial buildings with useful floor area larger than 250 square meters;	<i>deleted</i>
<i>Article 2, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, third paragraph, point (b)</i>				
107	(b) by 31 December 2027, on all existing public and commercial buildings with useful floor area larger than 250 square meters; and	<del>(b) by 31 December 2027, on all existing public and commercial buildings with useful floor area larger than 250 square meters; and</del>	(b) by 31 December 2027, on all existing public and commercial buildings with useful floor area larger than 250 square meters; and	<i>deleted</i>
<i>Article 2, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, third paragraph, point (c)</i>				
108	(c) by 31 December 2029, on all new residential buildings.	<del>(c) by 31 December 2029, on all new residential buildings.</del>	(c) by 31 December 2029, on all new residential buildings.	<i>deleted</i>
<i>Article 2, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, fourth paragraph</i>				
109	Member States shall define, and make publicly available, criteria at national level for the practical	<del>Member States shall define, and make publicly available, criteria at national level for the practical</del>	Member States shall define, and make publicly available, criteria at national level for the practical	<i>deleted</i>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	implementation of these obligations, and for possible exemptions for specific types of buildings, in accordance with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.	<del>implementation of these obligations, and for possible exemptions for specific types of buildings, in accordance with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.</del>	implementation of these obligations, and for possible exemptions for specific types of buildings, in accordance with the assessed technical and economic potential of the solar energy installations and the characteristics of the buildings covered by this obligation.	
<b>Article 3</b>				
110	Article 3 Amendment to Directive 2012/27/EU	Article 3 <del>Amendment to Directive 2012/27/EU</del>	Article 3 Amendment to Directive 2012/27/EU <sup>20</sup>  20. Delegations are informed that Article 3 amending Directive 2012/27/EU is to be discussed in the context of the parallel ongoing negotiations on the EED.	Article 3 <del>Amendment to Directive 2012/27/EU<sup>20</sup></del>  <u>20. Delegations are informed that Article 3 amending Directive 2012/27/EU is to be discussed in the context of the parallel ongoing negotiations on the EED.</u>  Text Origin: Council Mandate
<b>Article 3, first paragraph</b>				
111	Directive 2012/27/EU is amended as follows:	<del>Directive 2012/27/EU is amended as follows:</del>	Directive 2012/27/EU is amended as follows:	<i>deleted</i>
<b>Article 3, first paragraph, point (1)</b>				
112	(1) in Article 3, paragraph 5 is	(1) <del>in Article 3, paragraph 5 is</del>	(1) in Article 3, paragraph 5 is	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	replaced by the following:	<i>replaced by the following:</i>	replaced by the following:	<i>deleted</i>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)				
113	<p>5. Member States shall collectively ensure a reduction of energy consumption of at least 13 % in 2030 compared to the projections of the 2020 Reference Scenario so that the Union's final energy consumption amounts to no more than 750 Mtoe and the Union's primary energy consumption amounts to no more than 980 Mtoe in 2030.</p>	<p>5. <i>Member States shall collectively ensure a reduction of energy consumption of at least 13 % in 2030 compared to the projections of the 2020 Reference Scenario so that the Union's final energy consumption amounts to no more than 750 Mtoe and the Union's primary energy consumption amounts to no more than 980 Mtoe in 2030.</i></p>	<p>5. Member States shall collectively ensure a reduction of energy consumption of at least 13 % in 2030 compared to the projections of the 2020 Reference Scenario so that the Union's final energy consumption amounts to no more than 750 Mtoe and the Union's primary energy consumption amounts to no more than 980 Mtoe in 2030.</p>	<i>deleted</i>
Article 4				
114	Article 4 Transposition	Article 4 Transposition	Article 4 Transposition	Article 4 Transposition  Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 4(1), first subparagraph				
115	(1) Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Article 1, point	(1) Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Article 1, point	(1) <del>Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Article 1, point</del>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(10), by [three months after the entry into force of this Directive] at the latest.	(10), by [ <del>three months</del> <u>one month</u> after the entry into force of this Directive] at the latest.	(10), by [ <del>three months after the entry into force of this Directive] at the latest.</del> <sup>21</sup>  <b>21. Delegations are informed that this paragraph is replaced by the provisions contained in the General Approach on REDII.</b>	
Article 4(1), second subparagraph				
116	Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Article 1, points (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (8) and (9), and Article 3 by [one year after the entry into force of this Directive] at the latest.	Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Article 1, points (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (8) and (9), and Article 3 by [ <del>one year</del> <u>six months</u> after the entry into force of this Directive] at the latest.	Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Article 1, points (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (8) and (9), and Article 3 by [one year after the entry into force of this Directive] at the latest.	
Article 4(1), third subparagraph				
117	Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Article 1, points (5) and (7), and Article 2 by [two years after the entry into force of this Directive] at the latest.	Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Article 1, points (5) and (7), and Article 2 by [ <del>two years</del> <u>one year</u> after the entry into force of this Directive] at the latest.	Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Article 1, points (5) and (7), and Article 2 by [by two years after the entry into force of this Directive] at the latest.	
Article 4(1), fourth subparagraph				
118				



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	They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.		They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.	
Article 4(1), fifth subparagraph				
119	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 4(2)				
120	(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 5				
121	Article 5 Entry into force		Article 5 Entry into force	
Article 5, first paragraph				
122				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	
Article 6				
123	Article 6 Addressees		Article 6 Addressees	
Article 6, first paragraph				
124	This Directive is addressed to the Member States.		This Directive is addressed to the Member States.	
Formula				
125	Done at Brussels,		Done at Brussels,	
Formula				
126	For the European Parliament		For the European Parliament	
Formula				
127	The President		The President	
Formula				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
128	For the Council		For the Council	
Formula				
129	The President		The President	